CALVIN FAIRBANKS BONNEY
HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY

A TRIBUTE

by

SHERMAN GRANT BONNEY

Gc
929.2
B64216b
1163362

M. L

part
75¢

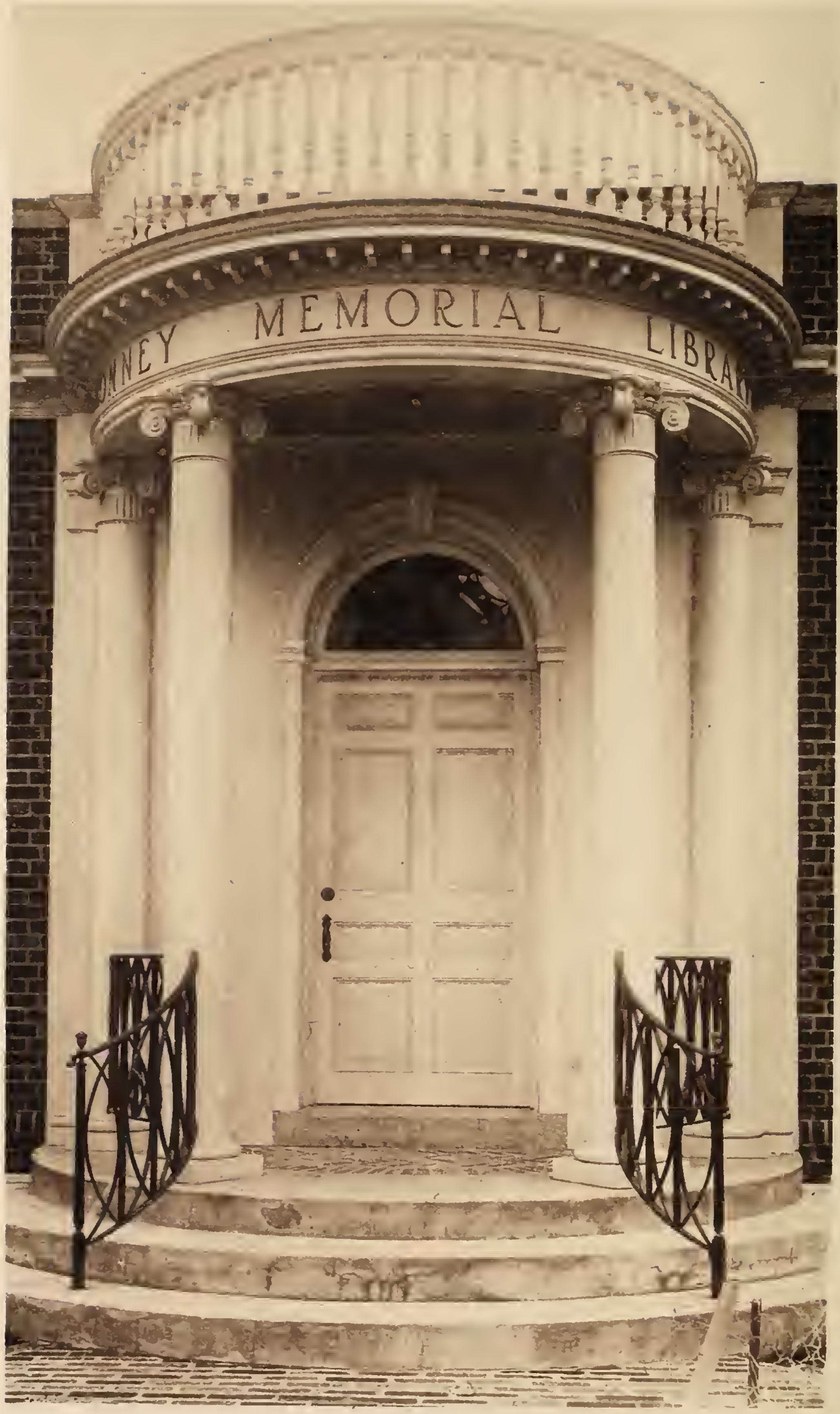
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01200 8154

GENEALOGY
929.2
B64216B

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018

https://archive.org/details/calvinfairbanksb00bonn


BONNEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Portico, Bonney Memorial Library, Cornish, Maine

CALVIN FAIRBANKS BONNEY
HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY

A TRIBUTE

by

SHERMAN GRANT BONNEY

LIMITED EDITION
of which this is
No. 431

PRINTED FOR PRIVATE DISTRIBUTION

Copyright 1930
BY
Sherman Grant Bonney

THE RUMFORD PRESS
CONCORD, N. H.

1163362

This book is affectionately dedicated to the cherished memory of my parents

CALVIN FAIRBANKS BONNEY
AND
HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY

SHERMAN GRANT BONNEY

H Goodspeed – $7.50

PREFACE

This book is published as a tribute to the memory of Calvin Fairbanks Bonney and Harriott Cheney Bonney, by their son, who appreciates fully that no written words can express a true sense of his grateful obligation to them. He understands full well that whatever may be the measure of any success or accomplishment in life will be due primarily and directly to the nurture and guardian influence of his revered parents.

He can only endeavor at this time, and by means of this book, to render unto them a slight portion of the honor which is their due and to accord them this testimonial of affection.

He wishes to place upon record, as fully as permitted, the essential features pertaining to the lives of those to whom he is so much indebted. He is largely dependent upon personal recollections frequently of an early age. As to that period, there still is retained a vivid remembrance of the most interesting features then unfolded to him and here described, which at the time made an indelible and lasting impression. In the effort to portray faithfully the events of fifty years or more ago, it is hoped that conscientious adherence to accuracy of statement may atone in part for omission of historical detail and other imperfections.

The history of his father especially in early life is of necessity somewhat incomplete, but it is desired that any deficiency in this respect may be compensated for by the inclusion of interesting data regarding the brothers of each parent. These were so closely associated with them during the latter part of their lives, and were so prominently identified with them and with current events, as to suggest the propriety of somewhat extended consideration. There has been avoided any reference to valued friends on account of the personal relationship which can have no concern or interest to the reader.

The knowledge that the readers of this volume will be few has had no deterrent influence upon the writing of the book, which was undertaken, for any whose interest may be attracted, only as a privileged duty and as a labor of love. A vast majority of the contemporaries of the parents have already passed away, and the friends of this generation are being taken with much regretted frequency to their long rest.

Nevertheless, there is retained an active interest not only in the present, but in the future. It is hoped that in coming years this simple narrative may interest some of the residents in the communities referred to in the text. As there will be no personal descendants in future years to read these pages, it is to the kind indulgence of comparatively few of this, or later generations, that the book is submitted.

In concluding this endeavor to render just tribute to those whose memory is fondly cherished, a sincere expression of thankful appreciation is here extended to those whose effort and consistent support have made possible its final completion. Grateful acknowledgment is made to my wife, Jessie Ellwood Bonney, for her unfailing interest, sympathetic aid and sustaining encouragement at all times; to my secretary, Miss Elizabeth M. O'Farrell, for her earnest coöperation and valuable assistance in all the details of the work throughout the period of preparation; to Mr. Harry M. Cheney of Concord, N. H., for his helpful suggestions and practical advice regarding the publication, and for his kindness in reading the proof; to Mr. Wilbert L. Bonney of Santa Ana, Calif., for much of the data, generously supplied for the genealogic record, and to Mr.

R. P. Weston of Concord, N. H., for his great kindness, his marked consideration and his most able direction of the important features of publication. Reference is made in the text to the authors of the Bonney Genealogy, and the Cheney Genealogy, and also to Mrs. Emeline Aldrich Burlingame Cheney. Useful data has been obtained from the excellent books upon New England by Mr. James Truslow Adams; from "The Rise of American Civilization," by Charles A. Beard and Mary R. Beard; from the "History of Winthrop, Maine," by Mr. Everett S. Stackpole; from other books upon the New England Colonies and the New England people, as well as from a review of many histories of the United States.

SHERMAN GRANT BONNEY.

DENVER, COLO.,
September, 1930.

CONTENTS

PAGE

Dedication v

Preface vii

List of Illustrations xiii

Introduction xv

CHAPTER

I — The Bonney and Cheney Ancestry 1

II — Oren B. Cheney, D.D. 20

III — The Cheney Brothers 31

IV — The Bonney Twins 48

V — Calvin Fairbanks Bonney, Boyhood and Youth . . . 58

VI — Early Medical Practice 76

VII — Harriott Olivia Cheney — Girlhood and Schooldays . 90

VIII — Married Life in Cornish 106

IX — Advanced Medical Work in New York. Return to Cornish 121

X — Early Recollections of Cornish Life 138

XI — Home in Manchester 150

XII — Last Years of Dr. Bonney in Manchester 162

XIII — Death of Calvin F. Bonney 178

XIV — Reminiscences of Manchester Over Fifty Years Ago . . 183

XV — Early Widowhood of Harriott Cheney Bonney . . . 200

XVI — Two Winters in Florida 210

XVII — The World War 226

XVIII — Last Years of Harriott Cheney Bonney 234

XIX — Death of Harriott Cheney Bonney 244

XX — Cornish Schools and Churches 250

XXI — General Considerations — The Cornish Library Association 259

XXII — The Bonney Memorial Library 278

XXIII — Remarks on Presentation of Library 286

Index 293

ILLUSTRATIONS

Portico, Bonney Memorial Library, Cornish, Maine . . *Frontispiece*

FACING PAGE

Abigail Morrison Cheney 1
Moses Cheney 1
Bonney and Cheney Coats of Arms 6
Birthplace of Moses Cheney 14
Birthplace of Abigail Morrison Cheney 14
Moses Cheney, Jr. 31
Oren Burbank Cheney, D.D. 31
Person Colby Cheney 38
Elias Hutchins Cheney 38
Horace Bonney 48
Hannibal Bonney 48
Bonney Home in Winthrop, Maine 54
Bonney Tavern, Penacook, N. H. 54
Calvin Fairbanks Bonney at age 63 58
Birthplace of Cheney Children 90
Birthplace of Harriott Cheney Bonney 90
School House at Cornish, Maine, Harriott O. Cheney, Teacher . 98
Blodgett Street School, Manchester, N. H. 98
Harriott Olivia Cheney at age 20 106
Calvin Fairbanks Bonney at age 30 106
Bonney Home in Cornish, Maine 110
Bonney Home in Manchester, N. H. 110
Old Bridge near Bonney Meadow, Cornish, Maine 143
Harriott Cheney Bonney at age 49 200
Harriott Cheney Bonney at age 62 210
Harriott Cheney Bonney at age 66 and at age 82 223
Congregational Church, Cornish, Maine 250
Church in Paris, Maine 250
Bonney Memorial Library, Cornish, Maine 278
Bronze Tablet in Bonney Memorial Library 281
Harry Morrison Cheney 283
Sherman Grant Bonney 283

INTRODUCTION

A gratifying development of recent years has been the increasing number of biographies, memoirs and recollections issued to the public in nearly all parts of the world. These publications have provided a fund of information about important historical events and about distinguished individuals, who have become notable in their respective fields of activity. In most instances the authors also have been personages of distinction. These contributions have not only been of absorbing interest, but of great educational value to the public. Rarely has it been attempted to interest others in a recital of the everyday experiences of ordinary mortals. The people concerning whom these pages have been written were of comparatively humble origin, and their walk in life was along the course so frequently traversed by those of modest retirement and simple desires. It has been decided to depict the unassuming tastes, the absence of pretension or wish for public notice of two individuals whose ideals were high, whose patience untiring, and whose lives constituted a record of toil and steadfast perseverance.

It is believed that the life of any person endowed with ambition, fortified by courage and sustained by unfaltering devotion to duty, is capable of inspiring hope in others. Those even of modest attainments and successes may be sufficient to exert an influence for good in ways little understood or anticipated. It is hoped that this publication containing the plain tale of the quiet lives of New England people in the smaller communities may chance to prove of service and encouragement to some confronted with adversity and disappointment.

It has been the endeavor to tell, in the form of a simple story, what is known of how they lived, the difficulties encountered, and their general environment. This has almost necessitated a passing review of the conditions surrounding them, the current happenings, and the problems of their time. Frequent reference has been made to the various important public events and political developments, as well as to social, religious and economic considerations. While a discussion of these issues is strictly within the province of the historian, it was thought well to allude to the more distinctive occurrences and perplexities in order to make more clear the local and general conditions under which they lived. It is not without interest in this connection to note also the manner and extent to which these influences were responsible for shaping their lives. An effort has been made to define their individual reaction to the ever recurring problems and questions of the day, their opinions and conclusions regarding notable characters and incidents, national politics and local agitations.

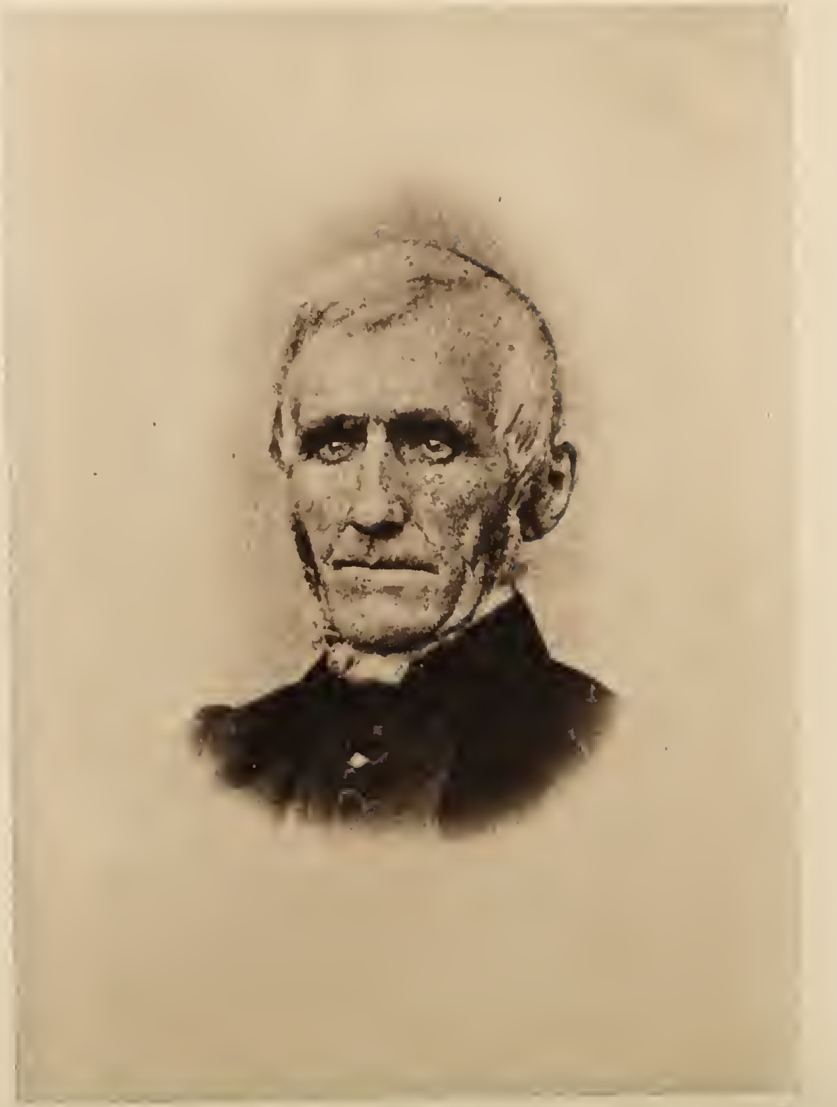
No thought is entertained that especial interest for the reader can attach to their expressed views and personal attitude upon public matters, but it is believed, by this means, there can be afforded a more complete conception of their character and understanding. That a useful purpose may be served in offering for publication this testimonial of affection is fondly desired.

S. G. B.

CALVIN FAIRBANKS BONNEY
HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY

A TRIBUTE

Abigail Morrison Cheney



Moses Cheney

CHAPTER I

THE BONNEY AND CHENEY ANCESTRY

For the purpose of this book, little attention need be devoted to the remote family antecedents. The comparatively meager information about them that is available, and which is regarded as absolutely reliable, can scarcely prove of especial interest. An overweening desire to trace a lineage to noble or distinguished forbears is usually an exhibition merely of false pride and individual weakness. True and sufficient pride of ancestry in America should consist of having simple, sturdy, worthy progenitors. This may be expressed as "coming from good old-fashioned stock." While anyone may well be gratified in the possession of an honorable ancestry, a much greater source of satisfaction should be found in the knowledge of individual merited achievement as a result of personal effort, courage and patience. An excellent example is afforded in the life of our revered President Lincoln, who, when asked to write of his early life and parentage, replied that to do so would be merely to recite "the short and simple annals of the poor." Despite his early disadvantages, there is in all the pages of history no more conspicuous instance of sublime ideal, and exalted sacrifice.

In many instances it is unsafe to delve into ancient archives in an effort to discover and reconstruct a satisfying family tree. Individuals who have received the highest honors possible of attainment in their generation, and whose careers have been characterized by distinct usefulness to mankind, have sometimes descended from unworthy ancestors.

On the other hand, conspicuous instances are not infrequently observed as to the disappointing mediocrity or even degeneracy exhibited by the descendants of truly great progenitors.

One can scarcely accept in full the statement that "Nature invests the ability of the grandsire, and compounds it for the benefit of the grandson." It would seem that one's vested capital interest as expressed in character, mentality and temperament is the product largely of his own developing initiative and peculiar environment.

One of Richard Brinsley Sheridan's characters remarked that his ancestors were very good kind of folks, but they were the last people with whom he would choose to have a visiting acquaintance.

There is a fairly complete record of the Bonney and Cheney families in America, but as to their remote connections but brief allusion will be made.

THE BONNEY FAMILY

The Bonney family is supposed to be of French descent. A reference to the records in some of the old towns in France indicates that its origin is traceable as far back as the twelfth century, under the name of Bonnay. According to a history of the Bonney family published in 1898, by Charles L. Bonney, "the family took its name from an estate situated in Berry, on the borders of the Bourbonnais." Its antiquity, which goes as far back as the days of chivalry, is established by charters of the date of 1111, during which period lived John, Lord of Bonnay. Frequent mention is made of this family in the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. In a letter dated August 29, 1895, from a representative of the British Museum, it is stated that an examination of various authorities had been made respecting the Bonney pedigree, and that it did not appear doubtful that the family is the same as the De Bonnay whose pedigrees have been translated in detail from French documents. Interesting information concerning the early members of the family and their descendants in France may be obtained by reading the "Genealogy of the family of De Bonnay, after the documents furnished to the office of the Saint Esprit in 1793, before M. Cherin, Genealogist to the King."

There is ample evidence that some of the members were ardent Catholics, as in the French documents in the early part of the seventeenth century, one is mentioned as a monk, and his two sisters as nuns in different convents. Another was an Abbot in 1802, and was buried in the choir of the Abbey. Two others are referred to, one as Canon in 1200, another as Canon in 1596. On the other hand, a few of the family settled in Champagne, and professed Protestantism in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

It is certain that a branch of the Bonney family went to England, and Mr. Fred K. F. Bonney of London states that "The Bonney's came over with the Huguenots." Professor Thomas G. Bonney of Cambridge College, and secretary of the British Association, is of the opinion that "The family is of Huguenot origin."

We are not concerned at this time with any history of the family in England prior to the time that Thomas Bonney emigrated in 1634, to Duxbury, Mass.

In the ensuing years of early colonial times, there is no record of lofty achievement by any member of the family. A recital of their lives would embrace only the commonplace experiences of pioneer hardship and struggle. It is probable that they possessed, as a rule, some of the stern and rugged qualities of the early Pilgrim Fathers, and undoubtedly many of the defects common to mankind in general, perhaps sharply defined amidst the austerities of Puritan life in the colonies three hundred years ago.

The earliest member of the Bonney family in America of whom there is any record was Thomas Bonney, also called

"Goodman Bonney," who came from Sandwich, Kent, England, on the "Hercules" in 1634, settled in Duxbury, Mass., and married Mary Hunt. Upon her death, he married Mary Terry, by whom he had eight children.

The use of the title Mr. or Mrs. was largely confined to people of high rank, especially to officers of the church. A common form of address approved for those in ordinary life was Goodman or Goodwife.

In 1632 Miles Standish and a group of other colonists selected farms, a few miles away from Plymouth, across the bay, and founded the settlement of Duxbury, which was only two or three years old when Thomas Bonney arrived. He was a neighbor of Miles Standish in Duxbury for some twenty years. He was proposed for Freeman of the colony in 1638, and was also appointed constable at Duxbury in 1643–1644. According to "Winsor," "This was an office of high trust and responsibility, and none were elected to it but men of good standing."

In 1640 Thomas owned land northwest of North Hill, and also thirty acres at Namasakeeset, which name was later changed to Pembroke. In 1645 Thomas was one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater, adjoining Duxbury. There were fifty-three other proprietors including Miles Standish, Henry Sampson, William Bradford, and John Alden. He was surveyor of highways in 1652. In 1651 he was called by John Alden to be a member of a jury of twelve to inquire into the death of John Bond.

In the "History of King Philip's War," by George Madison Bodge, it is stated that when the forces of Massachusetts Colony were mustered on Dedham Plain to march against the Indians, a Proclamation was made in the name of the Governor, that the soldiers displaying courage and valor against the enemy, should receive a gratuity of land, beside their wages. Seven townships were surveyed, of which two were in Maine, and these were to be granted for services in King Philip's War. They were called Narragansett Townships. The name of Thomas Bonney is mentioned in this connection, and it is recorded in the list of the Narragansett Grantees for the Township No. 7, Boston; June 6, 1733, that Thomas Bonney had been allotted thirty-two acres of land in Maine. This probably explains the later removal to Maine of several of his descendants.

His son, Thomas Bonney, Jr., married Dorcas Sampson, daughter of Henry Sampson, who came on the "Mayflower," but was too young to sign the Covenant. Thomas, Jr., the eldest son, inherited his father's houses and land in Duxbury. The will of Thomas, Sr., is of unusual interest and is here given in its original form:

"Upon the 2 Day of january in the Year of our Lord 16 88/89, I, Thomas Boney Sen. Shoomaker Living in Duxburrough being of sound mind & in good and perfect reemembrance (praised be the Lord for it) Make and ordaine this my lst Will & Testament. In manner and form following that is to say first I commend my Soule unto Allmighty God, my maker & redeemer, & my bodie to be decently buried & funerall charges defraied together with all my just and lawfull debts. Item I bequeath unto my beloved wife Mary Boney all my houses & Landes in Duxburrough as also my cattell & all my household state for her proper use & behoofe During her naturall Life & if anny thing remaine of the movables My Will is that they be disposed of by her a Mongst my children as she thenkes fit. I Give to my Sonne Thomas Boney all My housses & Lands in Duxburrough after his Mothers Deceas

I do hearby also Make my Beloved Wife Mary Boney soule Exequitrix & Administratix of this my Last will & Testament in the fift year of the Raine of King James the second."

Sighned & sealled in the presenc of us witnesses.

Samuel Hunt; Rhodolphus Thacher; Thomas Boney (his Marke) Seal

"Mr. Rodolphus Thatcher and Samuel Hunt the witnesses as above named appeared on ye first day of May

1693 and made oath that they were present and saw and heard Thomas Boney the Testator above named sign seal & deliver ye above written to be his last Will and testament and that to the best of their Judgment he was of disposing mind and memory when he did ye same. Before me

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

(On the reverse side is written):

"Goodman Boneys Last Will and Testament."
(also endorsed) "The will of Thomas Bonney recorded."
Attached to the will is the following:

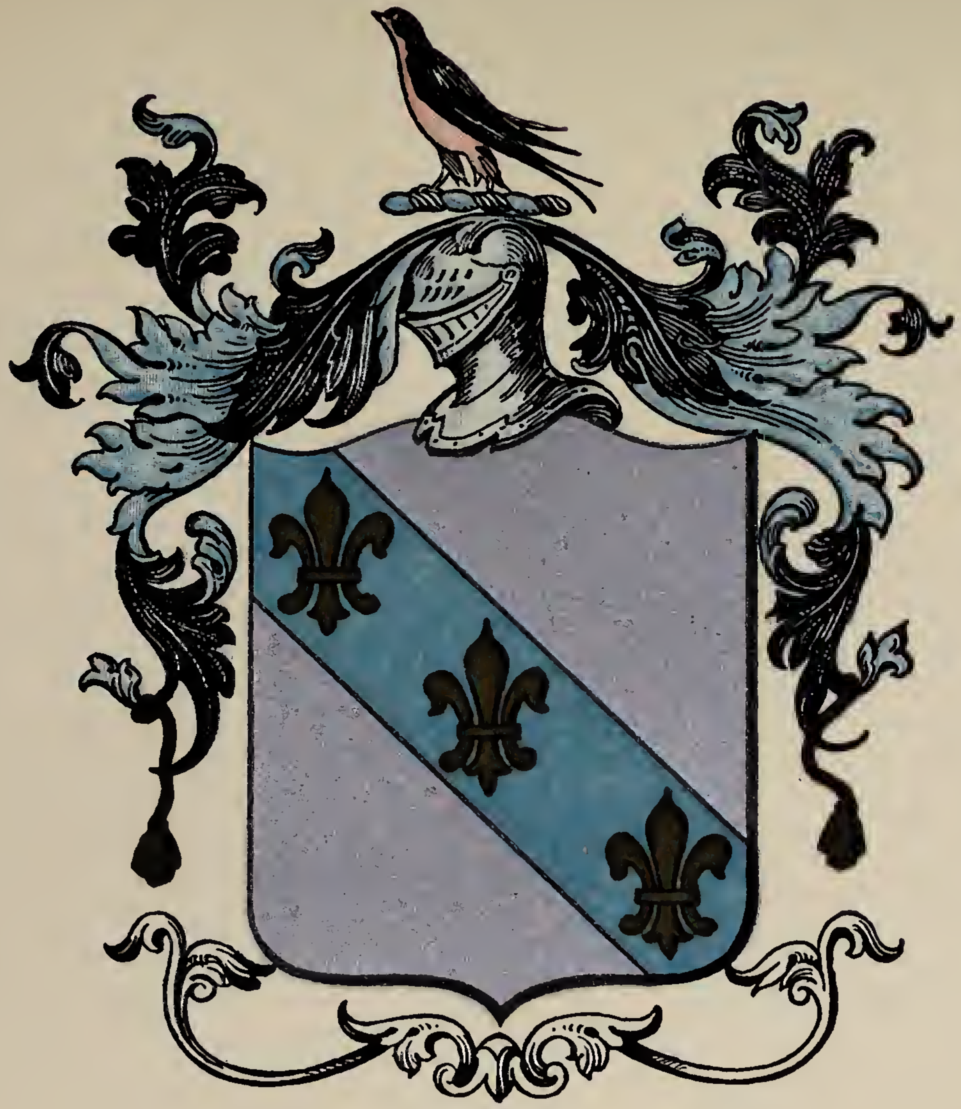
"William Bradford Esq. Commissionated By his Excellenct Sr. William Phips Knt. Captain Generall and Governour in Chiefe in and over their Majs. Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England with the advise and consent of the Counsell, for the Granting Probate of Wils and Letters of Administration-Within the County of Plimouth &c; To all to whome these Presents shall come or may concern Greeting. Know yee that on the first Day of May one thousand Six hundred ninety & three; Before me at Duxbury the will of Thomas Bonney Late of Duxburrough deceased to these presents annexed was Proved, approved and allowed who having while he lived and at ye time of his Death Goods chattels Rights and Credits The said deceased & his will in any maner Concerning was Comitted unto Mary his wife executrix therein named well and truly to Administer the same and to make a true and perfect Inventory of all Singular ye Goods chattels Rights and Credits of the sd. deceased and the same to exhibit into ye Registers office of the said County according to Law also to Render a true and plain account of her said Administration upon oath."

"In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said office."

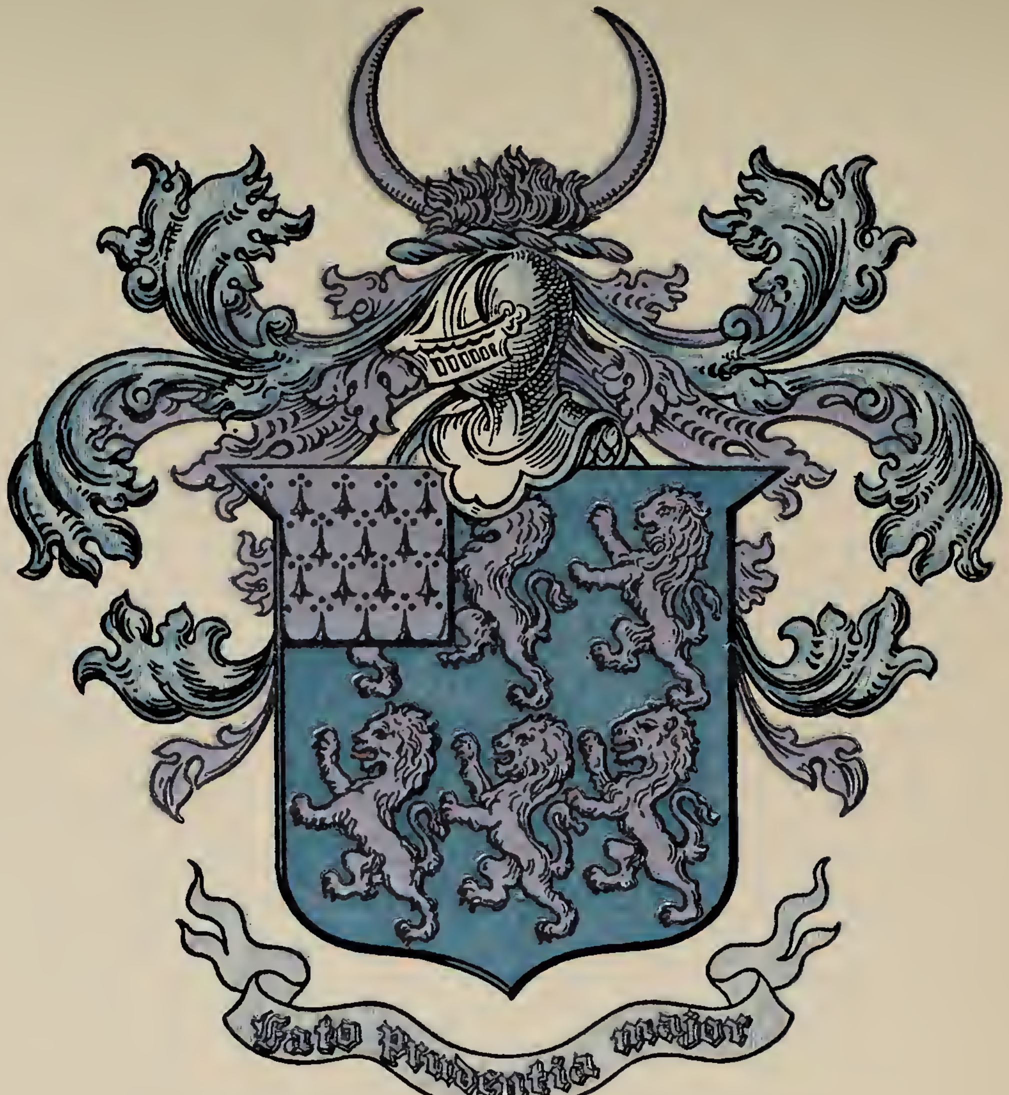
"WILLIAM BRADFORD"

Dated at Duxbury ye first day of May 1693
Samuel Sprague Register
Recorded in the 146th page of plimouth Counties Book of Records for wills &c.

"p. SAML. SPRAGUE Registr.



Bonney


Fato prudentia major

Cheney

The will of Thomas, Jr., dated July 29, 1735, is of such interest that a brief extract is here included:

"Know all men by these Presents that I Thomas Boney of Duxburrough in the County of Plymouth in ye Province of ye Massachusetts Bay in New England Husbandman, being aged & in dayly expectation of my dissolution by reason of sickness & many infirmities, yet of perfect mind & memory, thanks be given to Almighty God, do therefore upon mature & serious Consideration make & ordain these presents to be my last Will & testament in manner & form following to Remain firm & invoilable forever.

"Imprimis — I recommend my Soul into ye hands of God ye father of Spirits who gave it & my Body to ye Earth in hope of a better Resurection & ye Life, and as touching all such temporal estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life I give Demise & dispose thereof in ye following manner & Form viz —

First — my will is that all my Just Debts & Funeral charges be payd & discharged within Convenient time after my Decease" . . . , etc.

The above wills appear in the "Bonney Genealogy" by Charles L. Bonney, second edition published in 1898, but the original documents have been personally inspected in the Court-house of Plymouth. Much information was elicited from a study of the vital statistics and from the original town and church records of numerous towns in the vicinity of Duxbury and Plymouth, together with a search of the inscriptions in various cemeteries. In many instances, the data are necessarily incomplete, the ink faded, portions of pages torn or defaced, and occasionally important sections missing, but upon the whole the archives must be regarded as surprisingly ample in view of the times and conditions under which they were obtained. A perusal of the records has disclosed many unusual names given to members of the Bonney family. A very large number were of Biblical origin, and were usually taken from the Old Testament, names that are certainly not in common usage at this time. In addition one's attention is attracted to such euphonious and inspiring names as Patience, Deliverance, Mercy, Experience, Charity, Desire, Increase, Gladden, Silence and Thankful. It is probable and to be hoped that these names were strictly appropriate. At least six instances were found where members of the family had married cousins.

Of the seven younger children of Thomas, Sr., William, born in 1667, married Ann May, and had three children. He later married Mehetable King, by whom he had five children.

As near as can be determined, the first representative of the Bonney family to come to Maine was Simeon, who settled in Winthrop in 1780. He was a descendant of the original Thomas, through William. He had served in the Revolution together with several of his sons before going to Maine. At this time, he was nearly sixty years of age. He had married on November 21, 1751, Thankful Whitten in Plympton, Mass. He died September 29, 1781. His widow died June 17, 1785. They had a large family of eleven children, who came with them to Winthrop, although born in Plympton, Mass., and their births recorded in the vital statistics of that town.

Simeon was followed to Maine by Ichabod, who was the son of John of Pembroke, son of the original Thomas. Ichabod, born in 1698, moved from Pembroke, Mass., to Turner, Maine, in 1783.

Another branch of the family settled in Sumner, and still others in Gorham, Norway, Paris and Buckfield. Lydia, a daughter of Ichabod, married Captain Eleazar Hamlin, and was the grandmother of Vice-President Hannibal Hamlin. She had twelve brothers and sisters, one being named Ichabod after her father. Others of the Bonney family married into the following families of Maine: Pullen, Sweet, Bockham, Soule, Chandler, Joy, Jackson, Stanley, Larrabee, Beane, Edes, Glover, Stetson, Hayford, Cushing, Coswell, Kidder, Keene, Chaffen, Irish, Shaw, Hobart, Cole, Wakefield, Bradford, and others.

Simeon, the first settler in Maine, was the great-grandfather of Calvin Fairbanks Bonney.

Isaac, the third son of Simeon, born February 6, 1757, was the grandfather of Calvin.

Simeon, before the Revolution, had been master of a coasting vessel along Cape Cod. Upon the outbreak of the Revolution, he enlisted together with his sons, Isaac, Simeon, James and William. In Volume 11 of the "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," prepared and published by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in 1896, there appears a record of sixty members of the Bonney family who served as soldiers in the Revolution, chiefly from Plymouth, Pembroke and Plympton, to which places the family had moved from Duxbury. In this volume are given, in many instances, date of enlistment, period of service, engagements, date of discharge, commanding officers, and in some cases a personal description, including age, stature, and complexion. It is found that some of these enlisted two or more times, following the termination of their first period of service. It is probable, therefore, that there were several duplicates in this list. At least fifty men and boys of the family from the vicinity of Duxbury, including Plymouth and Pembroke, fought in the Revolution. Of this number, more than forty enlisted for a considerable term of service. Three of them were captains, and there were several sergeants and corporals.

Simeon's son, Isaac of Plympton, is mentioned as a corporal, in the company of Captain Thomas Turner, in the regiment of Colonel Gamaliel Bradford. He was nineteen years old at time of enlistment. He also served in Captain Harlow's company, Captain Thomas Sampson's company, and Captain Ignatius Loring's company. He was in the regiment of Colonel Putnam. He is reported to have been with the army of General Washington during the terrible winter of 1777–1778, at Valley Forge. His brother James was a sergeant with service during nearly three years, while his brother William was a corporal, under Captain Eleazar Hamlin.

At the close of the war, Simeon, with his sons and their families, came to the town of Winthrop. Simeon's house was located on Lot 47, but was later destroyed by fire. He made his will September 17, 1781, and died a few days later. A few items of the will are here referred to: To his wife, "Thankful Bonney, all my within doors movables and two cows." To sons William and Simeon, were given one hundred acres of land being part of lot 47, and also one hundred and twenty-five acres of land in Silvester, near Turner. To James, he bequeathed his gun; to Isaac, a scythe and an axe; to Joseph, two bushels of Indian corn; to Daniel, forty bushels when he came of age; to Solomon, Beriah, Andrew, Rebekah, Deborah and Sylvia, one dollar each when they became of age. It is of some interest to note that Isaac got the axe.

Isaac married in Plympton, Mass., on March 22, 1781, Hannah Soule, a daughter of Benjamin Soule and Mehetabel Bonney, who in turn was the great-great-granddaughter of the original Thomas. Both Isaac and Hannah had the same great-grandfather William. Isaac lived on the southwest corner in the town of Winthrop, and later in the village. He was engaged in the making of brick. He died in Winthrop, May 9, 1789. His widow, three years later, married Silas Lambert.

The oldest child of Isaac Bonney was James, the father of Calvin, born January 11, 1782, and died June 20, 1862. There were two other children. Hannah was born July 27, 1785, and died September 1, 1851. She married John Jackson in 1810. Isaac, the youngest child of Isaac and Hannah, was born November 7, 1787, and died May 11, 1873. He married Hepsibah Joy on October 23, 1814. James, in 1804, married Cynthia Cole, who was born April 1, 1786, the daughter of Gale Cole of Monmouth, Maine. She died April 24, 1877, aged ninety-one years and twenty-four days.

James and Cynthia were the parents of nine boys, of whom Calvin was the seventh. Two of the brothers died in early infancy: Isaac Newton, the first child, born August 24, 1807, died November 2, 1810, and James Monroe, born March 9, 1821, died August 24, 1822. Hartley was born May 17, 1810, and died in 1885. Luther died at the age of eight years, but the date of his birth is unknown. Another son, named Isaac Newton, was born March 8, 1813, and died in Canada in 1872. He was reported to have had considerable musical ability. Another son, named James Monroe, was born July 24, 1822, and died in 1824. Two twin brothers, Horace and Hannibal, were born February 26, 1815. Horace died September 13, 1896, but Hannibal survived him for several years, dying December 13, 1902. The parents, James and Cynthia, are buried at Winthrop, Maine.

It is of some interest to note particularly the names given to these nine boys, born of poor parents, in a small New England village. The parents are known to have been in very straitened circumstances. The mother had unusual strength of character, and was a woman of much pride, exhibiting great fortitude in the presence of adversity. The father was said to have been possessed of considerable ability. He had acquired a good education, and for a time his future was promising. His prospects in life soon became blighted, through an affliction which subsequently interfered with his success. Their poverty later became so great that it was impossible to keep the children at home. Thus each boy, as soon as it could be arranged, was "bound out" to farmers in the neighborhood of his native town. Solely through the misfortune of the father, no single one of the boys received the benefit of home training, or the slightest aid in his struggle for existence. The heritage was indeed small.

From whatever information is available, it would appear that about all that was given to each of them was a somewhat formidable name suggested by the lives of notable individuals. From their selection of these names it can be assumed that the parents were quite familiar with important facts of history, and that their children were named after their favorite characters. In choosing the name of Horace and Hannibal, the honors would seem to be evenly divided between Rome and Carthage. James Monroe must have won their unqualified approval, as they named not one, but two sons for him while President of the United States. In the same way, two other sons were named for Isaac Newton. They were evidently mathematically inclined, and willing, if occasion required, to repeat their endorsement of their favorite characters. In this they were apparently not content to register their support by a single stamp of parental approval. In the same manner, a determination was manifested to place upon record an unwavering attitude as to the prevalent differences of religious opinion.

That the parents were definitely inclined to the Protestant faith is evidenced by conferring the rather controversial name of Luther upon one of their early children. With renewed zeal to enroll emphatically their doctrinal views, a later son was destined to bear through life the somewhat forbidding name of Calvin, conveying a stern suggestion of predestination and unforgiven sin, which proved to be quite out of harmony with his nature or belief.

It has occasioned some surprise that at a time following so closely after the War of 1812, no child should have been honored by the name of Andrew Jackson. Neither Thomas

Jefferson nor James Madison were included in the list of honorable mention, for their policies were not popular in New England. It is worthy of serious comment that upon each son was bestowed an illustrious name, and that each was endowed with most resolute courage. Rugged constitutions, unflinching tenacity of purpose, and stout hearts were sorely needed to enable them to withstand successfully the vicissitudes of life, with which they were compelled to contend during a period of many years. It is well to note that each son, equipped with this inheritance, was well prepared to meet the hard knocks of misfortune, to which he soon became accustomed. Enduring bravely the storms of fate, he was permitted later to enjoy the real benefits derived from the educational processes of adversity.

THE CHENEY FAMILY

Much information regarding the Cheney family is derived from a study of the "Cheney Genealogy," published in 1897, by Charles Henry Pope, member of the New England Historic-Genealogic Society. According to the detailed data contained in this very comprehensive volume, the source of the family is traced definitely to England, although the name is of French origin, being derived from the word "~~Ch~~êne," meaning oak.

Prior to the settlement of New England, several families by the name of Cheney were known to exist in England. Numerous references to these have been found in the records of Devonshire, Exeter, London, Essex, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, Lincolnshire, Sussex, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Suffolk, Berkshire, Bedfordshire and Northampton.

The first mention of the family is of Sir Nicholas Cheney, in the reign of Henry III, in the early part of the thirteenth century, and there are frequent recorded allusions to different persons of this name through the succeeding generations, down to the time of the Pilgrim settlement in our country. Prominent among these names is that of Sir John Cheney, who rendered distinguished service to the Earl of Richmond, who later became Henry VII, at the Battle of Bosworth Field, August 22, 1485. This resulted in the death of Richard the Third, and the elevation of Richmond to the Crown. Sir John has been described by historians as a giant in stature, of great physical strength and unusual courage, a most gallant knight. He took a conspicuous part in this battle in behalf of Richmond, and is said to have been unhorsed by King Richard.

Some historians have even reported him to have been the individual responsible for the slaying of King Richard and the termination of his inglorious career.

It has been impossible, however, to trace a direct descent from any single branch of the Cheney family in England, to the members of that name who came to America with the earliest settlers.

"William Cheney was a very early resident of Roxbury, in the colony of Massachusetts Bay," and is shown to have land recorded in his name in 1640.

John Cheney, from whom Harriott Olivia Cheney (Bonney) is directly descended, settled in Newbury with his wife, Martha, in 1635, as attested by the church records of Rev. John Eliot, the "Apostle to the Indians." It is not known if any relationship existed between William and John.

In the Newbury community of intelligent, earnest, religious people, identified with the Puritan movement, the members of the Cheney family from the first were accorded respect. It is a matter of record that John Cheney was active in behalf of Governor Winthrop's campaign for the governorship, against Sir Harry Vane. He walked forty miles, from Newbury to Cambridge, to qualify to vote in the election, which resulted successfully for Winthrop. John Cheney was several times elected to the Board of Selectmen.

Birthplace of Moses Cheney, Thornton, N. H. 1793

Birthplace of Abigail Morrison Cheney, Sanbornton, N. H. 1796

His son Peter was born in Newbury in 1639. He is shown to have been a miller of considerable substance, and to have brought up his sons in the same business. He was married to Hannah Noyes.

Their son John, born in Newbury, May 10, 1666, married Mary Chute. Like his father, he mastered the business of a miller, and was also a carpenter.

Their son Edmund was born June 29, 1696. In 1714 he was married to Mary Plummer. In 1723 he disposed of his business in Newbury, and moved to what is now called Sudbury, and continued in his former occupation as a miller. He died of a "consumptive disorder" March 14, 1761.

Their son Moses was born in Newbury, November 26, 1715, and married Sarah Whiton in 1740. He died February 21, 1759. Like his father, he is recorded to have succumbed to a "consumptive disorder."

Their son Elias was born in Newbury, February 28, 1741. About 1785 he moved to Campton, N. H., and later to the adjoining town of Thornton. He was married to Ruth Jackman in 1768. He died in March, 1832.

Their son Elias was born April 23, 1769. He is described as a farmer and a worthy man. He was married to Sarah Burbank. He died November 13, 1805.

Their son Moses, father of "Harriott Olivia Cheney," was born January 31, 1793, in Thornton, and married early in 1816, Abigail, daughter of Jonathan and Esther J. (Perkins) Morrison, of Sanbornton. She was born March 25, 1796, and died in 1881. "He was a good and highly respected man, an original member and deacon of the Free Will Baptist Church in Ashland." Ashland was formerly a part of Holderness, N. H. Before his death, July 17, 1875, he prepared for his children a statement of family history, which has been greatly valued by his descendants, and portions of which are of considerable interest. The Puritan spirit would seem to be conveyed by the opening sentence:

"As I am now advanced in age and must soon pass away, and hope by the grace of God to be prepared for the world to come, wherein will dwell none but those who love God and all holy beings, and as expressive of the wish of my children, I hereby give a sketch of my ancestry, which must be very limited, extending no farther back than to my grandparents on both sides." He calls attention to the death of his mother, January 8, 1800, when he was seven years of age. He writes of his "honored father," Deacon Elias Cheney, who died at the age of thirty-seven years, a few weeks after his father, and who was a member of the Congregational Church at Thornton. He does not know whether or not his mother was a member of the Church, but thinks "she was a good, sober, loving mother to her children." Following his father's death, he went to Campton to live with his uncle, and remained there four years. He continues: "It was fashionable then to work, and all were brought up to it." He condemns the gratifying of children in many indulgences, some of which "often prove their ruin." "Up to the age of seventeen, I was a farmer and worked hard enough at it, I thought, and still think." His uncle built a paper mill in August, 1810, and Moses commenced his apprenticeship of making paper by hand. He continued in various kinds of work incident to the manufacture of paper at that period until he was twenty-one years old, and at the age of twenty-two took entire charge of the mill himself.

In the spring of 1835, he moved to Peterborough, N. H., and again busied himself with paper making, remaining there ten years, returning to Ashland in 1845, where he spent the rest of his life. In his statement dated June, 1866, he writes: "Having obtained help of God, we continue until now father, mother with ten of the eleven dear children whom God had given us. Fifty years are now passed since we commenced in family life, and I owe all that I have and am, to the grace and mercy of God our Heavenly Father, Who called after me while in my sins, by His Word and Spirit, so that I professed faith in Christ, and was baptised in His Name November 28, 1818, almost forty-eight years ago and have felt ever since, that the religion of Christ is the one thing needful.'' He closes his statement as follows: ''Through the mercy and goodness of our Heavenly Father we yet remain, and have all the comforts of life we need, our dear children being instruments in the Hands of God to help us in our old age, and supply the means to get whatever we might lack of earthly comforts. But above all, we thank God for a treasure in Heaven which we hope through grace, we have for about fifty years been trying to lay up.''

These extracts should prove sufficient to establish the deep religious feeling that permeated his life, and which had strongly developed through several generations. His devout Christian sentiment was combined with strength of character, as well as humility. His daily life was a continuous example of stern Puritanical practice and profession. His wife was a woman of very unusual energy and executive ability. Among her children her word was law, and often one word or one look was sufficient. ''Do as I bid you,'' was a frequent expression, also in case of undue conversation among the younger ones at meal time, ''Let your victuals stop your mouths.'' Family prayers were regularly made each morning, with all members of the household in devoted supplication upon their knees. Reading of the Scriptures aloud was the custom for each morning and night. No games were permitted for the children at any time, and Sunday was observed by all as a season of church worship, Sunday school, prayer and meditation. Even so innocent a pastime as croquet was forbidden. It is not now conceived that the reason for this extraordinary regulation was because it could have been considered wrong in itself, but perhaps because it gave pleasure to others. Indulgence of any kind was sternly interdicted in accordance with the harsh Puritanical custom of earlier days.

Nevertheless, the control of the children, while firm, was extremely kind. The youngest daughter, Harriott Olivia Cheney (Bonney), said, "Our family attachments were very strong. There was harmony in our home, and to do right was the lesson taught us."

The home was frequently the haven of colored fugitives on their way to liberty. Frederick Douglas made it his resting place on several occasions. For harboring escaping slaves in those days, the United States had imposed a fine of $1,000, but this was no deterrent for Moses Cheney to act in accordance with his convictions.

An amusing incident took place at the time he retired from active business, and relates to the family Bible. This was a quarto Bible with the "Apocrypha," concordance, index, and Cannes marginal notes. The paper for the Bible was made by Moses Cheney in 1844, in Peterborough, and each sheet was "laid off" as it came from the machine by the cutter boy, his son Elias. Later it was found necessary to take pay for paper in Bibles, one being appropriated for the use of the Cheney family. Moses expressed some doubt if these Bibles taken in settlement could be sold, but was assured by his urgent adviser to take them, as they would sell "like Hell," and this proved to be the case.

The children of Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney were:

Oren Burbank, born December 10, 1816. Died in December, 1903, a few days after his eighty-seventh birthday.
Esther M., born September 27, 1819. Married John Merrill of Ashland. Died October 29, 1872.
Sarah Burbank, born March 30, 1821. Married Rev. Stephen G. Abbott. Died 1899.

Moses, born June 28, 1822. Died October 16, 1889.
Abigail Morrison, born December 21, 1823. Married George Washburn. Died 1899.
Charles Gilman, born July 8, 1826. Died November 13, 1862.
Person Colby, born February 25, 1828. Died June 19, 1901.
Ruth Elizabeth, born May 28, 1830. Married Joseph Lord. Died November 26, 1912.
Elias H., born January 28, 1832. Died August 26, 1924.
Marcia Ann, born September 26, 1834. Married James P. F. Smith. Died April 23, 1919.
Harriott Olivia, born February 27, 1838, in Peterborough. Married Dr. Calvin Fairbanks Bonney. Died April 6, 1929.

As a result of their early training, it is noteworthy that all of these children without a single exception were prepared for lives characterized by strict integrity, devotion to duty, the highest sense of honor, support for the right as they saw it, and unswerving religious faith. Some were permitted to enjoy the simple life in the smaller New England villages, with perhaps a somewhat limited sphere of influence and public recognition, but the capacity for honest cheerful work was ever present. In their separate spheres of usefulness, much was accomplished because of their patient, unceasing efforts along individual lines of endeavor dictated by conscience and judgment, never by expediency. Some were destined for marked distinction and honor, through their exalted idealism, courage and sacrifice.

CHAPTER II

Oren B. Cheney, D.D.

The first born of the Cheney brothers, Rev. Oren B. Cheney, D.D., the creator and President of Bates College for the first forty years of its existence, has left a name and influence for good which will endure for all time. We do him honor not merely for what he has accomplished, but more for the example he has afforded of faith, patience and consecrated labor for the sake of humanity and religion. The story of his constructive efforts and successes in the cause of education for poor boys will ever furnish an inspiration to others confronted by difficulties and discouragements. To the authorities of the institution, founded as a result of his genius, the memory of his creative ability, of his zeal for the fulfillment of his long cherished desire, of his undaunted persistence in the face of almost insuperable trials, and of his successful achievement, will prove indeed a precious heritage in the years to come.

Early in life he began to work in his father's paper mill as a "lay-boy." He wrote, "My services in the daytime were, according to custom, claimed as my father's right." He often walked, on business for his father, to the town of Plymouth, five miles away. At the age of thirteen years he was sent to New Hampton, N. H., also five miles distant, to attend the New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institution. His father was later persuaded to send him to Parsonsfield, Maine, for study at the Parsonsfield Seminary. In those days, Calvinism may be described as being rampant throughout New England. The expression of independent opinions had become exceedingly unpopular, and was often followed by persecution. As opposed to the intricate and involved creeds of the day, there had been formed a sect calling themselves Free Will Baptists, and a simple covenant was adopted "embodying their belief and based upon the Sermon on the Mount." The preaching was mainly by men of the evangelistic type, and in country places. There had followed the establishment of many small churches, and the young denomination grew in strength and spirit through the efforts of gifted leaders. Oren early became attracted to the doctrine of Free Salvation, as opposed to Calvinism. His parents, Deacon Moses and Mrs. Cheney, were members of the Free Will Baptist Church, and it was entirely natural that his youthful ambition should be to become a preacher of this faith. After having been prepared for college, he entered Brown University in 1835.

At that time there was much feeling in New England about the slavery question, and Oren became imbued with much enthusiasm for the Abolitionist cause. He was influenced to leave Brown University for Dartmouth College in 1836, as he thought that in this institution the anti-slavery sentiments he entertained would be given more favorable opportunities for expansion and development. The very fact that Dartmouth College owed its inception to the missionary spirit of providing an education for the Indians appealed strongly to his imagination. Although seventy-five years had elapsed since the founding of Dartmouth College, there was, for several months of each year, an encampment of Indians a short distance away, to which Oren went daily to teach the Indian boys and girls.

In the latter part of his college course he became interested in a small Free Will Baptist group at Enfield, ten miles away, who were unable to employ a pastor. He went regularly for many months to assist in this work, without remuneration. He walked the ten miles on Saturday, led a prayer meeting that evening, talked to the people on Sunday, conducted a Sunday School and taught a singing school, walking back to Hanover the same day, to resume his studies on Monday morning.

In 1839 he became Principal of the "Farmington Maine Academy." He was married January 1, 1840, to Caroline Adelia Rundlett of Stratham, N. H. He taught at Strafford, N. H., and Greenland, N. H., and in 1843 became principal of the Parsonsfield Seminary.

He was still consumed by the ambition to become a minister. He was pastor at Lebanon, Maine, six years, and at Augusta, Maine, five years.

His wife died January 13, 1846.

In August, 1847, he married Nancy Perkins, daughter of Rev. Thomas Perkins, an able Free Will Baptist clergyman. She was a woman of high intellectual attainments, energy and determination.

At this time he had become, for several years, actively identified with the prohibition movement, and with the Free Soil Party, as well as with the Free Will Baptist denomination. In 1852 he was sent as a delegate, by the Maine Free Soil Convention, to the National Free Soil Convention at Pittsburgh.

In 1853 he was a delegate to the Free Baptist General Conference. At that time he had been for four years Corresponding Secretary of the Free Baptist Educational Society, and for five years Recording Secretary of the Free Will Baptist Missionary Society. He had become a contributor to the *Morning Star*, a weekly paper devoted to the Free Will Baptist faith.

During the evening of September 22, 1854, while in Augusta, he received the startling news that the Seminary at Parsonsfield, Maine, had been burned. This was the oldest institution of learning under the control of the Free Will Baptist denomination. He was at once impressed with the enormity of this disaster to the Free Will Baptist Church. During the night he conceived the idea of establishing a college to take its place, under the auspices of the denomination. In connection with this thought, another vitally important consideration with him was the fact that there were a great many young people scattered throughout the smaller towns and farming districts independent of the denomination, who were ambitious for an education, and yet utterly without the means of obtaining it. With the inspiration to devote his efforts to the founding of such a higher educational institution, there came to his mind the unfortunate need of leaving the ministry to which he had been consecrated. He recognized that night the almost insuperable difficulties to be encountered, but his vision of duty was clearly defined. He developed his plans with much care, and proceeded in their accomplishment with great caution. As a result of his sagacity, the campaign, which he instituted, was carried to complete success. Within a month he secured the approval and cooperation of his church associates at their annual meeting. A few months later, due to his personal work, an appropriation of $15,000 was secured from the Maine legislature, as well as a charter for the Maine State Seminary which was located in Lewiston, Maine, June 27, 1855. The site, consisting of twenty acres, about one mile from the center of the city was donated by the citizens of Lewiston and the Water Power Company. On June 26, 1856, there was laid the corner stone of its first building, Hathorn Hall, in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Seth Hathorn, of Woolwich, Maine. This represented the beginning of construction of the Maine State Seminary.

The first term of school was opened September 1, 1857, and there was an enrollment of one hundred and thirty-seven students. Oren B. Cheney was Principal, assisted by six teachers.

In 1863 the institution was re-incorporated, as Bates College, in honor of Benjamin E. Bates of Boston, who gave $50,000 to the college on condition that $50,000 more could be raised.

Amidst the stress of civil war and a severe financial panic, together with strenuous opposition in the denomination, he, nevertheless, succeeded in securing funds from many donors. He taught and preached and planned without cessation to advance the interests of the institution which he had founded. In January, 1864, a new charter was received from the Maine legislature, and the institution was named Bates College, and was accorded college privileges.

Among the first Board of Fellows of Bates College appear the names of Hon. James G. Blaine and Hon. Nelson Dingley. New professors were added to the faculty and new buildings constructed.

In 1863 President Cheney was given the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Wesleyan University.

In 1864 Professor Jonathan Y. Stanton entered upon the duties of his professorship at Bates. He wrote, "I do not think that a college president ever had a more difficult task to perform requiring great courage, firmness and forbearance, all of which qualities Dr. Cheney possessed in a marked degree."

President Cheney was at Richmond the day following Lee's surrender, and although as a Northern Abolitionist he rejoiced in the victory, he visited the brave Confederate soldiers who were vanquished, and gave what encouragement he could to the prisoners.

There were now added to the teaching force Rev. Benjamin F. Hayes, Professor Richard C. Stanley and Professor Thomas L. Angell. One of the faculty wrote of him at this time as follows: "He was a man of great faith. He believed that nothing could absolutely fail that was good. His faith that God had a work for Bates College to do was magnificent. He trusted in God as few men can, but 'kept his powder dry.' His confidence was contagious."

The first Commencement at Bates College was in July, 1867.

In 1870 Professor George C. Chase and Professor J. H. Rand were added to the faculty, both being graduates of Bates College.

Bates College enjoys the honor of being the first coeducational institution in New England, equal opportunities being given to young ladies and to young men.

In February, 1886, his wife, Nancy Perkins Cheney, was taken from him by death. She had been a faithful companion and wise adviser for a long time.

As the years went by new buildings were added, and the campus increased in size. In addition to the original campus of twenty acres, Dr. Cheney purchased for the college thirty acres, upon which beautiful trees were planted, under his supervision. A Divinity School was established, of which Professor John Fullonton, D.D., was Dean, and had associated with him Rev. J. A. Howe, D.D., and Professor Thomas H. Rich, as active teachers in this department. The Theological Seminary at New Hampton had been withdrawn by the Free Will Baptists from New Hampton, and had been incorporated as a separate department at Bates, under the title of the Cobb Divinity School, in honor of Mr. J. L. H. Cobb of Lewiston.

Bates College was founded primarily for young men of the Free Will Baptist denomination, and for others of any religious faith, who were too poor to obtain an education elsewhere. It soon developed, however, that the blessings of this institution were to be bestowed upon a much larger class of young people. Its advantages were sought by young women as well as young men, from widely separated parts of the United States, regardless of church affiliations, financial conditions, race or color. High standards of scholarship and character were almost the only requirements.

The faculty associated with him were spiritual men, distinguished not only by ability in their special departments, but more particularly by their ardent zeal for the college, and the willingness to make continued sacrifice for the sake of the institution they all loved. The example and personal influence of these men upon the student body was a factor of enormous value.

Mention should be made of the subsequent advancement of the college, as a result of the devoted efforts of President George C. Chase, who succeeded President Cheney in office. The more recent progress of the institution and its current achievements, have been made possible, through the energy and leadership of its highly efficient President, Clifton D. Gray.

At the end of forty years of service for the college, Dr. Cheney decided that, in view of his advanced age, he should be relieved of the active duties and responsible burdens devolving upon the presidency. In his retiring address, September 22, 1894, he closes:

> This is to me such an experience as few can fully understand. My life and my all have been identified with this college. But in the battle of life, the time comes to all men to put off the armor. For some years I have purposed to do so at the end of the forty years' service which closes to-day. If there remains a longing to bring back my young manhood, I can not help it. I have walked this hall at midnight and wept when times were dark. On a retired spot in the adjoining grove I have prayed when no earthly help seemed available. There is not a tree or building or spot on this campus but seems part of myself. Reverently I commit all the precious trusts, which I now resign, to the care of our Father in Heaven, whose love never faileth.
>
> Sir (addressing Governor Dingley), you have had many honors. I trust you will feel that one more is added, in being called upon in behalf of the Trustees of the College to seat Professor George C. Chase in the chair I now vacate. These keys, the emblem of my authority for so many years,

I now surrender to you, for you to place in his hands as the emblem of his authority. The new President has my best wishes and prayers. For years he has been in my thought as my successor. I bespeak for him the united support of the trustees, the faculty, the students, the alumni and all the friends of the institution. May God bless and prosper him and the dear college.

Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., then said:

Dr. Cheney, in receiving in behalf of the corporation the keys, which you have surrendered as a token of your retirement from the position of the presidency of Bates College, I should do injustice to my own feelings as well as to the feelings of my associates, if I did not express to you not only our regret at the sundering of the ties which have so long united you with this institution, but also our deep appreciation of the inestimable value of your services to Bates College and the cause of higher education.

The forty years during which you have been laboring to promote the interests of this institution of learning — the first nine during its chrysalis seminary condition, and the last thirty-one in its more mature collegiate state — cover not only the working years of a long and exceptionally busy life, but also the most eventful period in history of the republic, and mark most wonderful strides in the progress of higher education in this country.

It is only a coincidence that this period happens to be the same length of time in which the Israelites were prepared in the wilderness for grand and heroic service under the leadership of the great Hebrew lawgiver and statesman. Yet to my mind God's hand no more surely set apart Moses for leadership in the great work of educating the Israelites up to the standard which He designed for the Hebrew nation, than His hand set apart Oren B. Cheney, in 1854, to do a great work for education in that denomination with which he was connected, and in whose life he has borne so distinguished a share.

This is not the time nor the place to tell from the standpoint of the historian and biographer the story of your great work for the Maine State Seminary and Bates College, Dr. Cheney. Suffice it to say that when this story shall be told as fully as it deserves (for you have only modestly touched its edges), it will present a record of patient toil, unwearied devotion, persistent endeavor, remarkable utilization of every opportunity, and wonderful success under the most discouraging conditions, such as has rarely been recorded in this land of small beginnings and wonderful growths.

It is not too much to say that every brick of this building in which we are assembled to-day, every brick of yonder buildings, was laid with means secured through your efforts. These grounds, selected under your eye, tell the story of your unwearied labors. With the eye of a faith of a future in this college which saw the bright lining beneath the dark cloud, you have seen the morning light breaking while others have discerned only darkness. We, your associates in the corporation, wish that your years and strength were equal to the work which remains to be done. But as it is, we have reluctantly accepted your resignation of the office of President of the College, whose duties you have so long and successfully discharged, with the knowledge that in your retirement, in which you will have our best wishes for your continued health and prosperity, you will still have in your heart the welfare of this institution.

In July, 1892, Oren B. Cheney recognized the scriptural injunction that "It is not good that the man should be alone," and married Emeline (Aldrich) Burlingame, a lady of exceptional ability, who had devoted her entire life to educational and Christian work. Their interests had been identical, and this marriage late in life proved to be of wonderful help to him in the support and comradeship of declining years. In a book entitled "The Life Story of Oren B. Cheney," written by her after his death, are found some of the details of his career here presented.

A few days after his eighty-seventh birthday, his soul was released, but the results of his life-work still remain. The memory of his sacrifice and achievement will not perish.

There has been presented to the college, by the alumni, an excellent portrait in oil of the man who created Bates College, who made something out of nothing. May it always occupy a conspicuous place in the halls of the institution, and may it bring to all who look upon that serene, determined face, an appreciation of his contribution to the cause of education and humanity.

The *Lewiston Journal* of December 22, 1903, announces his death as follows:

> The news of Dr. Cheney's death comes as a severe shock to all his friends and associates. He was known to be showing many signs of his advancing age, almost ninety years, but he was still able to be out and about the town until so recently that his end was not foreseen. It is difficult to overestimate or overstate what Dr. Cheney has been to Bates College and to Lewiston. He was a founder in instinct and impulse.
>
> His idea was pioneering, to blaze away into new paths. He did all of this and more as a founder and a leader of educational life in this part of the country. Bates College will pay him reverence, and Lewiston and Auburn will not forget what is due this remarkable man.

The same paper on December 23, 1903, contains the following:

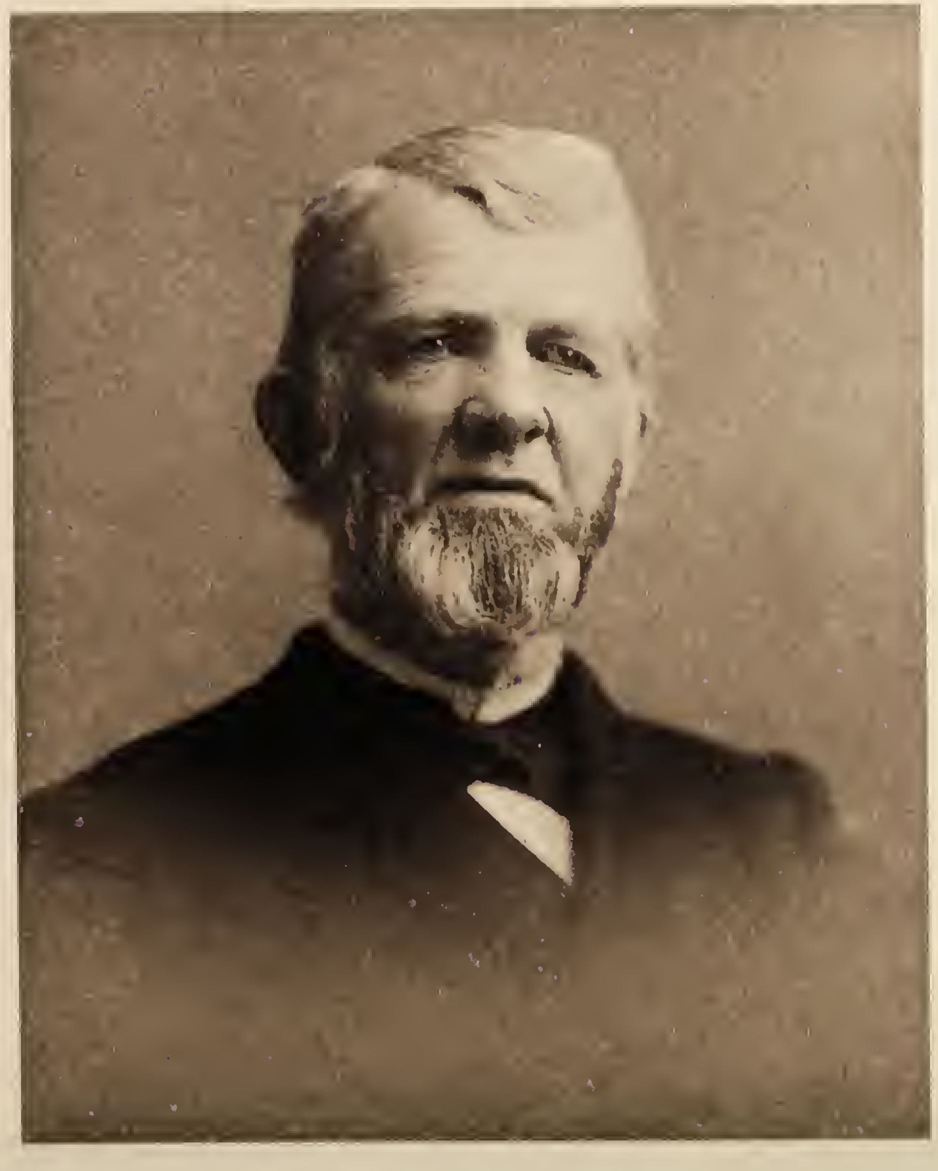
> No man whose death has occurred in Maine in many a day should leave behind him memorial more secure and lasting than Dr. Oren Burbank Cheney, whose death occurred in Lewiston, December 22, at the age of eighty-seven years.
>
> Dr. Cheney was one of the rare and composite types of founder, developer, executive. He not only devised and divined, but he executed. He not only laid out, but he stood by; never conceding to disaster any foothold in any institution in whose welfare he was interested. The life of such a man should not close without due appreciation. It should certainly not pass into forgetfulness. Bates College and Lewiston will be recreant of duty if, in some enduring form, there be not some monument to the memory of this remarkable man, who, in the beginnings, saw the end and

who, long ago, with faith renewed daily in his own indomitable heart, took up the burdens uncomplainingly for the cause of education, humanity and justice.

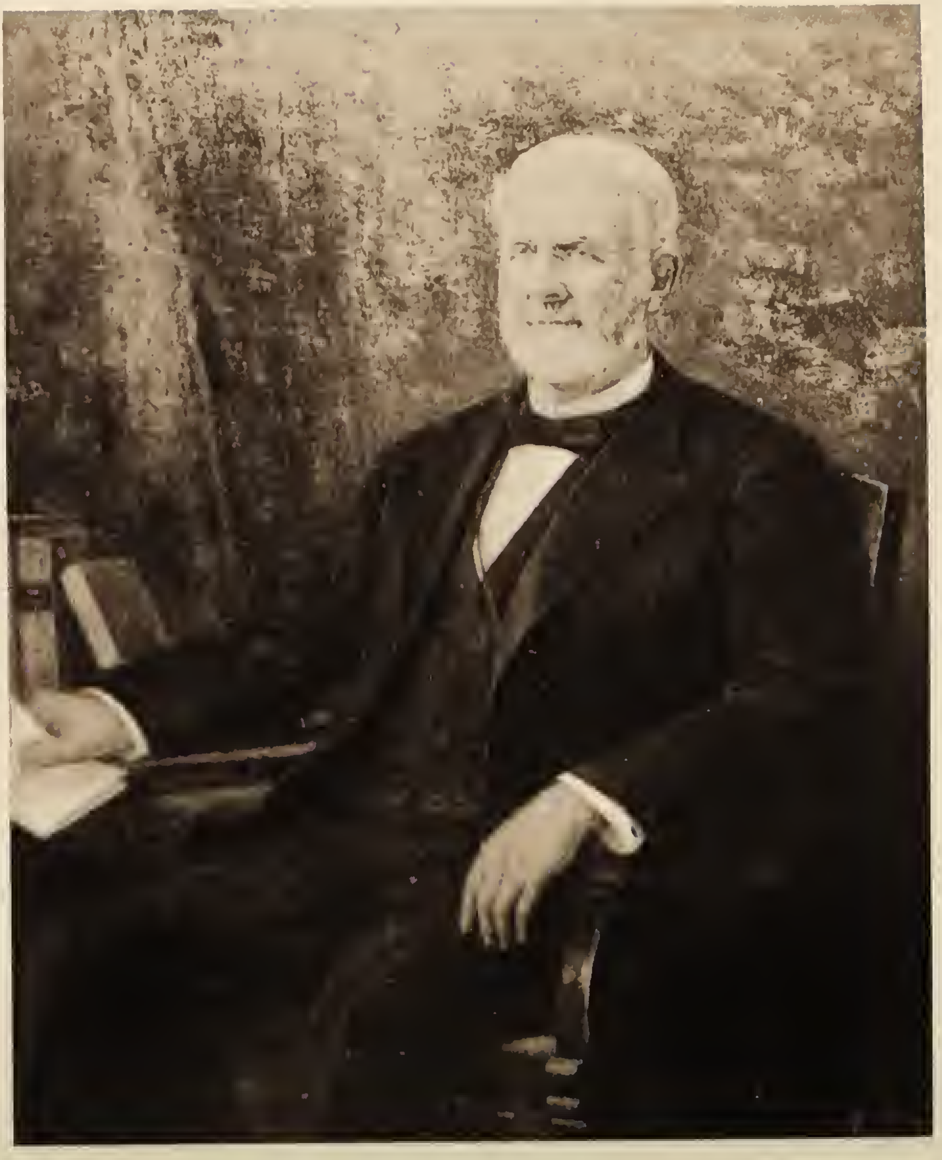
For such a life as this there need be no apologies. The man who foresees, upbuilds, dominates in this wise is a man beyond common measure. His ideals must essentially be lofty, his aspirations true, his head sound, his judgment level, his faith serene, his heart pure, his zeal unbounded. He must work — oh, how he must work. With what self-sacrifice must he endow his household and with what martyrdom must he hide his personal need or desire. All this has come to President Cheney. All this, Bates College knows. No alumnus, no professor, no friend has seen the feeble figure of the white-haired first President pass or repass the familiar places, but has seemed to feel that he was carrying bravely into the closing days the lightened memories of those days of stress and toil, those days of doubt, almost of despair.

In memorial to President Cheney, therefore, let it be said that few lives have been more productive than his. To found a college such as Bates is no pastime. He who conceives the idea, consecrates his life, endows it with his faith and zeal — he is a man, a whole man, a great man. As years pass and the college grows, so will the appreciation of its alumni, if that were possible, and so will the appreciation of the city of Lewiston on whom no man has conferred a greater blessing socially, educationally, industrially, economically, than has this pioneer of Maine education, Dr. O. B. Cheney. His illustrious name is borne with honor by a grandson, Oren Cheney Boothby, of Boston, Massachusetts.

By his first wife, President Cheney was given a son, Horace R. Cheney, who before his death gave promise of a distinguished career in law. His second wife, Nancy Perkins, was the mother of his two daughters, Caroline, who became Mrs. Charles H. Swan of Roxbury, Massachusetts, and Emeline, who married J. Frank Boothby of Lewiston, Maine.



Moses Cheney, Jr.



Oren Burbank Cheney, D.D.

CHAPTER III

THE CHENEY BROTHERS

The sons of Moses and Abigail M. Cheney were all men of religious instincts, highest integrity and character. Their convictions as to all moral problems were definite and unalterable. They were of a most kindly disposition, but firm as to issues involving what they considered to be questions of right or wrong. Animated by the same conceptions of duty, and the same general principles of conduct, they were however placed amid widely differing surroundings, with corresponding diversities of opportunities. A separate chapter has been devoted to one who received superior educational advantages, and later was afforded unusual opportunities for service to young people. The other brothers, each in his own way, and in his own peculiar sphere of usefulness, have left an enviable record of honor and respect.

MOSES CHENEY

Moses Cheney, the second son, was in many respects like his father, for whom he was named. He was extremely conscientious, trustworthy to a degree and enjoyed the confidence and admiration of all who knew him. He worked very hard all of his life, was of simple tastes, without desire for public preferment of any kind. He was taught the business of making paper in his father's mill at Ashland, and early acquired a familiarity with its details. He married, at twenty-two years of age, Rebecca Rundlett. He moved to Henniker, N. H., in 1864, where he conducted a paper manufacturing business. He later devoted himself to farming. His wife died and he married Martha Smith, of

Henniker, October 26, 1871, who became a wonderful helpmate and companion to the end of his life. Although his activities through life were confined to two small communities in New Hampshire, there were accorded to him universal respect and affection by all who were permitted to recognize his sterling manhood and integrity.

CHARLES GILMAN CHENEY

Charles G. Cheney, the third son of his parents, was brought by them from Ashland to Peterborough, while a youth of nine years. After his preparatory studies he entered Dartmouth College, from which institution he was graduated in 1848. He studied law for three years in the offices of prominent attorneys in Franklin, N. H., and began the practice of his profession in Peterborough in 1851. He was early afflicted with poor health and for this reason was compelled to discontinue his legal practice. In 1854 he was able to accept the position of first cashier of the Peterborough bank. His health, however, continued to fail. He had suffered from a severe rheumatic affection, which involved many of the joints, and finally caused an inability to use the lower limbs. For several years he was forced to use a wheel chair as his only means of locomotion. During the last three or four years of his life, his suffering was extreme, but he patiently continued with his duties at the bank until 1862. He married Sarah E. Smith of Holderness (now Ashland), in 1851. His life was characterized by the same gentle kindly attributes which distinguished all the members of his family. He died at Hillsborough Bridge, November 13, 1862, at the age of thirty-six years. In the history of Peterborough, by Dr. Albert Smith, published in 1876, there is found the following mention of Charles Gilman Cheney, whose death as a young man had taken place fourteen years before: "His life opened with the promise of great usefulness and honor, which was blighted by ill health from the beginning to the end. He was a man of sterling integrity, of manly and honorable attainments, and of kindly affections, and his loss has been deeply deplored by the community."

Person Colby Cheney

Person C. Cheney, the fourth son, was a distinguished man, well known in New Hampshire and throughout the country. He received many well-deserved political honors. He was a man of unusual executive ability. His character was simply above reproach. He enjoyed to a rare degree the confidence and admiration of all who were brought in contact with him. His judgment was excellent, his patience unbounded and his charitable consideration for others always to be depended upon.

Like his father and many of his brothers and sisters, in early life he was employed in the manufacture of paper. He was seven years old when his father moved to Peterborough from Ashland (formerly called Holderness), and established himself in that town in his former occupation of paper making. The son Person was given such opportunity for education as was afforded in the schools and academies of Peterborough, Hancock, N. H., and Parsonsfield, Maine. His youth when not in school was spent in the paper mill of his father. He was thus enabled to become fairly familiar with the details of paper making at a comparatively early age. When his father sold the business and returned to Ashland in 1845, Person was retained as manager in Peterborough. In 1853 he was in business for himself, having built a mill with the aid of two partners, and later purchasing their interests.

He became interested in politics, and identified himself with the Whigs. In 1853 and 1854 he represented Peterborough in the state legislature, although the town was normally Democratic. He was an enthusiastic supporter of the Union cause in the Civil War. During 1860 and 1861 he participated actively in the preparation of his state for the coming struggle. In 1862 he offered his personal services and was appointed Quartermaster of the 13th Regiment, New Hampshire Volunteers. In the campaign before Fredericksburg, he became very seriously ill as a result of exposure and overwork, and in 1863 was sent home, his sickness preventing a return to duty. He was honorably discharged in August, 1863. After a prolonged illness, he finally recovered his health.

In 1866 he moved to Manchester and associated himself with Thomas L. Thorpe as a dealer in paper stock. He also engaged in the manufacture of paper in the adjoining village of Goffstown. He later built an additional mill at Amoskeag, and had further interests in mills at Henniker, West Henniker and Tilton, N. H. He was railroad commissioner in 1864, and Mayor of Manchester in 1871, refusing a renomination the following year, although his election would have been certain. Before going to Manchester, he was director of the Peterborough bank, and later became President of the People's Savings Bank in Manchester. He was the soul of honor in all the relations of life. He married S. Anna Moore, of Bronson, Michigan, May 22, 1850, who died January 7, 1858. On June 29, 1859, he married Mrs. Sarah (White) Keith. She was a lady of exceptional ability, possessed of much social charm, a leader in society, and active in numerous charities.

He was chosen Governor of New Hampshire in 1875 and 1876, when all had predicted a Democratic victory. At the close of his term of office, he was honored by a degree from Dartmouth College. He was elected a trustee of Bates College, and founded a scholarship in that institution.

In 1886 he was appointed U. S. Senator, and in 1888 was a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention, and was very influential in securing the nomination of

President Harrison. He was a member of the Republican National Committee in 1888, reëlected in 1892, and again in 1896. He was invited by President Harrison to become a member of his cabinet, but was forced to decline on account of impaired health. In December, 1892, he was appointed by President Harrison Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland. He remained at this post until June, 1893.

1163362

The frightful financial panic of that year compelled his return to the United States, to give attention to his personal fortune. He possessed great administrative capacity, and had attained marked success in business, but was compelled to sustain reverses as a result of the general wreckage of that fateful period. His courage and fortitude at that time were remarkable for one at his time of life, and he struggled manfully to retrieve his impaired resources.

With calmness and resignation, he adapted himself to a different style of living, and without complaint endured to the end the disappointments incident to changed conditions. In success he was modest and unpretentious, in adversity patient and courageous, but at all times beloved by all who knew him.

A just appreciation of his character is conveyed in the following tribute from one of the Manchester papers:

> Weary, worn and exhausted by fifty years of unswerving devotion to duty, by constant care and heavy responsibility, of strenuous endeavor inspired by unfailing courage and unflinching determination, Person C. Cheney has passed away. For the first time since he went out to do his life work, he is at rest. He has finished his course. His country, his state, his city, all the friends and causes he helped, all the dependents who leaned upon him, must go on without him.
>
> He was a rare man, in whom purity of character, greatness of soul, goodness of heart, clearness of head and readiness of hand were so combined that all who knew him

intimately loved him, and all who were in any way associated with him admired him, and while he lived more than the allotted age of man, and did vastly more than any man's share of work, the feeling that he cannot be spared is general and the sense of personal loss caused by his death is widespread, sincere and deep.

He was a self-made man. His principal inheritance from his parents was his character, shaped by their training and example. He was pure in mind, in word and in deed. He made no loud professions, he did not pose as a reformer, he did not shout to others to turn from the error of their ways and walk in his path, but he lived his life of purity, honesty, sobriety and reverence for holy things, every day and hour, an example to be followed by the right-minded and pure-hearted.

He built up and for forty years directed a great industry with far-reaching radiations, and in doing it he established a reputation for integrity, fair dealing and a regard for the rights of others which was never dimmed by the storms of business panics or the stress of hard times. His employees were always the objects of his kind regard and good treatment, and were under all circumstances his friends. His prosperity was theirs and if adversity overtook him, he shielded them from it as much as possible.

He was the most unselfish and profuse of men. He made a great deal of money and he spent it as freely as if it cost him nothing. He seemed to feel that whatever he had belonged to all of his kinsmen, to his friends, to his party, to his community, to every deserving man and woman and to all worthy causes within the circle of his acquaintance. His devotion to his family was idolatrous in its intensity and divine in its constancy. His business was very exacting and he was ever busy, but he always had time to hear and assist those who appealed to him for help. He was as kind, as considerate, as patient, as he was generous. If he had a weakness, it was in being too generous. If he made mistakes, it was in sacrificing himself too much for others.

He was an honest partisan, and a thoroughgoing politician. He believed that it was essential to the welfare of the country that the Republican party should govern it, and never failed to do all he could to promote Republican success. He not only gave freely of his money but he was active and earnest in caucuses and conventions, and tireless in all the laborious detail work of campaigns. In a way he was ambitious. He enjoyed public life and prized highly the political honors he received.

He held many offices. He was a member of the legislature, a railroad commissioner, Mayor of Manchester, Governor of the State, United States Senator and Minister to Switzerland, and he discharged all the duties of these positions conscientiously, ably and acceptably; but never to his pecuniary advantage and never to the injury of others. In this field of activity as elsewhere, he did for his friends vastly more than they could do for him. In national politics he was for years New Hampshire's most conspicuous and influential citizen. He had personal acquaintance with nearly all the public men of all parties and enjoyed their confidence, respect and friendship. He attended all the national Republican conventions, and whether he went as a member of the national committee, as a delegate, or as a private member of the party, his advice was sound, his influence was potent and his work was effective. To him more than any other New Hampshire Republican the country was indebted for the nomination and election of Presidents Harrison and McKinley, and the state, for whatever recognition it received at their hands.

He was one of the master spirits of the National Tariff League and Home Market Club and few others had so much to do with fashioning those portions of the tariff bills in which New England was vitally interested. He was a man of superb courage. Danger never weakened him. Disaster never appalled him. He was a man for emergencies. When the country needed defenders he was a soldier. When, in 1874, his party found itself in what appeared to be a hopeless condition, and there was no one else who dared assume its leadership, he took its banner and led it to victory as no other could have done. When, in 1893, he found his business wrecked in the general collapse, although more than sixty years of age, he addressed himself to its rescue and restoration with all the courage and spirit of youth. Whenever there was something good to dare and do from which others shrank, he was ready.

He had a large and devoted following, not only because men knew he was loyal and lovable, but because he never said "Go," but always "Come." He was a gentleman everywhere, courteous, amiable, companionable, modest, even-tempered and able to adapt himself to his surroundings. There was neither deception nor vindictiveness in his character. He was frank, straightforward and positive. His position was never in doubt. He was an antagonist to be feared, a helper to be relied upon, but he never quarreled, and he harbored no resentments. If there was wrong, he righted it if he could, but if he could not, he suffered it. He never pulled others down. He was a good citizen in all senses of the term. When opportunity offered to promote the welfare of the public, he did not wait to be asked.

He was never robust physically but his indomitable will conquered bodily weakness and enabled him to do an immense amount of work. At times he carried heavy burdens but he bore them without halting or stumbling.

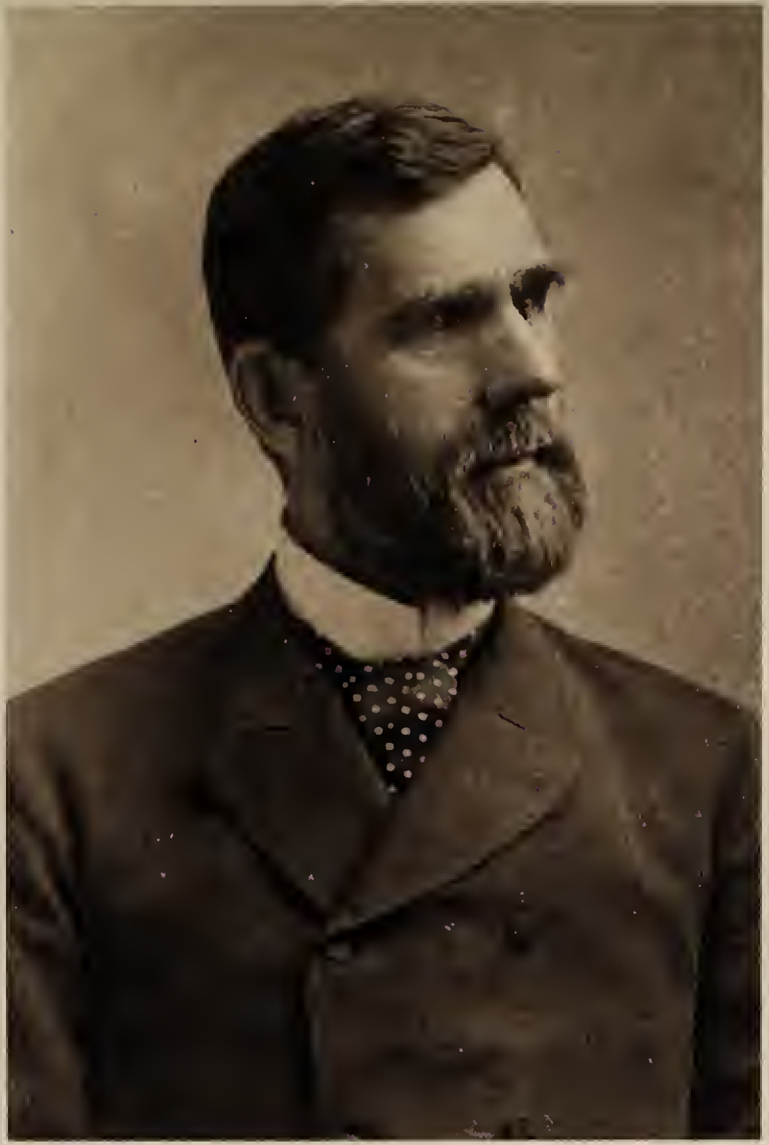
The death of such a man is an irreparable loss to those who knew him. Others will occupy the places he filled. Others will build upon the foundations he laid. But who will say that another will be to his associates what he was?

ELIAS HUTCHINS CHENEY

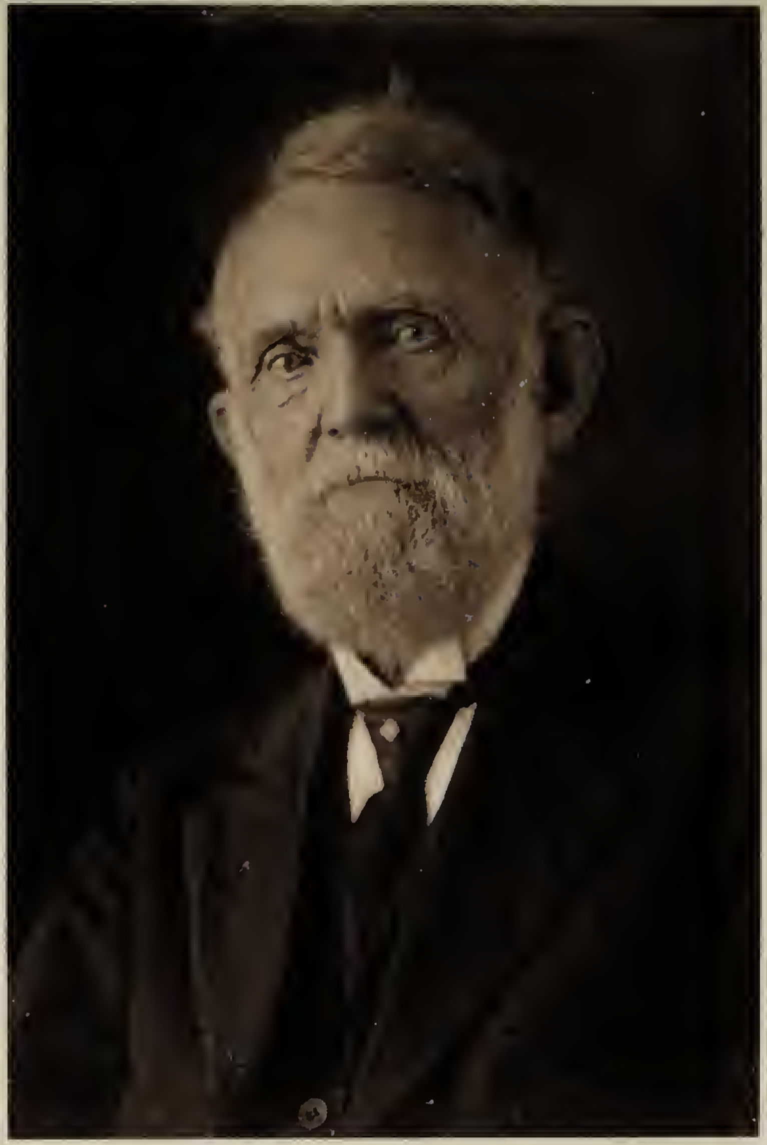
Elias H. Cheney was the youngest son of his parents, and like his brothers was characterized by gentleness, patience and unswerving determination. He was of a most kindly disposition, and possessed a keen sense of humor. His life was a singular exhibition of righteous living and strict integrity.

He worked in early boyhood in his father's paper mill, but was given better educational advantages than his older brothers had been permitted to receive in their early days.

He went to school first at the New Hampton Institute, in New Hampton, N. H., and later to Phillips Exeter Academy at Exeter, N. H., where he fitted for college.



Person Colby Cheney



Elias Hutchins Cheney

He married Susan W. Youngman of Peterborough. Her father was a millwright. She was a lady widely recognized as of rare taste and unusual accomplishment. He early became a printer, and purchased the *Peterborough Transcript* in 1853, which he published for two years. In 1855 he took up his residence in Concord, and took charge of the *New Hampshire Phoenix*. In 1861 he moved to Lebanon, N. H., and purchased the *Granite State Free Press*, in the publication of which he was later assisted by his son Fred W. Cheney.

He represented the town of Lebanon in the legislature in 1867 and 1868, and later in the state senate.

The paper under his ownership and management was very highly regarded throughout New Hampshire. His editorials were always exceedingly good, reflecting a comprehensive knowledge of affairs, keen perception and wise judgment. The paper was always maintained upon a high and dignified plane by him and his sons.

He was, in politics, originally a "Free-Soiler," his first vote being cast in March, 1853, in Peterborough, which was a strong Democratic town. At that time one of his brothers was a Democrat in Peterborough, and another a Whig in the same town. The Democrat was Charles Gilman Cheney and the Whig was Person C. Cheney, whose histories have been reviewed. Thus it will be seen that the three brothers, in early manhood, had definitely divergent views concerning the political situation at that time, although living in the same community, but were all radically opposed to slavery and in favor of the Temperance movement.

He soon became very influential in the town of Lebanon, and acquired a well-deserved reputation for fair dealing and fair thinking. He was mild mannered but determined and always just. He was most kindly and benignant by nature, and possessed a mind and memory of remarkable vigor.

He was an earnest student of political affairs, and to the end of his life manifested the utmost interest in the affairs of his country. His health, always delicate, became seriously impaired, and as a result it was necessary for him to avoid the severe New England winters. He went to Florida for several winters and derived substantial benefit from the favorable climatic conditions in that state.

He was later appointed by President Harrison United States Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, where he remained several years, during 1892, 1893 and 1894, and became actively interested in Cuban affairs. His sympathies were given without stint to the cause of the oppressed population. Matanzas was later the very hotbed of the Cuban Revolution. A similar appointment was offered to him in 1895, at La Paz, the seaport capital of Lower California, Mexico. He subsequently received the appointment of United States Consul at Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, in 1899, where he remained more than fifteen years, and discharged the duties of his office to the entire satisfaction of his Government and the commendation of Holland.

Some years after the death of his wife, he married Mrs. Clara May (Harding) Smith, who during the remainder of his life lovingly ministered to his comfort and happiness, to the great joy of his children.

Upon relinquishing his post at Curaçao, he returned to New England, where he passed the rest of his life in Lebanon, N. H., with the exception of one or two winters in Florida.

He died at the age of ninety-two, retaining to the end his mental faculties.

The following newspaper tribute at that time expresses a conservative review of his manly virtues:

> Elias Hutchins Cheney was a remarkable man. To reach the advanced age of ninety-three is accounted remarkable. To retain to that age the full vigor of a fine mind, is still more remarkable.

He belonged to a family whose name is written through the annals of our state, prominent for the men it has given to scholarship, business pursuits, but above all to statecraft. The Cheneys have possessed a singular clarity of mind. We find them for generations influential in the state, shaping the course of politics, politics in the broad way, policies more than politics, policies which men followed, not so much shaping men who for political reasons adopted clever politics.

Elias Cheney in an eminent degree exhibited that perspicacity that has been an outstanding trait of his line, that X-ray quality of mind that has enabled the Cheney men to see right through things at a flash. Politically weatherwise, the Cheneys have ever been able to scan the political sky and unerringly forecast how the weather will break. Dean of his family and dean of newspaper men up to the very close of his long life, Elias Cheney continued to be a power in the state.

Reasoning is with most people a slow process, to be pursued in quiet. But as it is given to some men to speak extemporaneously, free from the compulsion of having to set down their thoughts, marshal and arrange them before delivery, he inherited the attribute of reasoning with strange swiftness, of seeing instantly all the dimensions of acts, swiftly arranging and rearranging them and drawing the conclusions that subsequent events always show to have been correct.

A student of international affairs, from his experience as Consul at the Dutch West Indian Island of Curaçao, *entrepôt* of Venezuelan trade, years before the Great War, Elias Cheney predicted a great war which should be waged by Germany. He had become familiar with the Kaiser's intrigues in South America and knew his hostility towards us, his desire to bring us low, as obstacles to a conquest of South America.

Born in 1832, voting at ten annual state elections when slavery was still the paramount issue, at his prime in the close of the eighteen-seventies, he did not even hark back to the past, did not devote his pen to recounting reminiscences. While full of the precedents and with a store of past lessons to be applied to contemporary problems, this man in his eighties and nineties lived in the present, wrote of current questions and contemporary men. He kept his eyes on history in the making and his pen dealt with it in a style that for lucidity of diction, clarity of thought, unerring good judgment and constant good temper, will not soon be seen again in New Hampshire.

As previously shown, the Cheney brothers were the sons of God-fearing parents, who adhered rigidly to the old Puritanical custom of granting no unnecessary indulgences to their children. They were reared in strict accordance with stern ancestral principles and were expected to begin work at an early age. They received every educational advantage that was within the power of the parents to give them. In leaving home at an early age and beginning the struggle for self-support, it was natural that they should retain the lessons of childhood as regards religious teachings and humanitarian considerations. This very properly led to the formation of convictions as to policies of national government, economic questions and sociologic problems, all of which were perhaps unconsciously based upon the settled opinions of their elders, which had been so firmly impressed upon them at a susceptible age. In their application of these principles to the solution of current issues, it was inevitable that the results of inheritance, early training and environment should prevail. Although during a few years of their early manhood they were not all members of the same political faith, when these organizations were steadily undergoing great fundamental changes, they none the less espoused the same general principles of government, and were firmly united upon the great moral problems of the time. It seems fitting to allude, as briefly as possible, to some of the economic and social developments that at the time of their youth and early manhood were beginning to appear in the state wherein they lived.

They were brought up to regard slavery as the overshadowing disgrace that darkened the entire aspect of human affairs, and which in the minds of many New England people rendered inconspicuous, if it did not utterly obscure, other evils in need of correction. Some of these were distinctly of local character and attained especial notoriety for a time in the larger manufacturing cities of New England. Their development was partially the result of a comparatively sudden revulsion in the social and economic structure, and their existence remained for a considerable period unrecognized by the thinking population of this region, whose attention was chiefly directed to the enormity of slave labor in distant places. There is intended no disparagement to the good people of New England, obsessed by the violent, spectacular and somewhat irresponsible agitation against an institution, initiated and maintained in their midst as long as it proved profitable, and later to be denounced, but who were apparently blind or indifferent to other humanitarian reproaches nearer home. Truly these afforded less opportunity for oratorical display or editorial vehemence, and were less likely to create a popular enthusiasm.

Without the slightest reflection upon New England traditions and characteristics, it seems permissible, in the interest of historical truth, to call attention to a few conditions, more or less common at that time, that were revolting to humanitarian instincts, and later subjected to energetic correction. Chief reference is made to the former custom of long hours of employment in poorly ventilated and insufficiently lighted mills and factories of New England. Many or perhaps the majority of the employees in these establishments were young women and even children of foreign extraction, whose health was seriously impaired by the almost unceasing drudgery, for which a mere pittance was received. Many of Irish descent, fleeing from starvation in their native country during the decade of the forties and the fifties, flocked to the larger New England cities, and in order to sustain body and soul, were forced to labor for small wages under unsuitable conditions, and to find refuge at the close of the day in crowded, uninviting, and in some cases almost uninhabitable corporation boarding houses. These evils were eventually recognized, and provision made for their correction and modification. It was, however, only with great difficulty that success was attained in the vigorous effort to secure the adoption of a ten-hour day for the toilers in such manufacturing centers.

Social equality was practically unknown in the New England states. The rich were steadily increasing in opulence, while, in contrast to their display, the working classes were compelled to endure increasing hardships and privations. The poorer people were influenced to seek better opportunities in the West, which was constantly becoming more attractive, and their places were taken by an influx of immigrant population from foreign countries. Following the exodus to the West, and the swarm of aliens from the Old World, eager to find employment and willing to work for little pay, there developed an even greater social cleavage between the classes. It was difficult for the New Englander to assimilate readily the ardent Irishman, to make considerations for his volatile temperament, to understand his Celtic character, and to appreciate his political activity. In the same way, it required much time for the new arrival, stricken with poverty, to reconcile himself to the strange conditions distinctly out of harmony with the picture of his imagination.

The arrogant superiority of the rich was ever apparent. Consideration for the needs of the working man or woman was conspicuous by its absence. The demand was for long hours and low wages. Yet the profits of the large corporate manufacturing interests were, as a rule, extremely large. Whenever wages were actually reduced, compensation was found in the imposition of increased labor even during the twelve- or fourteen-hour period which constituted a day's work. In the admirable and comprehensive "New England in the Republic," by James Truslow Adams, it is stated, "There had been a considerable reduction in the hours of labor everywhere in the country except in New England before 1840, and this was perhaps the greatest abuse in the textile industry in that section." Some years before, a working day of ten hours had been granted almost universally in other parts of the country. Although a ten-hour law was passed in New Hampshire in 1847, means were not wanting to enable mill owners to do indirectly what the law forbade them to do directly. For a long time no effort was made to improve the housing and living conditions of the many factory employees, which in the main were decidedly unsatisfactory and in some instances deplorable. Child labor was an outstanding disgrace, the hours of work for little ones under twelve years of age varying from ten to fourteen hours a day.

In the widening gulf between labor and capital, it became more and more apparent that the existing conditions with which the factory worker had to contend, were unjust and incompatible with a decent humanized civilization. The position of the labor element became steadily more unendurable until defensive measures were unavoidable. The effort of the working man was not only for living wages and shorter hours, but also for reform in treatment of children, temperance and education. It is a striking commentary upon the contrasting social divisions of that period to note that the credit for calling attention to important reforms, and organized pressure for their enforcement, came not from the smug and complacent rich, but from the ranks of the working man. The people, who on a previous occasion during the war of 1812, had advocated dissolution of the Union, because they did not agree with the policy of the government, and who had urged a revolt from authorized authority, now disdainfully termed the efforts toward social regeneration among the poor as "revolutionary." This epithet is still frequently employed as an expression of contemptuous derision, when views are expressed in radical opposition to generally accepted conventional opinions. The pronouncements, however, that are regarded as heretical in one generation are sometimes orthodox in another. It may create some surprise to learn that one of the chief causes for complaint at that time was the inferior condition of the common schools.

The activities of reformers were directed, not alone to the iniquitous custom of child labor with the absence of educational facilities thus involved, but more especially to the school system as a whole even for those children permitted to attend. To those of the present and recent generations this seems most remarkable, and in fact almost unbelievable, in view of the high degree of culture and refinement always associated with New England people and their institutions. Ample evidence is afforded, however, to corroborate the statement as to the deplorable conditions of school life in New England during the decade ending in 1850. Numerous authorities may be cited to substantiate assertions regarding the pitifully inadequate courses of study, the wretched, unsanitary school houses, comfortless accommodations and incompetent teachers receiving the lowest wages possible to enforce. Happily these conditions were in time corrected and vast improvement was rapidly exhibited in the larger institutions of learning, and in the smaller schools accessible to the working classes. In the same way a gratifying change for the better was made in provision for the unfortunate, deprived of opportunity for self-support. Imprisonment for debt, if not tainted with fraud, was abolished and unsuccessful persons, if honest, were given a chance to earn a living. Proper measures were taken for the care of the aged, the insane, the blind and for orphan children. Simultaneously with the development of these humanitarian measures, there was in process of formation a movement to restrict the sale of liquor, and numerous temperance organizations were founded, looking to the elevation of all classes.

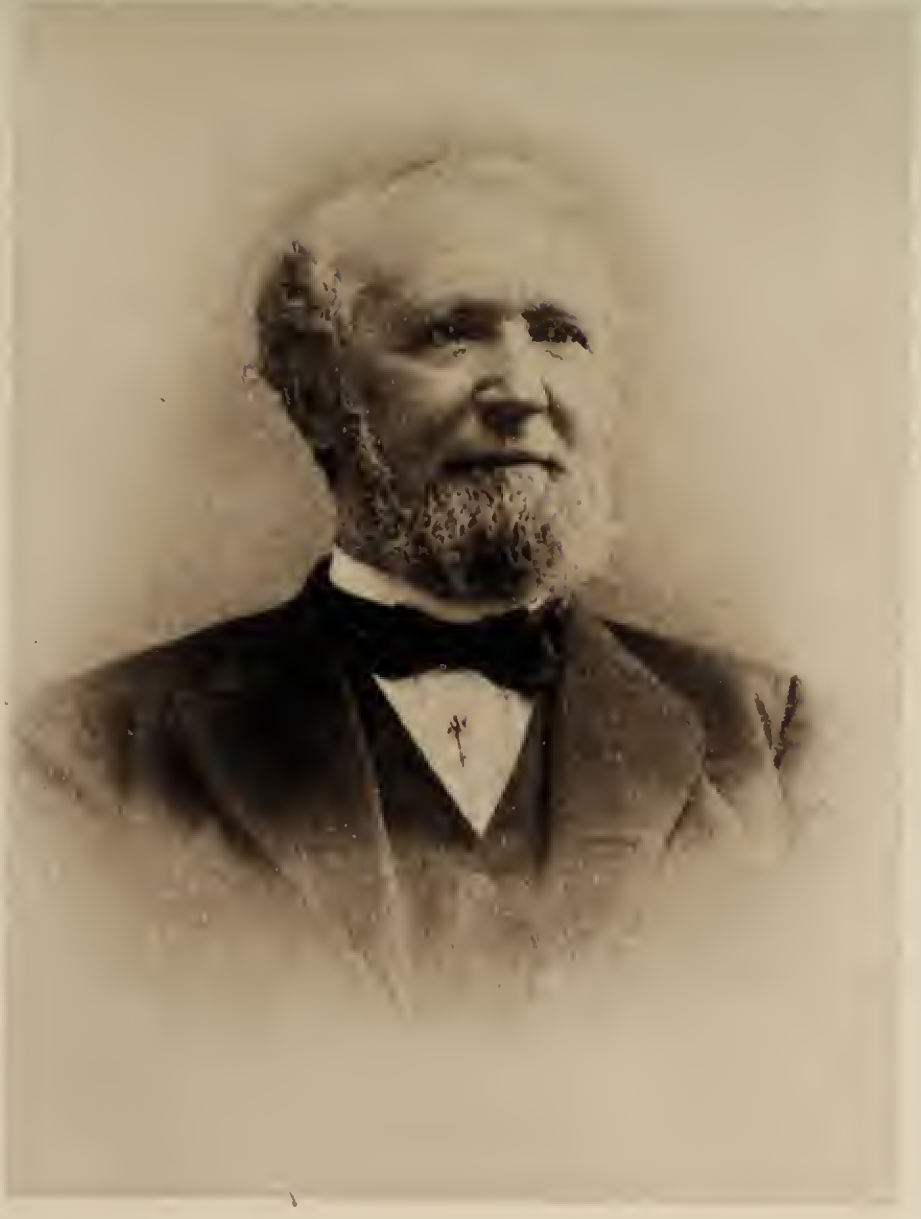
In the midst of the several abuses and social problems common to New England in those years, and their later correction as the result of an aroused general resentment, there still remained the one great issue of slavery, upon which there were widely divergent opinions and public expressions. It is foreign to the purpose of these pages to discuss the complicating interests of New England people on this subject, the violent controversies engendered, the courageous fanaticism often exhibited, the later emergence of a fairly united attitude toward the suppression of the evil by constitutional means, and the final devoted enthusiasm to preserve the Union.

It is sufficient to state that in the agitation attending the various measures for social reform the Cheney brothers without exception were prominently identified in the cause of the unfortunate and oppressed.

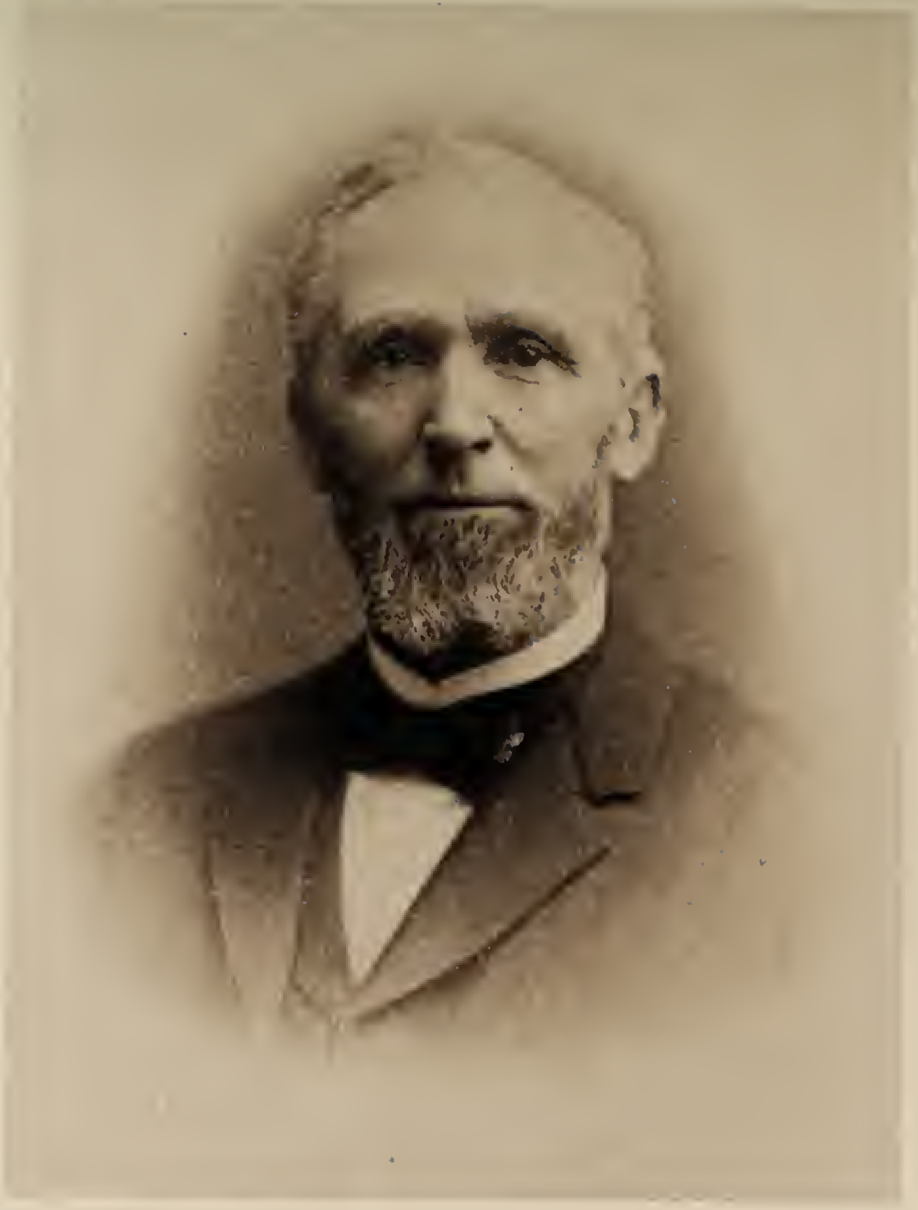
CHAPTER IV

The Bonney Twins

The history of the Bonney twins, Horace and Hannibal, is quite remarkable from every standpoint. Their career was most romantic, affording unusual examples of adventurous daring, courage and kindliness. At the time of Horace Bonney's death, at the age of seventy-nine, they were believed to have been the oldest twins in the United States. They were almost identical in form and feature, as well as in character and disposition. It was difficult to distinguish one from the other at any period of their lives. They were twins in every sense of the word. It is noteworthy that the story of one is the story of both, for they were never separated. Upon the occasion of their seventy-sixth birthday, one of the Boston newspapers, dated February 28, 1891, recorded in considerable detail the history of their adventurous careers. It states, "The story of their lives would fill a good-sized volume, and every chapter describing the first twenty years would read like a romance." They were bound out to farmers when they were six years old, and were compelled to work laboriously and endure hardships ill-suited to boys of that age. When about eleven years old, they ran away together, and finally succeeded in becoming stowaways upon a whaling vessel. They were at sea several months, and were subjected to very harsh treatment, but finally found means of escape when the ship put into the port of Gloucester. When a boat was sent ashore they begged to accompany it, and used the pretext of asking for permission to bathe, in the hope of securing a possible chance to get away. Leaving their clothing in the boat manned by sailors, they made their way cautiously toward



Horace Bonney



Hannibal Bonney

the shore. At a favorable moment the two lads darted for liberty upon dry land, and eventually succeeded in their plans for freedom, although at the expense of some personal embarrassment. It is needless to state that they fled precipitately, and avoided public view as much as possible. Finally, when almost exhausted, they were compelled to rest. They sought shelter at a farmhouse, and tried to explain their difficulties and to open negotiations for food and clothing. As diplomats they were not a shining success. At the beginning of their flight their only thought had been to run, but now other considerations of a more practical nature were forced to their attention. In their unconventional lack of attire, their representations were coldly received. The very idea of telling the truth about their plight never occurred to them. According to their childish imagination, the only refuge was to lie boldly, and upon a magnificent scale. They concocted a glorious fable about having been kidnapped, and a rich father anxious to pay a handsome reward for their deliverance. Unfortunately, they became confused in the midst of their appeals, and were unable to correct certain discrepancies in their exaggerated recital. Although stoutly maintaining their mythical tale, they were unable to satisfy the incredulous farmer, and were forced to continue their passage unadorned. After more sober reflection, they decided, upon their next application for relief, to modify their story to a considerable extent; in other words, to make the lie more plausible. The second diplomatic advance was likewise doomed to failure, through inability to furnish names, dates, locations and other data commonly regarded as quite indispensable. In making their third attempt, it dawned upon them that they must change their tactics still further. They discarded the rôle of long-lost children escaping from their captors, but still were afraid of telling the actual facts. This time they were more successful, and received food and shelter for the night. The following morning scant raiment was supplied, and they made their way, not without adventures, to Portland, where more difficult situations developed, calculated to make further demands upon their courage and resourcefulness. After these were successfully overcome, they were enabled again to go to sea upon a long voyage, and were given more kindly treatment. As one of them described their experiences years afterwards, it now became necessary for them to tell the truth. Heretofore, they had always been upon the defensive, and they were afraid to answer truthfully for fear of punishment. It seemed to them that upon all occasions their only resource was to be a falsehood. When they began to realize that to follow this natural impulse was unprofitable, they perceived that better results were obtained when the truth was frankly admitted. This was at least a beginning and, in due time, what in their boyhood days was accepted as the "best policy" became firmly established in their conduct of life, because it was right.

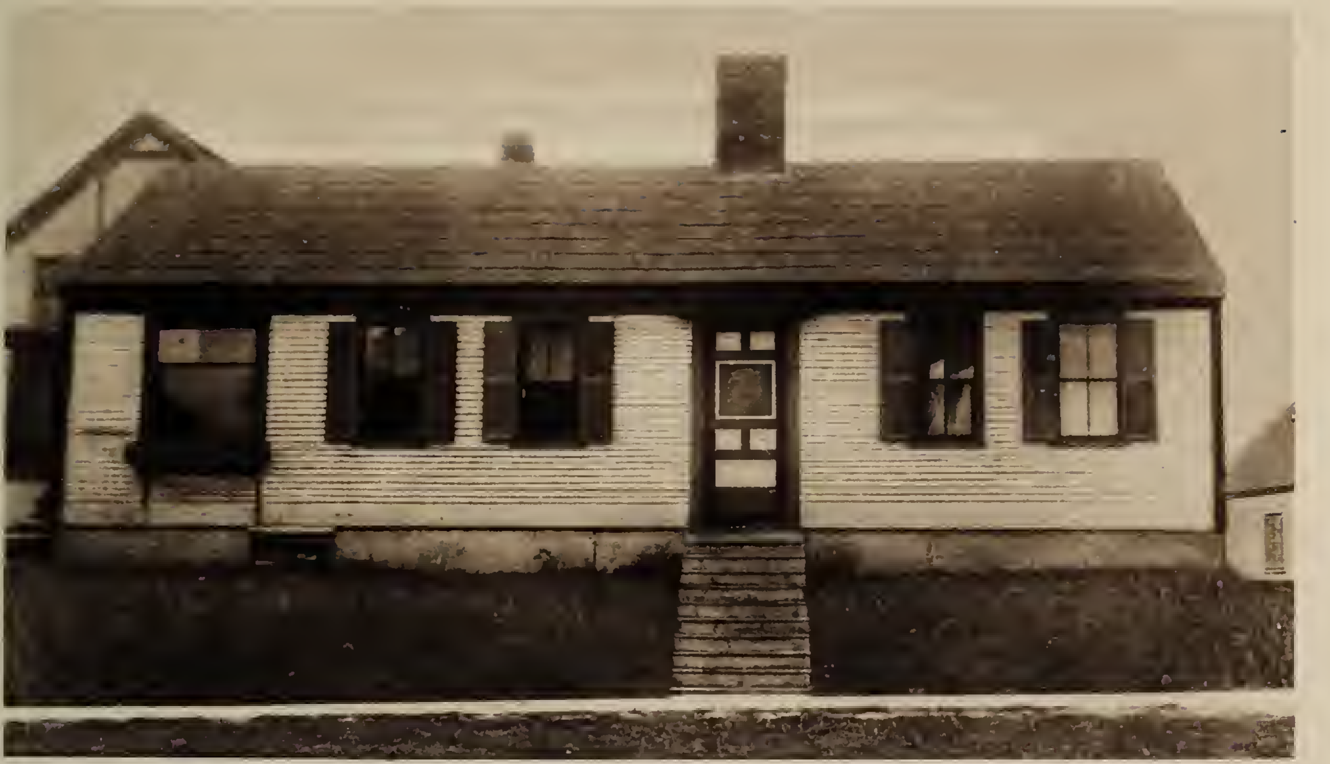
While it is impossible to indulge in a complete review of their experiences, brief allusion must be made to a few of the most interesting features. At the age of eighteen, September 6, 1833, they enlisted in the First Regiment of the U. S. Dragoons, a cavalry command created by General Jackson, and of which he was very proud. After remaining a month at Bedloe's Island, New York, where now is located the Statue of Liberty, they were ordered to join their regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. This trip proved to be a trying experience, lasting two months. They were commanded on the way by Lieutenant Elbridge G. Eastman. They proceeded to Albany by steamboat, and then continued by way of the Erie Canal and Lake Michigan to Green Bay. From this point they directed their course to the Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis, by going through the

Fox, Wisconsin, and Mississippi Rivers. After entering the Fox River they were compelled to endure many hardships on account of the cold. They were without overcoats or shelter, by day or night, and one blanket had to suffice for the use of them both. Many times they were ordered out of the boats and forced to carry them over the rapids, or to draw them along the banks. Upon arriving at their destination they found other companies of their regiment stationed there, also a part of the 6th United States Cavalry, all under the command of General Atkinson. They were thoroughly drilled and mounted upon good horses. In May, 1834, they marched to Fort Gibson, Arkansas, five hundred miles distant, and in the primeval wilderness. After arriving at Fort Gibson, their regiment was commanded by Colonels Stephen W. Kearney and Dodge. They served for a time under Lieutenant Jefferson Davis, then just out of West Point. In the same regiment was Captain David Hunter, who was called "Black Dave," afterwards being made General. They found awaiting them six more companies of the 1st Dragoons, and seven companies of the 7th United States Infantry. The troops were commanded by General Matthew Arbuckle. Their experience during their entire term of service was similar to that of every soldier on the frontier in those days. They suffered many hardships during the winter; nearly all of the Dragoons became ill, and many died. They have since told that during a portion of the time there were scarcely enough well men to bury the dead and care for the sick. Upon the expiration of their term of enlistment they were urged to reënlist, but, refusing to comply with this advice, were given their discharge. General Arbuckle upon signing the discharge said to them, "What are you two boys going to do? You are three thousand miles from home, how are you going to get there? There is no means of conveyance, and you will have to travel at least five hundred miles through an unsettled Indian country before you reach the Mississippi." The boy twins purchased two Indian ponies and started upon their five hundred-mile journey, through a very sparsely settled Indian territory. Upon reaching the end of their overland journey, they sold their ponies and purchased a boat, and began to make their way down the river alone, sleeping on the shore at night, and making such headway as they could with their small boat during the day time. They have stated, in after years, that provisions were very scarce, and that they were compelled to get them wherever they could. Upon reaching Vicksburg they sold their boat, and took passage for New Orleans on the steamer "General Wayne." Upon reaching New Orleans they enlisted in the "Cincinnati Invincibles," a company organized to fight for the independence of Texas. Being regular army men, they were gladly welcomed into the company ranks of which they became important members. The son of David Crockett, famous in frontier history, was a member of the company and served with the twins. General Sam Houston was in command of the forces up to the time of his election to the Presidency of the Republic, when he was succeeded in the command by General Felix Houston. They saw active service in the successful attempt of General Sam Houston and his followers to wrest Texas from Mexican rule. The "Invincibles" were later ordered to Houston, which was then the seat of government, and were there granted unlimited furloughs upon condition that they were to return to service at the call of the commander, or else be subject to the penalty of forfeiting all claims upon the Republic. The twins visited various parts of Texas and then returned to New Orleans. Here they responded to a call for volunteers for six months' service in Florida against the Seminole Indians. Fighting seemed to be in their line, and they gladly undertook service under command of General P. F. Smith. They were landed in Florida at Charlotte Harbor, and headquarters were established about twenty miles up a small river. Hannibal has reported: "After a brief stay there, we were kept continually on the march through the swamps and Everglades, each man carrying three or four days' rations, besides a heavy musket, a heavy woolen blanket and fifty rounds of ball cartridges. For six months we marched almost every day through muddy water often two feet deep, in regions where we did not see a single white inhabitant and encountered many hardships." He further writes: "We returned to New Orleans, and were mustered out of the service, and then went back to Texas. As there seemed no danger of further invasion of Texas by the Mexican Army, we applied to the Secretary of War for our final discharge papers. General Sam Houston, then President of the Republic, was present at the time our papers were given us, and asked us if we boys had come all the way from the State of Maine to help them fight the Mexicans. We told him we had enlisted for 'during the war' and, if the war were over, we should like our discharges. President Houston then ordered the Secretary of War, Bernard E. Bee, to give us our papers, to pay us for eighteen months' service, and to give us our bounty land warrants for twelve hundred and eighty acres each. We immediately took passage on a ship to New York, and paid a visit to our families and friends in the Pine Tree State. Having a love for soldier life, notwithstanding our many hard experiences, we soon after returned to New York, where our old regiment the 1st Dragoons was enlisting men. We enlisted for the fourth time in our career as warriors, and for a term of five years this time. We served for a time in recruiting service at New York, and were then ordered to the western frontier, where we were under the command of Captain Nathan Boone, who was the youngest son of the noted Daniel Boone. We had five years of very active service, and received our final discharge at Fort

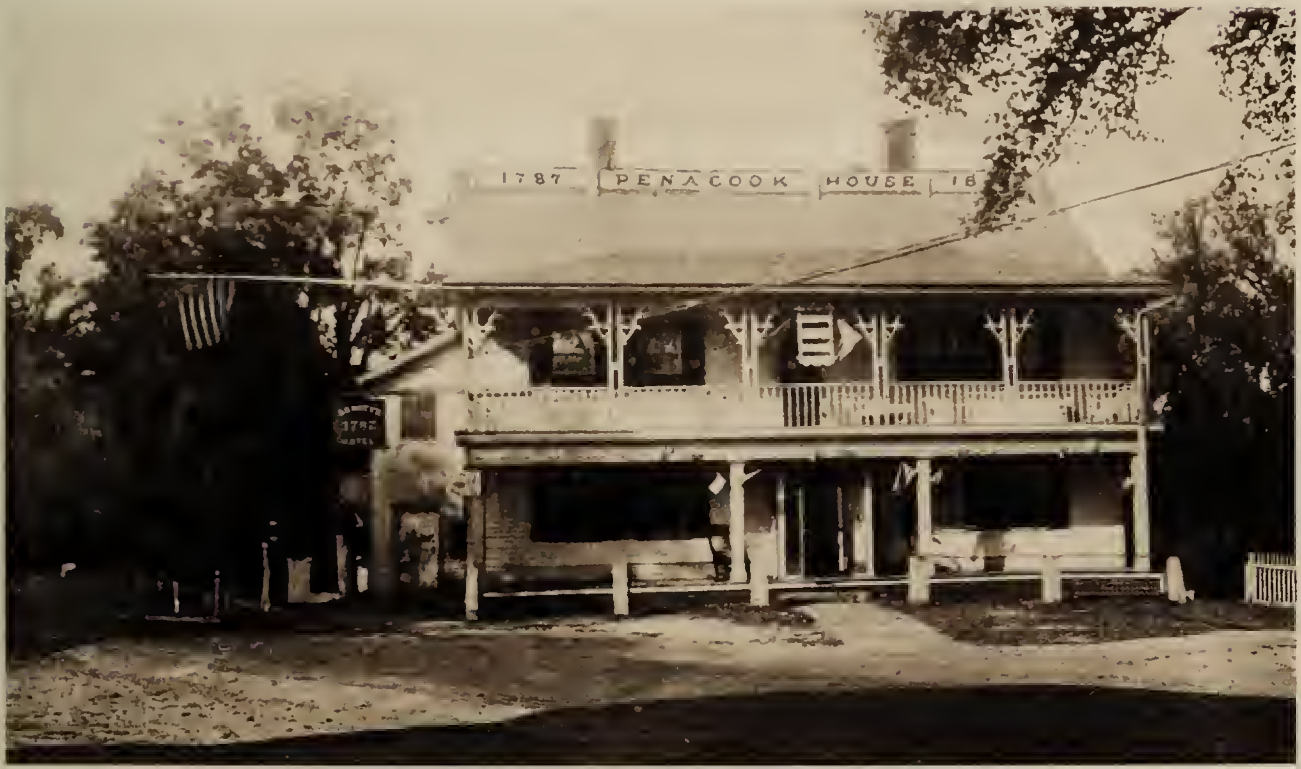
Gibson, after serving side by side for ten years, in the various ways described. My brother Horace and myself were discharged September 4, 1843."

At this stage of their career, having had enough of fighting for the present, they went to New York and, being desirous of taking up the duties of peaceful civil life, they joined the New York police force. Upon retiring from the force, they tried farming for a time, but as one of them aptly remarked, "This did not seem to agree with them." They later went into the hotel business, Horace at Hooksett, N. H., and Hannibal at Boscawen, N. H., sixteen miles distant, with which up to the time of their deaths, each was prominently identified as generous and public-spirited citizens. Both were admitted to membership in the exclusive "Amoskeag Veterans," and remained active in that celebrated military organization for about forty years. They had an extensive acquaintance with the leading men of ante-bellum days. At the time of the funeral of Horace Bonney, his brother still surviving him, the *Boston Journal* stated, "The funeral of one of the most remarkable men the state of New Hampshire boasted of occurred in the neighboring town of Hooksett to-day, when the Amoskeag Veterans, through their scholarly and eloquent chaplain, Rev. W. H. Morrison, laid at rest a distinguished member, Mr. Horace Bonney."

His brother, Hannibal Bonney, was the owner for forty-eight years of the Bonney Tavern, at Boscawen, erected in 1787. This enjoys the distinction of being the oldest hotel in New Hampshire, and perhaps in New England, which has served the public continuously up to the present time. In the *Concord Monitor and Patriot* of April 2, 1924, allusion is made to the popularity of the hotel under the management of Hannibal Bonney, and he was described as in all respects, "a model landlord." The name of the hotel was originally The Penacook House, but after the death of



Bonney Home in Winthrop, Maine


1787 PENACOOK HOUSE 18

Bonney Tavern, Boscawen, N. H. 1787

Hannibal Bonney the name was changed to the Bonney Tavern, to commemorate the name of the landlord, under whom the hotel first gained great distinction and popularity.

In connection with this incomplete sketch, embracing only certain features of the careers of the Bonney twins, it is of some interest to review briefly the changes that were taking place in the development of the nation, during and preceding the time of their army activities.

It is well to note that as mere boys in search of adventure, they were called upon to take an active, if inconspicuous part in the Indian warfare of those days, in almost impenetrable regions. Of perhaps even greater interest is their participation in the struggle for Texan independence under General Sam Houston. Little did they realize that the scenes in which they were engaged during this period of their lives were destined to assume a vast degree of importance in the future history of their country, and to exert a powerful influence in its political and economic development.

In 1803 the entire Louisiana Territory which had been wrested from Spain by France was obtained from Napoleon by Livingston and Monroe, representing the United States, upon payment of $15,000,000. This territory embraced within its domain all of Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska and South Dakota, in addition to the greater portion of Louisiana, North Dakota, Colorado, Minnesota, Wyoming and Montana. This was followed in 1819 by the acquisition of the Floridas from Spain upon payment of about $5,000,000. This was largely precipitated as the result of the impetuous action of General Andrew Jackson, who invaded the region ostensibly in order to suppress an Indian outbreak, but who proceeded to establish the sovereignty of the United States over the Spanish possession.

All efforts toward the restoration to Spain of her American colonies were definitely disposed of by the "Monroe Doctrine," so effectually promulgated to Europe, and supported by England, as to thwart all attempts to renew Spanish dominion in the New World. This was sufficient to fire the imagination and increase the ardor for aggression and conquest of the expansionists, who already had begun to cast longing eyes upon Mexico. The time had now arrived to institute measures likely to culminate in removing the vast empire of Texas from Mexican control. Mexico itself a province of Spain in the beginning of the century, after years of revolt and confusion with the varying fortunes of war, succeeded in the establishment of a separate government. This proved to be highly unstable, and there ensued a period of wretchedness, inefficiency and corruption with violent changes of power until a federal constitution embodying some of the features of our Republican form of government was finally adopted, although the control of affairs was essentially tyrannical.

It was found impossible for any government in Mexico to control or colonize the immense Mexican possession in the North, embracing what is now included in Texas and California. These districts were thinly populated, consisting of relatively few Mexicans of Spanish origin, a few scattered groups of ill-disciplined and poorly officered soldiers, priests, monks, cattle raisers, and under them the native Indians. In the meantime concessions for colonization had been obtained by an invading horde of American settlers, together with numerous adventurers from Ireland and other European countries, under the pledge to preserve the Catholic faith, and to support the Republic of Mexico. The additions to these enterprising and intrepid people became so great that the population began to assume large proportions. A steadily increasing flood of restless Americans entered this desirable region with a rush, and, at the same time, highly profitable but unlawful trade flourished along the Pacific coast. The desirability of acquiring so valuable a region was only too obvious, but there were many difficulties in the way of fair and honorable possession. A small uprising, led by Colonel W. B. Travers, resulted in formidable organized resistance by the American colonists, and the proclamation of the Texas Republic in 1836. Their complete independence was not achieved until after the desperate and historic battle at the Alamo and the subsequent massacre of many heroic Texans. The struggle for national freedom was ended by the success of the Texan Army under General Sam Houston at San Jacinto, and the Republic of Texas obtained the recognition for which it had fought. Then began its claim for admission to the Union, resulting in a most bitter controversy upon the subject between the North and South, which was to endure for many years, until the violently agitated question of annexation was settled by the admission of Texas to the American Republic in February, 1845. Further reference to the course of events at this period of our history will be made in a later chapter.

In looking backward to the scenes and conditions of that wild and unsettled portion of our country nearly one hundred years ago, it seems passing strange that two wandering youths from the state of Maine should have been active participants in the struggle of an adventurous people for the formation of a New Republic. Their varied experiences taught them to scorn the pomp and display of the aristocracy. They early embraced the principles of Jacksonian Democracy and remained through life staunch defenders of this political faith. They were good sturdy citizens and patriots. They were firm in their friendships, implacable in their animosities, generous, public-spirited, kind to the poor and always ready to help those in need. One child survives, Mrs. Emma B. Doble, daughter of Horace Bonney.

CHAPTER V

Calvin Fairbanks Bonney

Boyhood and Youth

The record of the boyhood and youth of Calvin F. Bonney constitutes a story of rare hardship, of almost unbelievable struggle with adversity, of unusual courage and determination, of kindliness and honor, and of highly successful accomplishment.

His boyhood life was, in some respects, not markedly dissimilar from that of his twin brothers. He was born in Winthrop, Maine, April 10, 1817, the seventh son of a family of nine boys. His parents, as a result of financial reverses, were compelled, with their children, to suffer the distressing experience of abject poverty. Calvin often said that he had no recollection of ever living at home. At no time had he been permitted to enjoy the blessings of home life, or to receive the benefits of home influence.

At the age of eight years he was "bound out" to a blacksmith, with whom he was forced to serve, according to law without pay, until he was twenty-one years old. He was deprived of any opportunity whatever to obtain even the merest beginnings of an education. He was compelled to labor for long hours, not only in the shop, but also in the fields, far beyond his strength, with insufficient food and an entire absence of humanitarian consideration.

In the tender years of his boyhood, he had no holidays and no pleasures. During each day there was an incessant grind of most wearisome toil. He recalled receiving but one Christmas present during this period and it consisted of an orange. This he kept many days, that he might look at it and smell of it, rather than to eat it, and thus be deprived

Calvin Fairbanks Bonney.
At age 63

of its possession and fragrance. The food consisted chiefly of potatoes and pork. As a growing boy with vigorous appetite, he was watched closely at the table, lest he should devour more than was thought necessary to keep him in working condition. He was frequently startled during meal time by the stern injunction, "Damn you, Cal, eat more 'tater and less pork." There is no evidence of his having been taken to church, and it is known that he was compelled to work on Sundays. Many days he was forced to go alone a long distance from the house and remain by himself until dark, constantly engaged in cutting wood, and without luncheon. It is doubtful if he ever went to school in Maine, and if at all, surely very little.

There was one sight that always interested him exceedingly, and this was the country doctor, driving along the highway, in his two-wheeled gig. At such times the boy would stare with the utmost longing to possess at some time such a horse and vehicle, and to ride so freely from place to place visiting the sick. It was at that time not uncommonly believed among those of rather ordinary intelligence, that a seventh son possessed supernatural powers of healing by the laying on of hands. This superstition prevailed to such an extent that, as a mere child, he was not infrequently asked to heal, by touch, afflicted ones who were brought to him. His interest, thus aroused at an early age, created a profound influence upon his youthful mind and developed into an absorbing and compelling desire to become a doctor. This became his consuming ambition in life. Although it seemed at that time a most remote possibility, he nevertheless determined to make every effort to prepare himself for this vocation. He realized the necessity of preliminary education. How was he to acquire it? There was no opportunity to study, no books available, no teachers to instruct. Bound as he was to a tyrant, until he was twenty-one years old, the future was indeed dark and discouraging. Apparently there were before him long years of great privation and disappointment. What wonder, then, that his spirit revolted under these conditions. His endurance had reached the breaking point. After four years of increasing toil and abuse, hardly to be credited at his age, he decided to run away. To satisfy his longings it became apparent that he must seek opportunities not then within reach. He decided to work out his own salvation at a far distant place.

This was the beginning of his adventure to fulfill his long cherished dream of securing an education, and of preparing himself to become a physician, which was his one ambition. His confidence in himself was unbounded, and his courage high, but his other resources were absolutely nothing. He was without food or proper clothing. He knew that he was staking his whole future upon the success of this venture, and that he might fail in his effort to escape. If captured, he would be returned and punished. He cautiously let himself out of his window by night, and without shoes made his way along the highway toward Gardiner, Maine, all his worldly possessions tied up in a handkerchief. In the morning he concealed himself and remained in hiding all day, resuming his journey as soon as it became dark. Finding a vessel at Gardiner, Maine, bound for Boston, he succeeded in getting aboard and hid among the cargo. Later, he was beaten as a stowaway, but was permitted to leave the ship at Boston, at which city he arrived in the evening, a lad of twelve years, without money, alone, friendless, hungry and with the poorest of clothing.

The first night in Boston he slept in a dry-goods box, and the second, on Boston Common. For days he was unable to obtain work despite repeated and appealing applications, but was occasionally given food. How he subsisted during these days, looking for work, can scarcely be imagined.

His pride was injured several times by having policemen stop him, and examine his little pack, to see that he carried nothing that was stolen. Each day he walked up and down the streets of Boston inquiring diligently for work. He was repulsed at every turn, but, keeping a stout heart, he continued his efforts undaunted. He entered store after store, and applied for a job of any kind, only to be refused and often ridiculed. His appearance could hardly have been prepossessing, barefooted, with ragged garments, and long unruly hair. Finally his courage gave way, and hope was almost abandoned, but he determined to make a last effort. He went to Faneuil Hall Market and there applied earnestly for some sort of work. At one place, when his application met with a scornful rejection, the child finally discouraged, weary and heartbroken burst into a flood of tears. This attracted the attention of a farmer who happened to be present, and at the same time enlisted his sympathy. He said, "What kind of work can you do?" The reply was promptly made, "Anything that a boy of my age can do." This seemed to appeal to the farmer, and his interest thus aroused, he continued to make inquiries concerning the boy. Becoming satisfied with his answers, he decided to give him work. He told the boy that his name was Leonard and that he lived near Leominster, not many miles from Boston. He promised to give the boy what work he could do on his farm. It is impossible to imagine even faintly the joy with which this announcement was received by the destitute and unhappy lad. This was the beginning of a new epoch in his existence.

For some unaccountable reason, before leaving Maine he had formed a dislike for his given name and had objected to being called Calvin. He also had wished for a middle name and had seen no reason why he should not have three names, if other people enjoyed this privilege. He, therefore, of his own accord, had added Fairbanks to his name, and this he retained through life. The "Fairbanks" was taken from a family by that name in Maine, who had been kind to him, and this appealed strongly to his susceptible imagination. In later years he was never known to sign his name as Calvin, but always as C. F. Bonney. He was not addressed as Calvin, even by his close associates.

At Leominster among his new friends, he was treated most kindly and the family became very fond of him. They admired his frank and open face, his willingness to work and, above all, his desire to learn. Soon the wife took pleasure in instructing him evenings, after the day's work was over. He was given opportunity to attend school to some extent. He became an apt pupil, learned to read and write, and exhibited an eager thirst for knowledge for one of his years. The attachment of the family for him became very great, and in time it seemed almost as much as if he had been their own child. After four happy years with them, which had been of immense value to him in every way, he was convinced that to satisfy his ambition to become a doctor he must go to a larger place, and obtain facilities to prepare himself further for his life work. With the greatest reluctance, he acquainted his benefactors with his desires, but was met with every possible remonstrance and appeal to remain. Despite every argument and request, he regretfully announced his decision, that the urge to go was too great to be resisted, although he knew that he was leaving the most helpful friends he ever had. Finding that their expostulations were of no avail, the good people determined to assist him further, and secured a place for him in a drug store owned by their son located on Purchase Street in Boston. Although engaged chiefly in washing bottles, sweeping and other work that a boy could do, this was a beginning long desired, for it permitted a chance eventually to familiarize himself with medicine. He had a consuming ambition to learn. He had no teacher but himself. For years he studied by candlelight after working hours were over, and in the course of time acquired a good working knowledge of the English language. He later obtained an excellent education as a result of his own initiative and labor. By himself, he began the study of Latin and eventually attained considerable knowledge of it. Among his books there is his first Latin grammar, published by Hillard Gray and Co. in Boston in 1834, and with his name written on the first page in 1837. This was Adams Latin grammar edited by Benjamin A. Gould, Master of the Public Latin School of Boston. Among many other of the books showing a wide range of his study, and published about one hundred years ago, all of which are highly treasured, is the Liber Primus, or first book of Latin Exercises, by Joseph Dana of Newburyport, published by Wm. B. Allen of No. 13 Cornhill, Boston. It is interesting to note more of the books purchased by him in his youth and early manhood, as indicating not only his ambition and desire to learn, but also his trend of mind in the search for knowledge and truth, in those formative years of his life. As an illustration of this, the following books found in his library at the time of his death, and many with his name and date of purchase on the flyleaf, are now given to the Cornish Library Association, of Cornish, Maine.

"The Discovery of America." The landing of our forefathers at Plymouth. By Henry Trumbull. 1828.

"History of the Revolution in Europe." From the subversion of the Roman Empire in the West to the congress of Vienna. 2 vols. 1837, from the French of Christopher William Koch, revised by J. G. Cogswell.

"A Grammar of Chemistry." By J. L. Comstock. 1825.

"History of England." From the invasion of Julius Caesar to the death of George II. By Dr. Goldsmith. 1816.

"The Columbia Orator." The art of eloquence. By Caleb Bingham. 1806.

"A Compend of History." By Samuel Whilfley. 2 Vols. 1828.

"The American First Class Book." Exercises in reading and recitation. By John Pierpont. 1832.

"Sketches and Views of Scenery in Various Parts of the World." Published by Henry W. Piercy & Co. 1831.

"History of the Sandwich Islands." By Sheldon Dibble. 1843.

"The Grecian History." From the earliest state to the death of Alexander the Great. By Dr. Goldsmith. 2 vols. 1822.

"Lectures of Rhetoric." By Hugh Blair, D.D., one of the ministers of the High Church and Professor of Rhetoric and Better Letters in the University of Edinburgh. 1809.

"The Saints' Everlasting Rest." A treatise of the blessed state of the Saints in their enjoyment of God in Heaven. "By the Reverend, Learned and Pious Richard Baxter." 1822.

"Æsop's Fables." 1844.

"Elocution." Elements of gesture, lessons in reading. 1825.

"Reformation in Europe." By the author of the Council of Trent. 1847.

"A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy." By William Yorick, 2 vols. 1792.

"Life of Mohammed." By Rev. George Bush. 1830.

"Lady of the Lake." By Sir Walter Scott. 1831.

"Homer's Iliad. "By Alexander Pope. 2 vols. 1825, name written in 1836.

"Don Sebastian or the House of Braganza." By Anna M. Porter. 1835.

"Anastasia or the Resurrection of the Body." By George Bush. 1845.

"The Analogy of Religion." By Joseph Butler, LL.D., late Lord Bishop of Durham. 1848.

"The Daguerreotype." A museum of literature and science. 1848.

"The Prison World of Europe." By Hepworth Dixon. 1850.

"History of the Colonization of the United States." By George Bancroft. 2 vols. 1841.

"A Plea for Africa." Concerning slavery and colonization. By F. Freeman. 1837.

"The Soul." An inquiry into scriptural psychology. By George Bush. 1845.

"India." Ancient and modern, an account of the state and prospects of Christianity. By David O. Allen, D.D. 1856.

"New Mexico and California." A military reconnaissance from Fort Leavenworth in Missouri, to San Diego, Calif. By Lieut.-Col. W. H. Emory. 1848.

"The Dramatic Works and Poems of William Shakespeare." With notes by Samuel Welles Singer, and a life of the poet by Charles Simmons, D.D. 1837.

"The Territory of Florida." Sketches of the topography, civil and natural history of the country, the climate and the Indian tribes, from the first discovery to the present time. By John Lee Williams. 1837.

"History of Scotland." By Sir Walter Scott. 2 vols. 1830.

"The Universal Traveller." The principal modern nations of the globe. By Charles A. Goodrich. 1839.

"Egypt, Arabia, Petria and the Holy Land." By David Millard. 1843.

"Vegetable Physiology." The elements of Botany. By J. L. Blake. 1830.

"Plutarchs Lives." 1832.

"Elementary Geology." By Edward Hitchcock, D.D., LL.D., President of Amherst College. 1847.

"The Pictorial Bible." Being the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, illustrated by more than one thousand engravings. Published by J. S. Redfield, New York. 1843.

After several years of valuable experience in the drug store, during which he devoted much time to preparatory study, he decided to go to New York. He obtained some employment for a time in Plattsburgh, where he also studied medicine and surgery under Dr. S. Beaumont, as attested by the following certificate:

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., August 18, 1843.

I certify that C. F. Bonney entered as a student of medicine with me, in November or December, 1840, and that I am a practising physician in the town of Plattsburg, Clinton County, State of New York.

S. BEAUMONT.

He then proceeded to New York City and entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at the same time obtaining work as a steward in one of the hospitals, in order to defray the necessary expense incident to his first course of lectures. What money he was able to earn was expended for books and other educational purposes. That he applied himself diligently to his studies, there is no doubt. During his second year he was permitted to do many minor operations in the hospital, in particular, the bleeding of the patients which duty was very often assigned to him. This procedure was very much in vogue at that time and for many years later. By virtue of special privileges, he was enabled to acquire experience and proficiency in many ways not available to students as a class. At the end of his second year as a medical student, he was totally without funds. At that time there was a provision of law in New York, that any student of medicine who had completed two full years of medical study (the full course being three years) could take a course of final examinations. If the student could successfully pass the same he was entitled to practise, and was given a license to do so by the proper authorities in New York. He passed these examinations without difficulty, and, owing to his urgent need of money to meet his obligations, was forced to practise for some years before taking his third course of lectures, and being graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

That he was well equipped to begin practice is evidenced by the document issued by the Medical Society of the

Commonwealth of New York, in 1844, which is here reproduced in the original Latin:

Omnibus ad quos Hae Literae pervenerint.

SALUTEM

Nos, Societatis Medicae Comitatus Novi Eboraci Praeses Ceterique Socii hoc scripto testatum volumus

CALVIN F. BONNEY

Artis Medicae et chirurgicae sub viris in medicina peritis, tempore praestituto, se studio incubuisse et in hisce studiis progressum, luculento testimonio nobis probasse et commendasse. Quocirca, ex auctoritate nobis commissa medicinae et artis chirurgicae in hac civitate exercendae ei potestatem, cum omnibus privilegiis ad has artes pertinentibus concedimus.

In Quorum testimonium hocce diploma, sigillo nostro munitum donavimus.

Datum Novi Eboraci Mensis Martia die XII, A.D. Millesimo octingentesimo; quadragesimo quarto.

RICHARDUS K. HOFFMAN, *Praeses.*

GULIELMUS P. BUEL, M.D., *a Secretis.*

The following translation has been made by Rev. William M. Brennan, President of St. Thomas Theological Seminary of Denver, Colo.:

To All To Whom These Presents Shall Come

GREETINGS

We, the president and faculty of the Medical Society of the Commonwealth of New York, do hereby declare and announce that

CALVIN F. BONNEY

has devoted himself during the prescribed time to the study of the Arts of Medicine and Surgery under men skilled in medicine, and that he has given us clear and unmistakable evidence of his progress made in these studies.

Wherefore, by reason of the authority vested in us, we confer upon him the faculty of exercising the Arts of medicine and surgery with all the rights and privileges pertaining thereto.

In the testimony whereof, we have given this diploma with our seal affixed.

Given in New York, on this twelfth day of March, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

RICHARD K. HOFFMAN, *President.*

WILLIAM P. BUEL, M.D., *Secretary.*

Another certificate is also recorded:

May 4, 1843.

This is to certify that C. F. Bonney has studied medicine and surgery with me for the past two and one-half years. He has been attentive and studious, and I consider him a worthy and honorable man.

DR. S. W. DISBROW.

It is apparent that, prior to the date of the above certificate, Calvin had become interested to some extent in military affairs, as shown by the following letter:

HARLEM, N. Y., Friday, June 10, 1842.

C. BEATTY, Quartermaster of the 256 Regt., N. Y. Militia:

Dear Sir: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th. ultimo, in which you informed me that at a meeting held in the courthouse for the purpose of choosing a suitable person to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of your late Captain, I was selected to that responsible office.

I most gratefully acknowledge the above kind expression of favor, but have to regret that a sense of unworthiness and incompetency, together with a multitude of contravening circumstances, compel me to forego the pleasure I should otherwise feel in accepting the command.

Very Respectfully
Your most humble and obedient servant
C. F. BONNEY.

Attention is called especially to the correct expression and spirit of modesty exhibited in this document. All this seems very noteworthy and remarkable for a young man entirely deprived of early advantages. The letter will be accepted as a model of composition and style. He also displayed, at the same time, a commendable determination to disregard outside influences, and to avoid any activities likely to distract attention from his medical studies.

In 1844 he was twenty-seven years of age and prepared for the first time to begin work as a practitioner of medicine. The dream of his boyhood was about to be realized. He was undeniably proud of what he had accomplished in the way of study and industry. He was already amply repaid for the long years of hard work, perseverance and sacrifice. The period to which he had constantly aspired was now before him, and he was eager to assume the responsibilities and enjoy the privileges of medical work.

Before devoting attention to his early experience in medical practice, a brief consideration of the political and economic situation then prevailing should be of interest. At the time of his birth, James Monroe had just begun to serve his first term as President of the United States. Like his predecessor, James Madison, he was a follower and supporter of Thomas Jefferson, and believed in the policies of the recently formed Republican party, embracing those principles. Before the completion of President Jefferson's last term of office in 1809, his popularity had begun to wane to a considerable extent in the New England states. His "Embargo Act," forbidding the sailing of any vessel from an American port to foreign countries, while designed as a retaliatory measure against England, was in effect an unfortunate step for the people of this section. Much harm was done in the interference with commerce and industry in New England, and Jefferson became cordially hated. This feeling developed notwithstanding his record of economy, simplicity of government, reduction of national debt, and expansion of our territory through the Louisiana purchase, which latter, if not strictly constitutional, was at least eminently practical and extremely wise. President Madison, his successor in office, was also unpopular in New England, on account of the war with England in 1812, which the people of those states regarded as unwarranted. The stopping of our ships and the impressment of American seamen were deemed insufficient to justify a declaration of war against a powerful enemy, even though she be engaged in an anxious war with France, requiring almost the limit of her resources.

The opposition to the war which developed in New England was inclusive of nearly all classes and was of a most bitter character, almost reaching the point of treason. Secession was violently advocated, especially by the Federalists, who had undergone a strange transformation since the days of Washington and Hamilton. With the close of the conflict, the Federalists were in decided disfavor, and the Republicans shrewdly adopted some of the best principles of the declining Federalist party. There was much economic disturbance in New England and there began a tide of immigration to the Ohio and Mississippi valleys. A natural consequence of the previous interruption of foreign trade was the necessity, enforced upon the New England people, to supply their own needs. Cotton mills and other factories were constructed throughout this region and were operated by water power. Towns and cities grew rapidly in size, wherever these factories were located. Opportunities for advancement, however, were decidedly less on the farms and in the smaller New England settlements. The West was growing, and the factory towns were thriving. Means of communication and transportation were exceedingly limited. The administration of James Monroe inaugurated an "era of good feeling," Florida was purchased, and the famous "Doctrine" to foreign nations was proclaimed. Western immigration increased, and new arrivals to New England from Europe grew in numbers. Factory towns flourished partly as a result of the protective tariff, which had been enacted by the Republican party of Jefferson, and accorded cordial support for a time even in the South. The United States bank of Hamilton had been rechartered and this was also the product of Republican enforcement of former Federalist ideas. It was recognized that the new industries, threatened by competition from England, might be destroyed unless aid was given them through the Tariff Act of 1816. There were, however, some periods of business depression resulting from overborrowing and inflation. In general, constructive developments were taking place and the Republican party grew in power and influence, until all opposition to it practically ceased. In the election of 1824, when John Quincy Adams was elected President, all of the candidates were members of this political organization. His closest opponent was General Andrew Jackson, who actually received more votes in the election than Adams, but not a majority. This cast the selection of President into the House of Representatives, where Henry Clay, another candidate, in giving his support to Adams, had sufficient influence to bring about this election.

Thus was marked the beginning of new parties. In 1828 Andrew Jackson was elected President by a division of the Republicans, who began to call themselves Democrats, or Jacksonian Democrats. Their opponents of the Republican organization claimed to represent true Jeffersonian Republicanism, and therefore began to style their party "National Republicans," but later accepted the term Whigs, to designate their opposition to the Jacksonian Democrats, to whom the epithet of Tories had been derisively applied. Daniel Webster and Henry Clay were prominent members of this party. President Andrew Jackson was one of the most influential and powerful men who ever occupied this high position. During his term of office the country grew rapidly in population and size. His honor and integrity were above reproach, while his patriotism, force of character and courage were recognized by every one. He easily became the popular hero of the common people. He retained the protective tariff, he sternly and with inspiring ardor put an end to the "Nullification" proceedings in South Carolina, sponsored by the Vice-President John C. Calhoun, he rewarded the victors with the spoils of office, but he destroyed the bank of the United States. His popularity was augmented by the increasing number of people privileged to vote, regardless of property qualifications. During his administration the famous debates took place in the Senate between Webster and Hayne. His opposition to the United States bank has seemed ill-considered and perhaps based upon personal grounds. It was made an issue, at the time of his second election, and he received the endorsement of the people as against the rival candidate, Clay, who supported the bank. Until near the close of his administration, business was in a highly prosperous condition, mills were running to full capacity, there was very little unemployment and the national debt was entirely liquidated. Locomotives came into use, railroads were rapidly extended, trade unions were organized and humanitarian movements instituted. A failure of crops in 1835, the issue of "wildcat" money by state banks, the beginning of industrial distress, the over-extension of loans, and finally the presidental decree that the government would only accept gold or silver in payment of its loans, culminated in the exceedingly disastrous panic of 1837, after his successor, Martin Van Buren, had taken office. This depression of business entailed widespread suffering, and was an important factor in securing Van

Buren's defeat for reëlection in 1840. This was known as the "log cabin" campaign, and has been memorable in the political history of America. The candidate of the Whigs, General William Henry Harrison, had been described and caricatured as desiring chiefly a log cabin and plenty of cider. He had distinguished himself in the Battle of Tippecanoe, and also in the War of 1812. The parades of that campaign, featuring the log cabin and hard cider, evidently made a great impression upon the minds and imaginations of the people, for in the popular excitement Harrison was swept to a sensational victory. According to the description of the campaign, made by Calvin F. Bonney to his son fifty years ago, the excitement of the moment in New York City must have been intense. Van Buren, the Democratic candidate for reëlection and a citizen of New York, was designated the aristocrat, surrounded by wealth and luxury, in contrast to Harrison, the plain man of the people, who was plebeian enough to satisfy his thirst with hard cider instead of champagne. Whatever may have been the qualifications of General Harrison for President will never be known, for he survived only long enough to serve a few weeks of his term. He was succeeded by President Tyler of Virginia, who quarreled with his party and refused to sanction the restoration of the United States bank. All of his cabinet officers resigned early after he came to office, except Daniel Webster, who, as Secretary of State, felt it his duty as a patriot, to remain for the proper negotiation of a treaty with England over the Maine Boundary dispute.

Texas still remained a Republic, as it had been found impossible to assemble sufficient votes in the Senate to secure its annexation. President Jackson, who was a friend of General Houston, had been in favor of annexation, but in the closing period of his administration was unable to effect its accomplishment. During Van Buren's term of office, the country was deeply stirred over the agitation for annexation, led especially by John C. Calhoun. The North was radically antagonistic by reason of the involved slavery consideration. Meantime, immigration to California was steadily increasing, while the hold of Mexico upon this portion of her domain was rapidly diminishing.

The efforts of the working man and humanitarians for social betterment and educational improvement were beginning to bear fruit. Free schools for rich and poor, especially the latter, were opened in New England, and maintained by a system of taxation. High schools were established and colleges founded under the auspices of religious denominations. Newspapers and magazines were becoming more numerous and of a higher, more educational character. The usefulness of the postal service had been greatly increased. Additions to the literature of the country were being made by such authors as Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry D. Thoreau, John Greenleaf Whittier, James Russell Lowell and Edgar Allan Poe. The contributions of these and other writers were of immense influence in creating a taste for good reading and in the attainment of greater culture and refinement.

Evidences were multiplying as to the general prosperity of the country, and to the development of a higher civilization. It should be borne in mind, however, that the growth of industry was in the larger cities, where wealth was chiefly concentrated. The increasing demand for the products of the soil, owing to the improved means of transportation, was especially beneficial to the extensive farm lands of the West, where operations were conducted on a large scale, and where the population was prepared to receive the advantages incident to the growth and expansion of a new country. It was, however, far different on the small and relatively unproductive farms of New England and in the smaller communities of that region. It is difficult to perceive how these people in the obscure towns of New England could participate in the benefits of commercial activity or territorial expansion so helpful to some sections and to some industries.

It was to this sparsely settled portion of New England that the young doctor was urgently attracted. He was perfectly familiar with the trend of events and keenly interested in the onward progress of his country, but other considerations of an impelling nature influenced him to return to the home of his youth, and to devote his years of service and usefulness to his own class of people.

CHAPTER VI

EARLY MEDICAL PRACTICE

Calvin F. Bonney, in the beginning of his medical practice, was sadly embarrassed by lack of funds and therefore was forced to begin work where his expense of living could be reduced to the lowest possible point. This precluded the consideration of commencing practice in New York City, or in any other large center of population. It is of some interest to note that he felt the urge to return to the scenes of his boyhood and to establish himself, if possible, in a small town near the site of his old associations. To be a country doctor in Maine was his desire, and only thus could the dream of his childhood be satisfied. The first location to attract his attention was in the little village of Wayne, not far from his native town of Winthrop. Here, as the conditions seemed inviting, he decided to begin work, when he was waited upon by the only doctor in the place, who besought him to seek some other opening. He said that there was not sufficient work for more than one physician and that, by strict economy, he was just able to sustain his own family. His great desire was to educate his children and any restriction of his resources, through competition, would seriously interfere with their future. This plain talk to Dr. Bonney was all that was needed to cause an immediate change of plans. In later years, when the fame of the Cary sisters was universally acknowledged, it was always a source of satisfaction to him to remember that upon the representation of their father, he had promptly decided to move on. The following extracts are taken from several of the prominent encyclopædias:

Annie Louise Cary (1842–1921), American singer, was

> born in Wayne, Maine, on October 22, 1842. She studied in Milan and made her début as an operatic contralto in Copenhagen in 1868. She had a successful European career for several years, singing in Stockholm, Paris and London, and made her New York first appearance in 1870. Until she retired in 1882, on her marriage to Charles M. Raymond, she was the most popular singer in America. She died April 3, 1921, at Norfolk, Conn.

Another extract is quoted:

> Famous American contralto, pupil of Wetherbee and Wheeler in Boston, and of Corsi in Milan, later with Viasdot Garcia, Strabosch and Bottesimi, making her operatic début at Copenhagen in 1868, and constantly engaged in America and abroad in both opera and concert. Her rich voice and her nobility and thoughtfulness of style gave her a place of honor everywhere.

The new Encyclopædia of Music and Musicians contained the following:

> In autumn of 1869 she sang at Brussels, then at Paris. She was one of the most admired of opera and concert contraltos, her services being always in demand at the opera houses of London, St. Petersburg, and New York.

The young physician, upon relinquishing any further thought of remaining in Wayne, gave careful consideration to several other localities in this section of Maine. He decided upon North Paris, and in this place he began his first practice of medicine. His success was immediate, and he was encouraged to such an extent that he decided upon an early marriage. The lady of his choice was Mary Louisa Laine of Hallowell, Maine, who was born January 1, 1823, the daughter of William Frederick Laine and Mary Perley, who were married December 31, 1820.

On June 5, 1844, Calvin F. Bonney was married to Mary Louisa Laine. On March 19, 1846, their first child, Mary Louisa Bonney, was born in North Paris. Two years later, the second child, Anna Perley Bonney, was born on March 25, 1848, in Parsonsfield, Maine, to which place they had recently moved. Both of these children were destined to live but a comparatively short time. The first-born, Mary Louisa, died March 24, 1849, at the age of three years and two months. Anna Perley died November 12, 1848, when less than eight months old. Their third child was Clara Laine Bonney, born in Parsonsfield, December 10, 1849. She was of vigorous constitution and survived all of her childhood diseases. She grew up to womanhood, exhibiting at all times a lovable disposition, keen discernment and strength of character. She was married in Manchester, N. H., on April 2, 1874, to Albion L. March, formerly of Parsonsfield, Maine. The ceremony was performed by Rev. William J. Tucker, D.D., later President of Dartmouth College. Their only child, May Bonney March, was born October 4, 1878, in Monmouth, Me., where her parents lived for many years, until they moved to Lewiston. On March 26, 1916, Clara Laine Bonney (Mrs. March) died in Lewiston of pneumonia. Her husband still survives her and makes his home in Lewiston with his daughter May, who married Henry Augustus Blanchard of Bradford, Pa., on September 25, 1917. The fourth child, Frederick W. Bonney, was born on February 1, 1858, in Cornish, where his parents had moved some years before. As a boy, he was never in robust health. For many years he was engaged in farming at Monmouth, Maine. He was twice married, first to Nellie Smith of Lewiston in 1879, and later to Flora Flanders of Monmouth, in 1888, by whom there were two children, Madeline and Sherman Calvin. During the past few years he has been in poor health.

Information regarding Dr. Bonney's early medical practice is quite limited. He was ever alert for better opportunities, and in 1847 decided to locate in Kezar Falls, which was in the town of Parsonsfield. Just why he left

North Paris for Parsonsfield is not definitely known, but it is recalled that he at one time mentioned having been persuaded to do so by influential residents of the latter place. An encouraging incident of his early medical work was the gift of a very fine horse from a grateful patient. He made many friends, did well in his practice, but was still burdened by debt and confronted by hostile competition. He remained in Kezar Falls for five years, and formed many warm attachments among the strong characters of the village and neighboring farms. He then moved to Cornish village, but four miles distant. He did not wish to sever his relations with the many staunch supporters in Kezar Falls or Parsonsfield, and continued the close relationship after his removal to Cornish. During the remainder of his medical life in Maine, his practice extended to all surrounding towns and even to distances of many miles.

Upon his arrival in Cornish in 1852, he encountered the determined opposition of an established physician in that village, a character of great energy and influence. This continued for a considerable time until terminated by an unusual experience. While driving upon a lonely country road, the young doctor heard an outcry behind him and saw to his consternation that his formidable rival was in serious trouble. In some way the reins had been dropped and the horse was running madly away, with the driver helpless to restrain him. Both doctors were riding in open gigs and it was only by quick thought and a fortunate chance that the one in advance, by leaning far to one side, was able to grasp the bridle of the passing horse and finally to secure control. Friendly relations were later established and continued during their entire lives, destined to be for many years.

During the early years of his professional life in Cornish, Dr. Bonney was compelled to endure great hardships and financial discouragement. His expenses were burdensome and the income from his medical work exceedingly small. Chill penury was his lot for many years, but he struggled manfully, manifesting at all times a determination to work, to economize and to pay all that was humanly possible upon his debts. At times during these early years, his creditors became importunate and endeavored to force payment through legal procedures. Judgments were obtained against him, and as a result his credit became so impaired that he could purchase only for cash. The son recalls, as a boy, hearing his father try to instill into him certain business principles and especially to impress upon him the importance of credit. He said, "Always preserve your credit as one of your choicest possessions. This is a duty and an obligation which should be thoroughly appreciated in the beginning of your career. Always be willing to practise strict economy and, if necessary, stern self-denial, but cherish the thought of keeping your credit standing above reproach." He also said, "I remember in the midst of my difficulties as a young man when, through no fault of my own, my creditors became merciless, and my credit was completely exhausted. I was unable to secure even the barest necessities for my wife and my children, unless I had the money for immediate payment." He said, "I trust that you will so govern your expenses and liabilities that you will never have to suffer such humiliation or degradation." Under such conditions as these, the weight of his financial problems and the strain upon his character and moral fibre can well be imagined. All of his burdens he bore with patience and fortitude. He determined to pay all debts and to inflict upon himself every possible self-denial until this was accomplished. He scorned utterly the thought of avoiding the payment of even a portion of what he owed. Finally, by dint of long continued sacrifices, he succeeded in acquiring sufficient funds to liquidate all of his debts. His financial difficulties of several years' duration were now to be overcome, and he determined upon the payment of all obligations in gold. It was indeed a proud moment of his career when he called upon a well-known judge, who was his principal creditor, and who represented all the other creditors, and asked him for a statement of his entire indebtedness, principal and interest. All this, to the amazement of the judge, he paid in gold. From this time he looked forward to the future with anticipation and gratitude, and be it said that in later years his confidence was found to have been well justified. The period of accumulation, beginning at that time, was continued without interruption during his life. The purchase of a home in Cornish was made on March 23, 1854. The following deed is of some interest:

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS

That I, Louisa M. Barker of Cornish, in the county of York, widow, in consideration of one dollar, paid by Calvin F. Bonney, of said Cornish, physician, the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge, do hereby remise, release, bargain, sell and convey and forever quit-claim, unto the said Calvin F. Bonney, his Heirs and Assigns forever, all my right title and interest in and to a said parcel of land in Cornish, on the south side of the road in Cornish village, and described as follows: Beginning at a stone post, at the northeast corner of Caleb R. Ayer's land, thence running southerly by the stone posts to the slat fence, thence northeasterly to the said fence, between said lot and land of Dr. Ben Thompson to land deeded by Edward D. Boynton to said Ayer, thence by said Ayer's land to the county road aforesaid, thence westerly by said road to the first mentioned boundary.

To have and to hold the same, together with all the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging to him the said Calvin F. Bonney, his Heirs and Assigns forever.

And I do covenant with the said C. F. Bonney, his Heirs and Assigns, that I will warrant and forever defend the premises to him the said Calvin F. Bonney, his claiming by, through, or under me.

In witness whereof, I, the said Louisa M. Barker, have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty-third day of March, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty four.

Signed Sealed and Delivered in presence of:

EDWIN W. WEDGWOOD LOUISA M. BARKER.

York, March 23, 1854.

Personally appeared Louisa M. Barker and acknowledged the above instrument to be her first act and deed.

Before me, Edwin W. Wedgwood, Justice of the Peace.

The next decade in Cornish was characterized by the very hardest kind of work for the doctor, a devoted application to his professional duties, the exercise of a proper economy and a gradual process of accumulation. Among his other possessions, he early acquired a desirable tract of meadow land, adjacent to Cornish, which became a source of much gratification to him. He grew in prosperity and in the confidence and admiration of the people. His son Frederick William was born in 1858, but the mother remained in poor health for several years. She was for a long time a hopeless invalid. She died July 10, 1862, of pulmonary tuberculosis, after a very protracted illness. She is buried with her two young children, Mary Louisa and Anna Perley, in the cemetery at Kezar Falls.

At this time of personal bereavement, in addition to his other duties, and the responsibilities incident to his professional work, there now devolved upon him the care, nurture and training of two motherless children.

During the eighteen years that had elapsed since he had begun his medical career in the small sparsely settled communities in Maine, important events had been unfolding throughout the entire country. The effect of these evolutionary changes was made apparent in the New England states no less than in other portions of the United States. The impression upon the inhabitants of this region was profound and was manifested in the material accretion of wealth in manufacturing centers and marked industrial progress. Attention is directed to the economic developments, the educational movement, the political sentiment, the rapid growth and practical utility of numerous inventions, the increasing contributions to literature with their influence upon the general public, the advance made in the arts and sciences, the internal changes in some of the religious denominations, and the enlarged capacity for humanitarian achievement on the part of organized labor. These fundamental developments of a social and economic nature in New England were the natural sequence of broad national movements during the period in question, the influence of which was ultimately reflected even in the small villages in the northeastern section of the country. It is possible, in this connection, to allude only in the briefest possible manner to a few of the more salient features of these public events.

Expansion of United States territory and admission of new states to the Union were dominant issues of the time, upon which different sections of the country were sharply divided. President Tyler was in favor of Texas annexation, but was opposed by his secretary of state, Daniel Webster, who voiced the opinion of his New England constituents. After the Maine boundary dispute was settled with England, Webster left the cabinet, and later was succeeded by Calhoun, who strongly urged immediate annexation, in turn representing the wishes of his Southern associates. A bill to this effect was defeated in the senate, solely on the basis of the slavery question. Webster and his adherents, however, were enthusiastic for the control of California, another possession of Mexico, but recognized that its admission would necessarily be as a slave-free state. Meantime there had taken place an immense tide of immigration to the Northwest, over the Oregon trail. The region from

California to Alaska was claimed alike by England and America. The American clamor was strong to hold this territory or fight. In the national election of 1844, Henry Clay, the Whig candidate, was opposed to Texas annexation, while James K. Polk, Democrat of Tennessee, was ardently in favor of securing Texas, California and Oregon. After his election, Texas was promptly annexed, and an unsuccessful attempt made to secure California by purchase. This was later obtained by conquest, resulting from the war with Mexico, which appears like a rather dark chapter in American history. Dreams of possession could not be forgotten and a pretext for war was soon found in the boundary dispute between Mexico and Texas, in which the government approved the Texan contention that the Rio Grande was the western border of the state. United States troops were moved into the disputed territory, the Mexicans attacked in defense of their country, and the United States at last was afforded the long desired excuse to resist Mexican invasion by conducting a vigorous war against a neighboring country, which had inferior means of defense and limited resources. The war was brought to a close through the military successes of Generals Zachary Taylor, Winfield Scott and Stephen W. Kearney. Then California, Arizona, and New Mexico were added to the territorial domain of the United States.

In the matter of the Oregon dispute with England, the Democratic administration did not display the same fervent military ardor as was shown in dealing with weakened Mexico. War with England was an entirely different proposition and a wise conciliatory discretion was considered far better than valor. A compromise ensued which yielded to the United States, Oregon, Washington and Idaho. A new frontier was formed and our western possessions extended to the Pacific Ocean. Shortly afterwards gold was discovered in California, and the rush to this region by eager seekers of wealth, was of enormous proportions. A vast amount of gold was made available in the United States, and money became easier for building purposes and for other constructive enterprises. California was admitted to the Union, also Wisconsin and Iowa. Railroads were extended and, after the establishment of the canal locks, a valuable water route was provided along the entire course of the Great Lakes. The Morse telegraph came into general use. Various kinds of most practical farm machinery were invented, numerous tools and implements were supplied, and the steam engine made available for many purposes. The sewing machine became almost a household necessity, postal rates were made much less, newer printing presses were used, and the price of newspapers reduced as their circulation increased. The South was increasing in wealth through the annual value of the cotton crop, for the raising of which the negro slave, since the invention of the cotton gin, was regarded as indispensable. In the campaign of 1848, the Whigs who had opposed the Mexican war, and ridiculed its officers, recognized that their best chance of winning the election was to nominate a distinguished general of the war, Zachary Taylor. This was done not because of his qualifications for President, but because of his great popularity which it was hoped might bring success to the party, and this proved to be the case. There were no well-defined issues presented except that of slavery, and on this subject both Whigs and Democrats were evasive. This, however, was far from being the case with a newly formed political party, the members of which were called the "Free Soilers," who strongly opposed slavery, but vigorously supported the Union. This was in contrast to the attitude of the Abolitionists, who carried their denunciation of slavery to the point of advocating secession, if necessary to destroy the traffic. The Free Soil party grew to substantial proportions in the North and finally became the nucleus around which was gradually formed, in 1854, the present Republican party. The destruction of the Whigs took place in 1852. Upon the death of President Taylor while in office, Millard Fillmore succeeded to the Presidency, but at the close of his administration the Democrats nominated Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire. The Whigs hoped to gain the victory for the third time by placing in nomination another war hero, General Winfield Scott. Upon his decisive defeat faded the last hope of the Whigs, and in the following years steps were taken to fuse various groups of anti-slavery sympathizers into a single united party. They were unfortunate in the selection of their first candidate, for instead of nominating one of the distinguished leaders of the North, their choice for President rested upon General John C. Fremont, the popular but erratic "Pathfinder," to the Far West, but unqualified as later shown in the Civil War, to assume positions of great responsibility. Ex-President Fillmore was the candidate of the "Know Nothing" party, a group composed of radicals from both the Democratic and Republican parties, who intemperately and unpatriotically believed in imposing political hardships upon our new foreign population. In addition to the immigrants from Ireland, who had congregated mostly in the larger cities, there had taken place a vast influx of Germans, driven from their land as a result of the political revolutions in that country. These people sought homes in the agricultural regions of the Middle West. Fortunately, the activities of the "Know Nothings" were of short duration at that time. In the western portion of the country, the Methodist denomination gained many accessions as did the Baptist faith. The Mormons began to constitute a serious problem, as this sect was found to gain in numbers and wealth.

It is impossible to make more than passing mention of the great question of slavery, which with all its political ramifications was steadily dividing the North and South. The Whigs of the South were rapidly absorbed into the Democratic party, while the Democrats of the North were joining the Republicans in large numbers, chiefly because of the sharp line of cleavage on the issue of slavery. The Democrats were strongly in the ascendancy, having won several successive victories in national elections, but were greatly weakened by the impolitic attitude of their greatest statesman, Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois. By his action in forcing through congress the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and its signature by President Pierce, a tremendous upheaval was caused in the North among both parties, and a large number of former Democrats became alienated from their party affiliations. The nomination of the party in 1856 was given not to Douglas or to Pierce but to James Buchanan, a distinguished man of high character and dignity, who was successful in defeating the first candidate of the Republican party, but who, confronted by the most extreme difficulties and trying responsibilities during his entire term, displayed weakness and vacillation. Meantime the fiery spirits of the North as well as the South had been fanned almost to the flaming point by various developments and public utterances with which all are familiar. In the campaign of 1860, the Democratic party was split in two factions, Douglas being the candidate of the Northern group and John C. Breckenridge of the Southern. The nomination of Abraham Lincoln by the Republicans was hailed with the wildest enthusiasm in the North, as he had gained widespread recognition and fame as a result of his debates with Douglas and especially in his Cooper Union speech in New York. His rugged honesty, lucidity of argument and clearness of reasoning, together with his incorruptible political integrity and patriotism, had stamped him as the one and only person, who could lead the forces of Republicanism to a possible victory and at the same time could marshal the forces of the North to preserve a union of the States. The fateful developments following his election and the consummate patience, humanity, fortitude and faith displayed by him are matters of history never to be forgotten so long as this country endures.

It is easy to understand that during all the momentous changes in the years leading up to the Civil War, the people of the entire country were stirred to the depths. This feeling of emotional excitement pervaded even the remote districts and small villages in the state of Maine. Unlike other sections of the country, prosperity had not been rampant in this region during the previous decade. Many farms had been abandoned, as the unfortunate toiler had yielded to the temptation and the sage advice of Horace Greeley, to go West. It was still difficult to wrest a satisfactory living from the unproductive soil. Hard work and self-denial were requisite to maintain an existence. Extravagance and indulgence were not the characteristics of people inured to hardship and toil.

The life of Doctor Bonney among such conditions and in the midst of such a clientele was not likely to be highly remunerative as reckoned in terms of money. The chief compensation was to be found in the gratitude of patients and in the respect of the community. Thus was spent the early years of the young physician in the arduous rôle of a ''Doctor of the Old School,'' in which service to others was the spirit sufficient to sustain amidst the trials and anxieties of the time. That he discharged his responsibilities well and that he merited the confidence and affection of his patients, is far more to be commended than would have been the accumulation of a competency during this early period. Professional visits in the village were at first twenty-five cents each, which included all medicines. This had been the established charge of other physicians, which competition, of course, had to be met.

The fees for visits to the surrounding farms were correspondingly low. Payments were slow and uncertain. There was much sickness in his own family and his expense of living measurably increased. His own health remained good, his courage undaunted and his faith unimpaired, in the midst of the struggles and sorrows with which he had to contend. Grieving over his personal bereavement, he yet faced the future with determination and confidence and with a full realization of the responsibilities incident to the proper care and education of his two children.

CHAPTER VII

HARRIOTT OLIVIA CHENEY

Girlhood and Schooldays

In addition to the five Cheney brothers, whose lives have been briefly recorded, there were also six sisters of the family, who inherited from their parents the same strong characteristics of gentleness with strength, patience with determination, tolerance and charity.

If it were possible to review the histories of each one of these sisters, whose names have been previously mentioned, there would be found in every instance an honored record of home making and devotion to family.

Attention at this time can be directed to one only of these, Harriott Olivia Cheney, who became the wife of Calvin Fairbanks Bonney.

It is not easy to relate the saint-like qualities of this noble woman. What can a man write of his mother? To do justice to her exalted character and to her revered memory, is quite impossible. An attempt can be made only to review some of the essential facts of her life, consecrated by religious faith, duty, patience and love.

She was the eleventh and youngest child born to Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney of Ashland, N. H., and the only one of the children not born in that place. Her beautiful blue eyes first saw the light on February 27, 1838, at Peterborough, N. H.

Her parents at that time lived in a double house, one-half being occupied by her mother's brother, A. P. Morrison, and family. Her mother, as Abigail Morrison, had lived in Sanbornton, N. H., the daughter of Jonathan Morrison, who had been a soldier at Bunker Hill. Her

Birthplace of Cheney children, Holderness, N.H.

Birthplace of Harriott Cheney Bonney, Peterborough, N.H.

brother, A. P. Morrison, became for a time the business partner of her husband, Moses Cheney, in Peterborough. The children enjoyed the playground in front of the house and were brought up under strict religious influence.

When Harriott was seven years old, her parents moved back to Ashland, where her father again engaged in the making of paper in that place. Like her brothers, she worked at intervals in her father's mill, at one time narrowly escaping a horrible death as her braided hair was caught in the machinery. Upon another occasion while very young, she annoyed her father at the mill, and was deeply injured when he said, "Go home, you minx," for she did not know what the word meant and imagined it might have a terrible significance.

But little is known of her childhood days except the few incidents which she has related. Mention has been made in an earlier chapter of the strong Puritanical instincts and customs of her parents, and of their stern prejudice against indulgence to children. They were devotedly pious, offered family prayers twice daily, were standing pillars of the church, and upheld the cause of righteousness in all their dealings and relations of life. They were extremely kind to all of their children, provided for their education to the limit of their means, but brought them up "in the fear of the Lord." Insubordination among them was never for a moment exhibited or considered. The slightest evidence of this would have met with direful results, both physical and mental. An important consequence would have been the realization of the culprit, not that punishment had been inflicted upon the offender, but that sorrow was caused to the parents. There was among them a strong bond of affection for their parents and for each other, which was ever enduring. The children regarded their father and mother with the deepest love and respect and strove to please and obey to the full extent of which young people are capable. While there were harmony and peace at all times in the household, there were also discipline and order. A studious effort was made by the parents to avoid any tendency to frivolity or indulgence of any kind in the family. Vanity was abhorred as a sin. Simple pleasures or amusements were not permitted, as likely to divert youthful minds from solemn meditations. By example and precept, the parents strove earnestly to rear their children to "Love God and keep His commandments." A firm control was never lacking to reclaim any wandering young sinner in the family if occasion required, which was very rare. It can be well imagined that the atmosphere of the home was not entirely conducive to joy and exuberance of spirit among the young. No innocent pastimes of any kind were allowed. A pack of cards was a sinful abomination of the devil, and if perchance found in the house, would require a season of prayer to purify the premises. The interdiction of childhood pleasure or entertainment included likewise a strict supervision of the books or other reading matter available for their perusal. The Bible, "The Life of Christ," books devoted to scriptural allegories replete with portentous illustrations, and sermons upon the life to come, constituted a formidable portion of their literature for mental edification. Their clothing was of good material but severely plain in design. No effort at personal adornment was permitted. Cleanliness was insisted upon as an essential virtue, but fanciful attire was extremely objectionable to these parents, who purposed to direct the thoughts of their children to serious things. Their youngest daughter has told how, upon one occasion as a little girl, she was punished by her mother for wearing her hair in two braids, disporting two shining ribbons, the mother having ordained that a single braid without gay attachment should be more in keeping with her sobriety of thought and spiritual devotion. In the very midst of her corporeal chastisement, she sobbed, "I will be good mother, I will be good, but I want my two braids." Let it not be understood, however, that the conduct of the home was altogether forbidding, or that the children were in any way subjected to harsh treatment. The girls were brought up to work, and early were trained to become highly efficient in cooking and other household accomplishments. The discipline and direction of their early lives were such as to ensure the development of strong New England character. The guiding influence and control, to which they were subjected, were not out of harmony with the spirit and custom of the times in many families. The sterling product of such a type of early training and environment, common during that period, was found in later generations to afford convincing testimony as to its practical excellence.

Harriott went to school in Ashland and later in West Lebanon (Maine) Academy. She entered the New Hampton Literary Institute at New Hampton, N. H., in 1854, and completed the classical course in 1858. She became a very fine scholar in Latin, as well as in French and German, and also excelled in mathematics. That she was very highly regarded by her teachers is shown by the fact that upon graduation she was at once invited to become a teacher at the Institute. She taught mathematics there for two years, in 1859 and 1860. She was greatly beloved by her classmates, and the close friendships at school lasted through life. During her senior year at New Hampton she apparently did not become enthusiastic in at least one branch of her studies, the Theological Department. This is shown by reference to one of her books, "The Elements of Logic," by Richard Whately, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin, published in 1857. Upon the flyleaf in Harriott's writing appears "Hattie O. Cheney, New Hampton, N. H. Theological recitation in Randall Hall, Spring term 1858." There is also written by her, "Dry as chips and hard as stone." On another blank page of the book are touching sentimental expressions by some of her friends:

"May you ever be the same happy Hattie that you now are," Clara Duffin.

"May you ever be able to brave the storms of life," Cordelia.
"Hattie will always remember your friend," Sue.
"I never was mad with you Hattie," Anna.
"Ever remember me as thy loving friend," Lucy.

Other books of this period in her school life have been preserved, among which are the following:

"Anthon's Caesar." Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War. By Charles Sullivan, LL.D., Professor of Greek and Latin languages in Columbia College. Published in 1858. On the first blank page in her own handwriting appears, "Hattie O. Cheney, Hamptonia Hall, New Hampton, N. H., June 1, 1855."
"Adler's German and English Dictionary." 1856. "Hattie O. Cheney."
"A Practical System of Rhetoric." By Samuel P. Newman. "Harriott O. Cheney, 1842." Stephen G. Abbott, her brother-in-law, wrote his name on the flyleaf.
"Wayland's Moral Science." By Francis Wayland, D.D. 1841. On the flyleaf, "C. G. Cheney (her brother), Dartmouth College, 1847."
"Pilgrims Progress." By John Bunyan. 1846.
"Religious Emblems and Reflections to Illustrate Divine Truth," given by her father, Moses Cheney. 1855.
"Dream Life." By Donald G. Mitchell, 1851, with dedicatory letters to Washington Irving.
"Aunt Phillis' Cabin, or Southern Life as It Is." By Mary Eastman. 1852. Well worth reading to-day, both in the North and in the South.
"Anthony Burns." A history by Charles Emery Stearns. 1854. From her mother. On the first page is written in handwriting of Harriott O. Cheney: "Presented to Sherman G. Bonney by his grandmother Cheney, August 27, 1877."

Her Bible, from her mother, 1861.

Among the highly prized books of her later years are found:

Her father's Testament:

"The New Testament of our Lord and Savior Jesus Christ. Translated out of the Original Greek, and with the former Translations diligently Compared and Revised. American Bible Society, New York. 1853.

"Golden Wedding, June 23, 1866.

This Testament is to be given to our daughter, Mrs. H. O. Bonney; from her father, Moses Cheney. February 3, 1875." Moses Cheney died July 17, 1875. Born January 31, 1793.

Abigail Morrison Cheney died August 3, 1881, born March 25, 1796.

H. C. B.

The book was read through many times. He stopped at Chapter VIII, Romans, in 1875, shortly before his death.

"History of Peterborough, N. H." By Albert Smith, M.D., LL.D. 1875. Given December 25, 1876, by "Perce and Sarah."

"History of Manchester." Published in 1876. Christmas, from "Perce and Sarah."

"Gems for the prayer meeting, a collection of the best standard hymns and tunes" (her father's prayer meeting hymn book).

"The Rose." By James Russell Lowell. Published in 1877. "Aunt Hattie from Aggie Cheney; merry Christmas, 1877."

"The Unknown Way." By William Cullen Bryant. Christmas, 1866.

"The Story of the Other Wise Man," by Henry Van Dyke. 1895. On the initial page is marked:

"Who seeketh for Heaven alone to save his soul
May keep the paths, but will not reach the goal.
While he who walks in love may wander far
Yet God will bring him where the Angels are."

Still later we find:

"What Peace Means." By Henry Van Dyke.

"The Social Principles of Jesus." By Walter Ranschenbusch. 1916.
"Marie-Louise et Le Duc De Reischstadt" (in French). By A. Guerber. 1901.
"Eve Victoriense." By Pierre De Coulevain.
"Colomba," and many other French books in their original.

With her at New Hampton was her niece and childhood associate, Aurelia M. Merrill of Ashland, the daughter of her oldest sister, Esther M., who married John Merrill. Aurelia was born six weeks after her aunt, Harriott O. Cheney, and, being of the same age, they became very dear friends in early life. These affectionate relations were never lessened during the ensuing years. Aurelia died in August, 1928, after a long and peaceful life distinguished by unusual beauty of character. Her younger sister, Abigail Sarah, survived her but five months, dying in January, 1929, after years of hard work and sacrifice, but always exhibiting cheerfulness and indomitable courage. The lives of the two sisters were closely entwined with that of Harriott Cheney, the bond of love holding them closely together during the many years of widely separated abodes. Harriott had preserved, for a long time, an autograph album of Aurelia's, owned by her when together at school.

A few passages may be of interest, as showing the custom and spirit of those days in the eighteen-fifties among young girls at school. First appears the dedication by Reverend S. G. Abbott, from which are taken the following extracts:

> To real friendship I sacredly dedicate this little volume, which is to be the repository of the choice sentiments of chosen hearts. True friendship is strengthened by misfortune, it weeps compassionately over the object who perchance has fallen far below its virtuous position; it towers above diversity of sentiment; it covers with the mantle of charity the foibles indigenous to humanity; it

drops its most precious tears over the grave of the departed. It is invincible to envy's darts, immutable amid the changes of earth, eternal as an attribute of Deity.

May such sentiments dictate the mementoes of this little volume and find a free response in the heart of its possessor, and should life be spared to the night time of old age, of sorrow and care:

"Long, long be your heart with such memories filled
Like the vase in which roses have once been distilled;
You may break, you may shatter the vase if you will
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

And when death shall close the intercourse of friends on earth, that you and the loved ones, who shall read these lines, and subscribe to their sentiments, may be reunited in unalloyed friendship above is the ardent wish of

Your Affectionate Uncle
S. G. ABBOTT.

Many pages from this book could be quoted, if it were necessary to disclose the development of sentiment and character as a result of the training and environment in that classic school for boys and girls among the New Hampshire hills.

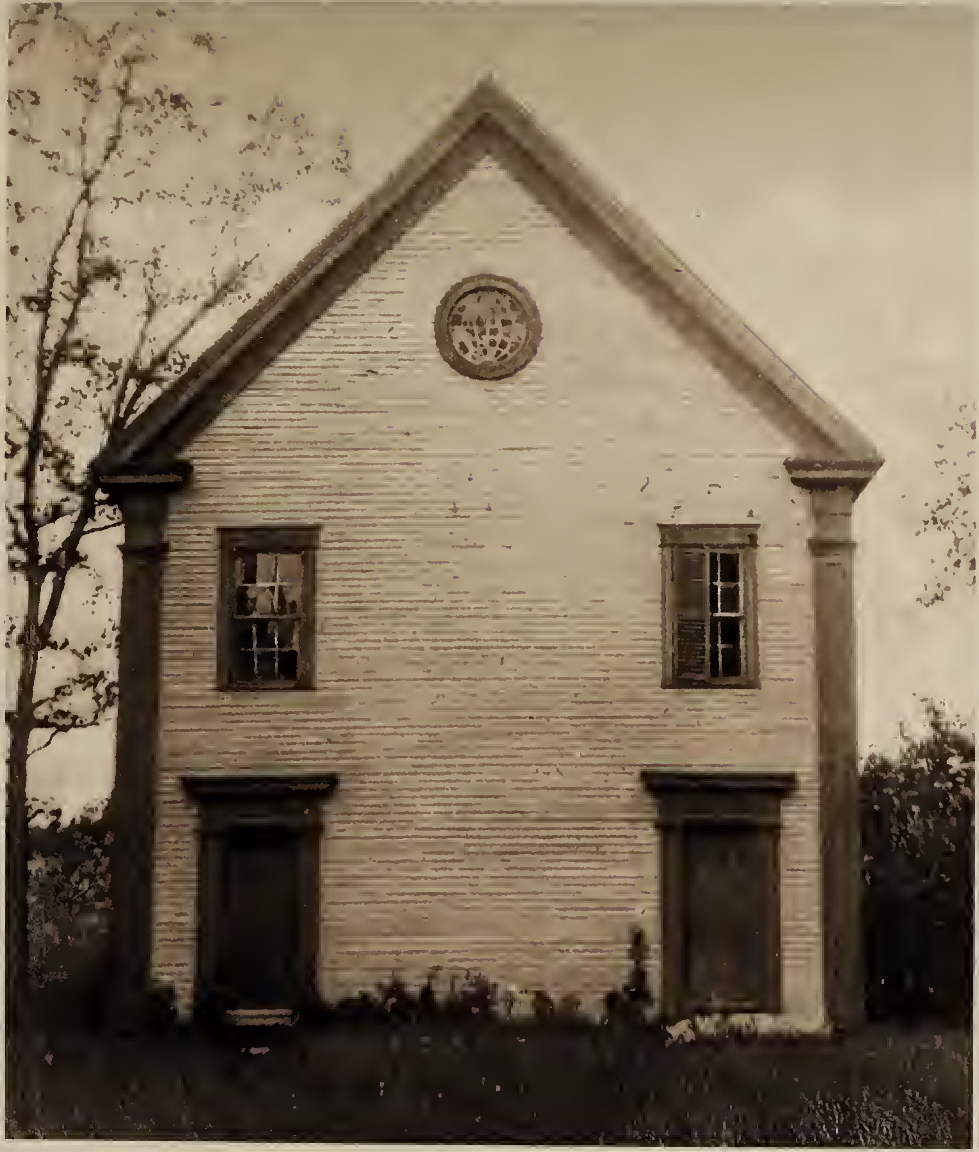
Can we to-day attempt to appreciate the thoughts and desires of those young people, their aspirations, their fervent prayers? Is it surprising that with such ideals in youth, their hopes should be fulfilled in later years?

While even as a child Harriott was of a loving and gentle disposition, ever loyal to her parents and her friends, always above selfish desires and the pangs of envy, it was contrary to human nature that she should not, at times, be made to appreciate with some disappointment the greater indulgence granted to her young associates. She has told that in her childhood days and in the school days at New Hampton, her most intimate friend and beloved niece, Aurelia Merrill, was given almost anything that money could purchase, by a proud and devoted father. There was a somewhat painful contrast in the privileges and pleasures granted to the two inseparable girls. A single illustration suffices, one being given a superbly bound and highly ornamented autograph album, the other forced to utilize for this purpose blank pages of one of her text books, and even that as "dry as chips and hard as stone." Yet no word of complaint, dissatisfaction or jealousy was ever heard, and it was always her happiness to rejoice in the good fortune of her friends. That she was deprived of some of the gifts bestowed upon others and compelled to practise self-denial at an early age, were developmental processes in the formation of a just and serene character.

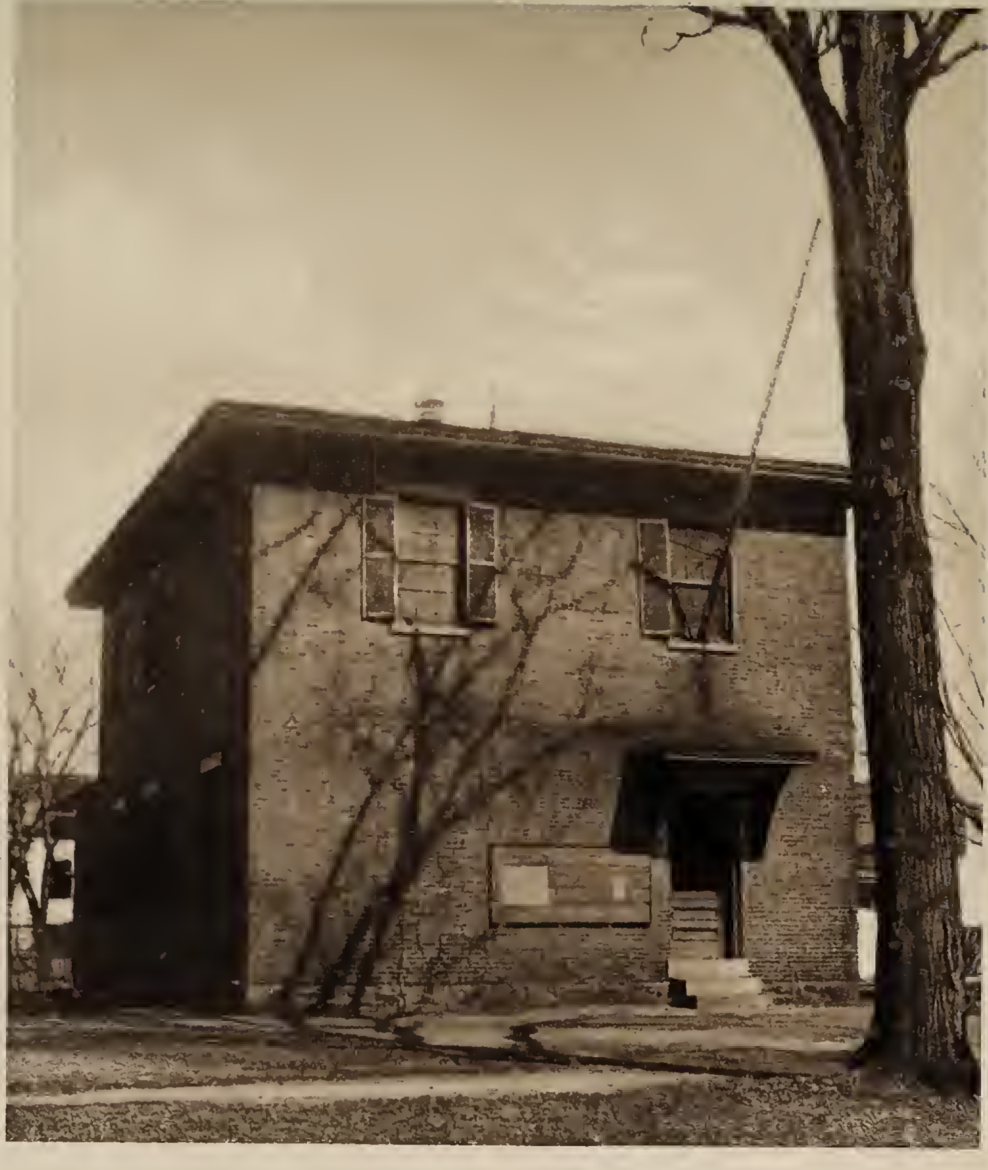
After two years of successful teaching at New Hampton, Harriott Cheney was invited to assist in the village school at Cornish, Maine. This appointment she accepted, little realizing that it was to result in her marriage to a country doctor, and a long period of home life amidst most pleasant surroundings. When the old-fashioned coach, in which she was a passenger upon her first visit to Cornish, finally reached the village, she saw a young urchin who was playing beside the stage. She asked of a fellow passenger, "I wonder who is that boy," and was told, "That is little Freddie Bonney, whose father is a doctor here." Upon alighting from the conveyance and speaking to the boy, who answered pertly, she began a conversation destined to be renewed later and to be continued for many years.

She entered upon her duties as teacher with earnestness and enthusiasm. She soon won the approval and confidence of the parents, as well as the affection of the pupils. After about one year of highly appreciated work, she was taken acutely ill, and was attended throughout her sickness by Dr. Bonney.

Upon the death of his wife, Mary Louisa (Laine) Bonney, of pulmonary tuberculosis, after a prolonged and distressing illness, the doctor was left with two motherless children, the younger being especially delicate. For many



Harriott O. Cheney, teacher, Cornish, Maine



Blodgett Street School, Manchester, N.H.

weary and lonely months, the anxious responsibilities of the home were borne by him alone.

Later the joys and sorrows of his life were shared with Harriott Olivia Cheney.

The social conditions and religious developments during this period of her life are of some interest. Fundamental changes were making their appearance in religious thought, and in this evolutionary process there were manifested certain coexistent social alterations. Economic ills had been endured, political reform had been slowly advancing, and educational and moral improvement were under way. An increasing population from various parts of Europe was importing new ideas of Christian worship, while the emigration to the West had removed a portion of the hard, irreconcilable element still committed to primitive views as to eternal damnation and means of redemption. There resulted a calm and deep current of religious opinion, which eventually swelled to the point of establishing a high mark for tolerance as to differences of viewpoint, and for a softened, more liberal interpretation of scriptural teachings. Most of these gradual changes in denominational belief were of such a nature as to represent important modifications of doctrine and government, but not such as to threaten the solidarity of the organization.

In the midst of this slow and progressive change among the responsible thinkers of the time, there also appeared an ebullient appeal for a bewildering number of strange and confusing religious sentiments. In the absence of a restraining central control as to the direction of the sweeping tide of emotional enthusiasm, there developed among the masses a flood of theological opinions and professions that seemed quite irrepressible. Among the Protestant churches there was taking place, at that period, a tendency toward disintegration of some of the older denominations, with the formation of new sects of varying size and influence, embodying group or individual opinions as to the manner of receiving salvation. It was not entirely accepted that there had been given to the world a revealed religion and a church founded by the Savior after His Resurrection, and that the Bible, from the study of which their divergent views were formed, was the *product* of Christianity. It was believed necessary by these earnest spiritual reformers that new religious denominations should be created according to their own views and convictions as to matters of faith, discipline and church government, based upon their own peculiar interpretations of different portions of the Bible. New sects and schisms made their appearance, menacing, but not quite disrupting, some of the older denominations. In a few of these, sharply defined divisions were apparent, while in others certain modifications of established doctrine were evolved. Methodists, while remaining united on matters of faith, were divided into two groups on the subject of slavery. The Baptists were separated into several component parts, and some differences were observed in the ranks of the Congregationalists. Calvinism was undergoing a very considerable transformation, the tenets of its faith having already been somewhat adjusted to changing sentiment among thinkers and humanitarians. The position of the Unitarians had been radically improved. From having been regarded as Dissenters and subjected to certain disabilities of a social nature, they had gradually acquired a prestige and distinction among higher classes and a corresponding influence in literary, social and educational circles. Their religion did not appeal to any emotional or highly spiritual population, nor did it try to apply the teachings of Christ to society as one of the dominating features of its mission. It appeared cool, complacent and optimistic as to human nature in spite of its besetting sins, and was distinctly satisfying to a certain exclusive class of the social order.

In definite contrast to the numerous schisms of the Protestant denomination, the Catholic Church retained its distinct entity, receiving its ecclesiastical direction and control from a single source. Accessions to its membership were numerous as a result of increasing foreign population, and the cardinal features of the church organization were preserved intact during the clamor and swirl of eddying currents upon religious thought.

It was the fashion of the day to hold revival meetings whenever practicable, and those gatherings were often the scene of soulful demonstrations, as to the enormity of mortal sin, the instant need for conversion, the proper means of deliverance and the sad plight of the wicked as yet unredeemed. Emotionalism prevailed to a large extent and sometimes a tendency to fanaticism was clearly discernible in the midst of boisterous upheavals. While some of these emotional exhorters harangued a susceptible audience about the fiery furnace and the everlasting torture of the damned, other ordained clergymen of more liberal tendencies were trying, with better grace, to quench the flaming imaginations and fears as to the matter of everlasting punishment. These burning issues were discussed especially by wandering preachers, who travelled from place to place, addressing large numbers of people in the effort to awaken a more active religious interest. As a result of these revivals, church membership increased and Sunday schools were more largely attended.

Among other religious manifestations of the time was the development of a peculiar institution known as the Camp Meeting. This was usually located in a grove of trees and often by the shore of a lake, or upon the banks of a river. Here the people congregated from a distance of many miles, prepared for a revival of a week in the woods, praying, singing hymns, listening to fervid sermons from itinerant preachers and reaching an ecstasy of repentance and salvation. The penitents got acquainted, enjoyed each other's society and returned to their work greatly refreshed from the spiritual outpour.

It had been the prevailing custom for many years to accord to the clergy a vast degree of influence in social and political affairs, as well as in questions of faith and morals. As their political ascendancy and spiritual control began to wane, it was but natural that the people themselves should occasionally group together in the acceptance of strange doctrines that brought to them an unusual appeal. Some accepted without hesitation a belief in the early return of our Savior in the Flesh, and a large following was obtained among all classes of devout worshippers.

In his early married life, the father of this family, Moses Cheney, became converted to the belief in the second coming of Christ. The first prediction of this event, which found a multitude of supporters, proved to be a disappointment, and subsequent dates for the annihilation of the wicked, and the translation to Heaven of the good, were found equally incorrect. The foundation of this peculiar belief was based upon the assertion of William Miller, who made his prognostications from a study of certain portions of the Book of Daniel, and the Book of Revelations, that the world would come to an end at an appointed time in 1843. This was solemnly announced as a definite finality and was accepted by many people who prepared themselves with great joy for this anticipated occasion. The movement increased to such an extent as to acquire large proportions. Farms were sold, personal property disposed of, business matters closed, crops abandoned, and the credulous adherents in many cases grouped themselves together clad in their ascension robes and equipped with everything but wings for the celestial flight. From this developed later the several divisions of the Adventist faith. It is not known at what particular period Moses Cheney became convinced that the second coming of the Lord was near at hand, but it may be sure that he was at all times well prepared.

Many other moral and religious societies were formed as well as Idealistic Communities. Several of these planted in the receptive soil of New England took deep root and budded forth with the promise of a blossoming fruitage. Each community was designed to afford a haven for its members, where ample opportunities for work and contemplation were provided, and a refuge secured from the temptations of society. The feeling of fellowship and sweet contentment among these kindred spirits, united in the principles of plain living and high thinking, served to create a bond of mutual service and community interest.

The most successful and enduring of these organizations, which was based upon practical as well as idealistic features, was the group of Latter Day Saints, or Mormons, formed as the result of revelations made to their leader. After difficult experiences in New York, Ohio and Illinois, they sought the quiet and retirement of the Salt Lake Valley, where they hoped to find "there the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary be at rest." An asylum was offered to all who could be induced to accept of their faith, their hardships and their privileges. Their sufferings and misfortunes had been most severe, but after arrival at the Promised Land, a host of converts flocked to participate in the consolations of the faith. The errant male was provided with a superfluity of wives, and the lonely spinster received a small but not proprietary interest in the head of the household.

In New England, a movement which attracted widespread attention and received the support of many, eminent in letters and culture, was called "Transcendentalism," the origin of the word having been traced to the teachings of the philosopher Kant. It was applied to designate not a system of philosophy or even a definite organization, but a group of intellectuals who ignored tradition and historical facts, but attached supreme importance to the mind and the soul, which transcended the scope of the external senses. It was not asserted that the truths of religion were revealed through individual intuition and introspection. Their theories were regarded as bewildering and their application to human progress as unpractical.

The cause of Temperance became an active issue in New England in the childhood days of Harriott Cheney. In the exuberance of the time toward reform and general uplift, an organized and highly energetic endeavor was made to control the intemperance which had existed in practically all classes of society from the days of early Puritanism. Addiction to strong drink was thus an evil of long standing and clergymen were accustomed to public indulgence without fear of criticism. In the earlier days the sacred functions of their ministry were sometimes performed while the very air about them was redolent from the spirit that was within. Great honor should be accorded to the noble work of a Roman Catholic priest who identified himself prominently with the cause of temperance in New England, and to whose memory a monument has been erected in a conspicuous public place in Salem, Mass. — Father Matthew.

The activities of the Protestant denominations centered largely around the formation of temperance organizations, which were called "Good Templar" societies. A vast number of these were found in New Hampshire, Maine and other New England states. Public meetings were held in the small villages and lecturers engaged to arouse public resentment against the iniquity of intemperance. Most strenuous and persuasive appeals were made to influence people to sign the pledge of total abstinence. Upon one occasion in the very beginning of the campaign against strong drink, after an earnest plea for support on the part of the exhorter, but two people were willing to walk to the platform and sign the pledge; one was a partially demented character, and the other was Abigail Morrison Cheney the mother of Harriott. She certainly was not lacking in courage. Her daughter next day was much distressed to hear it said that only two people had signed the pledge the night before, "the half-wit and another fool." She lived, however, to be proud of the independence and decision of her mother upon that occasion, the first person in the village to go on record for total abstinence.

In addition to the various societies and organizations for social uplift, there developed a movement for the recognition of Woman's Rights. They had actively participated in the many branches of humanitarian effort, and had been afforded the right to discuss the issues in public and to vote at such gatherings. They had engaged in work of this character upon equal terms with men, and saw no reason why they were not entitled to equal privileges and representation in matters of civil life, education and government. This movement, which later resulted in the complete success of Woman Suffrage, was at that time beginning to acquire support among advanced thinkers. Through the effort of Oren B. Cheney, Bates College was the very first educational institution in New England to open its doors to young women as well as to young men.

In this connection it is fitting to note that Harriott Olivia Cheney had ample reason to remember with justifiable pride, during her entire life, the steadfast and uncompromising attitude on religious and moral questions of both her father and her mother. This heritage of devotion for the truth, and of other qualities making for fullness of character, was bequeathed to her in full measure.

CHAPTER VIII

Married Life in Cornish

Calvin F. Bonney and Harriott Olivia Cheney were married at the home of her parents, Moses and Abigail (Morrison) Cheney, in Ashland, N. H., on May 7, 1863. Immediately thereafter, the husband and wife proceeded by carriage to Cornish and at once gave attention to the practical problems of home making. There was no delusion on the part of either of them as to the privileges and deprivations of country living, the actual realities of life confronting them, or the obligations so gladly assumed.

Their reception by the people of Cornish, who knew them so well, was most cordial. A happy future was indicated for them amidst pleasant and highly congenial surroundings. The predictions and hopes of their friends were amply fulfilled during the nine remaining years in Cornish. They entered promptly upon the duties devolving upon them in their respective capacities as provider and helpmate. The parents strove in every way to aid and protect each member of the family circle and to maintain the utmost harmony in the domestic group. The two children were given devoted care. The father resumed with energy the practice of his profession. The young wife assumed with kindness and signal ability the privileges and obligations of life in the new household. It is impossible to conceive of a more capable housekeeper, or a more conscientious mother to the two children entrusted to her guidance and influence. Her interest in them and solicitude for their welfare could not have been greater had they been of her own flesh and blood. The many duties in the home were most faithfully discharged.

Harriott Olivia Cheney
At age 20

Calvin Fairbanks Bonney
At age 30

Let it be understood, that for a young woman of twenty-five years to marry a man twenty-one years her senior, a poor country doctor with two young children, is not always to be lightly undertaken. The isolation at a considerable distance from parents, brothers and sisters, the adaptation to new conditions, the acceptance of heavy burdens and anxieties, and the unavoidable drudgery and confinement incident to household work combine to render such voluntary assumption of obligations an act inspired by courage as well as love.

Harriott knew full well what she was to undertake and the many problems with which she was to be confronted. She cheerfully and gladly began the life of coöperation, devotion and endeavor. How well she succeeded during the twenty-three years of domestic life, in the performance of her manifold tasks and in the accomplishments of patience and fortitude, no words can describe. She soon established a relation of confidence and affection with the older child, a girl of twelve years, Clara Laine Bonney, from whom she received every manifestation of love and appreciation. In the years to follow, these pleasant and helpful relations were never disturbed. With the same gentle spirit, she ministered to the welfare of the little boy, Fred. At no time in the life of Harriott Bonney was there the slightest lack of affection or devoted care for the happiness, health and development of this boy, who naturally was his father's favorite child, upon whom he bestowed his paternal solicitude and indulgence in full measure. That this was recognized and gratefully acknowledged at a later period was a source of gratification and thankfulness.

On July 15, 1864, "at four o'clock in the morning," her only child, a boy, was born. The father can hardly be described as a "proud parent" upon this occasion, for he afterwards said in the presence of his son that "he was the homeliest baby he ever saw," and he probably told the truth. The development of the boy in childhood would seem quite consistent with the observation of the father as to his appearance, for he grew up as a plain tow-headed lad, and with very large tonsils, as a result of which he was unable to articulate plainly for several years. For a time it was decided to name the child Charles Cheney Bonney, in memory of Charles Gilman Cheney, deceased brother of Harriott Cheney Bonney. The fates ordained otherwise, however, for be it remembered it was during the time of the Civil War, when the country was sadly torn and in danger of dismemberment. After months and years of suspense and actual doubt as to the ultimate success of the Northern troops, dedicated to the preservation of the Union, the Nation was electrified by the successes of General Grant and General Sherman. In an excess of patriotic zeal, the parents were influenced to such an emotional extent as to name the child Sherman Grant Bonney, perhaps to encourage further the victorious leaders. It may be that the honor of the name sufficed to remove, in later childhood, the impediment of speech.

With the additional cares incident to her infant child, the burden of work and responsibility upon the mother was materially increased, but with this came a greater capacity for work and initiative. Always encouraging and helpful, she made a model home for her husband. She was capable of giving good advice and counsel whenever needed. The house was constantly well kept, cleanliness being regarded almost as important in her mind as Godliness. All of the children received the most tender nurture and guiding influence. The food was plentiful, daintily prepared and always served in a most appetizing manner, yet with due regard for economy. While simple it was designed to meet the needs of those for whom it was so lovingly prepared. In addition to the onerous duties involved in the preparation of foods for such a household, there were other tasks, requiring every spare moment of her time and energy. Soap was made from the ashes, lye, and all the fats from the table. Family washing and ironing were done by hand. Labor-saving devices of this kind were unknown at that time.

All sewing was done at home. The clothing of the children was made by the mother, as well as her own dresses and the shirts of her husband. Usually the discarded garments of the parents were utilized to make clothing for the children. A vast amount of time, especially during the evenings, was consumed by the mother in the knitting of scarfs, mufflers, stockings, wristers and mittens. It would seem that woman's work was never done. It is a source of never ending wonderment how the mothers of those days found time for reading or for church.

In the meantime, the father was busily engaged in the arduous pursuit of his medical practice. This necessitated long absences from home in all kinds of weather, in his journeyings to outlying farms and surrounding towns. The drives were frequently to distant places by night as well as by day. It was far different from the comfortable rides in closed automobiles, capable of maintaining a high rate of speed over smooth and brilliantly illuminated highways. The progress was necessarily slow, in an open gig exposed to wind and cold, often to snow and sleet. One or two buffalo robes, then in common use, afforded some protection in extreme weather. A fur cap, mittens and a long, wide knitted muffler wound many times around the neck and face were indispensable in winter. Sometimes a lunch was taken along, but more often food was obtained at the home of the patient, the horse fed and rested in preparation for the return. There were no hospitals, no trained nurses, and no assistants to lessen the drudgery of country practice. Surgical operations, even of major character, were done at the home upon a kitchen table with none of the help so essential to-day. Surgical instruments were crude and any knowledge of asepsis unknown. Laboratory investigations were not understood and special methods and modern appliances as aids to diagnosis were not employed. A practical working knowledge of disease as of that period represented the important qualification of the successful practitioner. Familiarity with the usual forms of sickness, born of long experience, would establish confidence in one's self and permit an efficiency of the old-fashioned type. This involved details of inspection that are not always recognized as important at the present time, as, for example, the appearance of the tongue. It is recalled that on one occasion after a ride of about thirty miles from Cornish, a diagnosis of malignant smallpox was made by Dr. Bonney, in an obscure case, by separating the toes and finding a single characteristic papule concealed therein. Consultations were necessarily infrequent and the entire responsibility rested solely on the family doctor. This surely could not fail to result in the development of resourcefulness and courage. It was customary and unavoidable that the doctor should dispense his own medicine, which was carried in a small leather hand trunk. In many instances the preparations were compounded in the home. For Dr. Bonney, an experience of several years in a drug store was now found invaluable. Frequently the necessities of a given case were such that before a conscientious physician could take his departure, certain duties that now devolve upon the nurse were cheerfully performed. Payment was usually slow and often in produce from the farm.

In the early summer of 1867, the parents, with the boy of three years, drove with a pair of fine horses to Lewiston, Maine, to attend the first Commencement of Bates College of which Rev. Oren B. Cheney was the founder and first President. They heard all the graduating exercises and

The Bonney Home in Cornish, Maine

The Bonney Home in Manchester, N. H.

listened to the speeches at the first Commencement dinner, one of which nineteen years later was attended by the mother and her son alone.

In the first six years of their quiet married life in Cornish village, there were taking place throughout the Nation momentous developments affecting virtually every citizen of the United States. The country was involved in a mighty conflict between the North and the South, the final outcome of which was destined to remain long in doubt. Plunged into the throes of a civil war, political party lines were obliterated, old affiliations were disrupted, former differences of policy and expediency forgotten and a new alignment created, based not upon slavery, but upon the single issue of whether or not the Union was to be preserved. While engulfed in waves of sectional hatred, the success or failure of the contending armies became the all-absorbing problem of the time. It would seem quite superfluous to attempt a recital of the various combined influences that for a long period of years had led up to this irresistible struggle between kindred Americans. It is certain that with all differences now reconciled, no good can be accomplished by further discussion among our people of the causes of the war. Neither is it wise or profitable at this time to enter into even a brief narration concerning the course of the desperate conflict.

It had to come, it was bravely fought on both sides, the decision was definite, and out of the suffering and misery came peace, a reunited people and a renewed patriotism common to all. May it not suffice to point out a few salient features that should be borne in mind in considering the fortunes of the war and its immediate effects? It must be assumed that the supporters of the two sides were equally sincere, equally brave and equally patriotic, according to their respective views and traditions, that each believed it was battling for a just cause and was willing to perish if need be in its defense. From this point all similarity ended, for essential differences were at once apparent as to ideals, resources and other conditions of warfare. After the attack upon Fort Sumter, the feeling in the North was almost unanimous to sustain the President, but unfortunately this support was not continued throughout the war. The resources of the North in wealth, industries and population were far superior to those of the South. The tide of Irish and German immigration had previously swelled the numbers of Americans in the North, and had greatly increased its wealth. The recent additions to the population were to be of immense value in the coming struggle in adding to the fighting strength of the army, and in providing for their needs in the mills and on the farms. Upon the other hand, the entire Southern coast was blockaded by hastily improvised Northern ships preventing the export of cotton, the chief agricultural product. At the same time the South was greatly embarrassed by failure to secure the entry of provisions, military necessities and supplies of all kinds. Disappointment in the South was caused by the immediate rally of all classes and parties in the North to support the war. This included many prominent leaders who had previously espoused the Confederate cause. The hopes and expectations of the South to enlist the aid of England and France were not realized. Some of the border slave-holding states refused to join the Confederacy. It was inevitable that the people of the South should recognize fully the unequal struggle in which they were engaged, but their spirits were high, they were fighting for their homes and they were familiar with the country, which was to be invaded and become the scene of military action. Their generals represented the highest degree of military ability, were brave, resourceful and most efficient. The leaders of the Northern forces, judging by their record, must be admitted to suffer sadly in comparison with the intrepid Southern officers, by whom they were repeatedly outgeneralled in the early stages of the war. The rank and file of the Southern armies, accustomed to outdoor life, were better prepared for the hardships of the strife than the ill-disciplined recruits from the Northern stores, farms and industrial plants. Until the summer of 1863, the history of the war discloses a series of disastrous failures and reverses for the Union troops, due chiefly perhaps to the timidity and incompetency of their officers. The disappointment and discouragement in the North were exceedingly great. The difficulties and trials of the President became almost overwhelming, not merely from the military defeats, but from the general reaction against the continuance of the war.

The future of the Republic was hanging in the balance when the victory at Gettysburg by the forces under General Meade, and the capture of Vicksburg by General Grant and General Sherman, turned the scales definitely toward ultimate success for the Administration. There was an inspiring revival of public sentiment in the North, which was further increased by the continued successes of the Northern troops. Conspicuous among the distinguished commanders, in addition to Grant and Sherman, were the intrepid Irish general of cavalry, Philip Sheridan, General George H. Thomas, the "Rock of Chickamauga," General John A. Logan, General Hooker, Admiral Farragut and Admiral Porter. These victories resulted in the reëlection of Lincoln, who defeated General McClellan, the Democratic candidate in 1864.

President Lincoln had been subjected to much criticism and personal ill treatment by men who posed as patriots, but who, by their lack of support and public utterances, had impaired to some extent the confidence of the North in their patient and suffering President. He had even failed to receive the loyal aid and encouragement of several members of his cabinet and, at one time, when the fortunes of his administration were at their lowest ebb, had almost despaired as to his own reëlection. Many of his generals had been incompetent and some insubordinate, or at least unwilling to follow his directions. The Abolitionists were openly dissatisfied because he was not more energetic in the prosecution of the war avowedly for the sole purpose of ending slavery. The press had become impatient, and in some instances hostile, because he had been unable to select victorious generals. Horace Greeley, the owner of the *New York Tribune*, became a source of great vexation and embarrassment because of his opinionated disposition, his interference with the settled policy of the administration, his lack of confidence in final success, and his appeal for an early inconclusive peace.

Volunteers for service were very few, conscriptive measures were exceedingly unpopular and met with violent opposition, desertions were frequent and in large numbers. The loss of human life was appalling. The expense of the war had become terrific, secret seditious organizations were active, Democratic enthusiasm for administration support was seriously impaired, and open agitation was fomented by public speakers and writers against the conduct of the war and its further continuance. France was known to be secretly in sympathy with the South. Gladstone and other English leaders had directly expressed their approval of the Southern cause and their confidence in its success. An outstanding feature, however, was the earnest advocacy of the Northern cause by the labor element in England, notwithstanding the enforced unemployment in that country from the greatly lessened importation of cotton from the South. While Queen Victoria had issued early in the war a proclamation of strict neutrality, the people of rank in England were clearly not averse to the Confederacy. With all the discouragements and perplexities of the time, President Lincoln could have had but scant faith in the endorsement of his administration by the disturbed population of the North. Few can now realize to what a great extent the fate of the Nation rested upon the issue of that election. Aside from the vast political and economic consequences involved, it will ever be a source of the deepest satisfaction to the American people to know that the President lived to receive this vote of confidence and approval. The continued successes of the Northern armies were to reach the culminating point with the surrender of the gallant and distinguished General Lee, upon the kindly considerate terms of General Grant. Five days later occurred the saddest hour of American history, the assassination of the beloved President, information of which carried most profound sorrow to every portion of the North. Fortunately for the country, he had been spared by Providence to witness the fulfillment of his heartfelt hopes and prayers for the preservation of the Republic. For him personally, may it not have been a merciful provision that he was not to be confronted with the problems presented to his successor, President Andrew Johnson?

Bitter attacks were made upon this man, who after a highly honorable record in defense of the Union amidst the greatest difficulties and dangers, now began to carry out the policies of the martyred President, in the matter of reconstruction of the South, and the restoration of peace, unity and prosperity for the entire country. Assailed on every side by calumny and opposition bordering upon treachery, he earnestly tried to bring order out of chaos, with fairness to all, displaying the utmost courage, patriotism and integrity.

During the course of the war, there was greatly increased industrial activity. The economic situation in the North was very strong. A vigorous demand took place for Northern exports. The financial disturbance was not profoundly serious, although there was much borrowing of funds by the government, and paper money was put in circulation, without the saving clause of gold or silver to protect it. Fortunes were made by manufacturing interests, as a result of the legitimate demand for their products. For the same reason agricultural owners were prosperous. Dishonest contractors and profiteers reaped a rich harvest from the sale of inferior goods for the use of the army and speculation of all kinds followed the end of the struggle.

Among the people of Cornish village, the reverses and successes of the Northern troops during the years of the conflict were the engrossing topics of conversation. News from the front was awaited with the utmost interest. In no less measure were the political confusion and the perplexities of the President discussed by all who recognized the immensity of the issues involved. There was no benefit to be derived in that place from the higher prices of food stuffs, and no opportunity or desire for profiteering. The cost of living was increased and the compensation for service relatively less. Yet the people, as in other small towns of New England, carried on with their simple duties as best they could during the agonizing years of suspense.

Dr. Calvin F. Bonney, now in middle life, ardent in his sympathies for the cause of the Union, and keenly aware of the direful possibilities of disaster, yet faced with his obligation to his family in sore need of his protection and maintenance, was permitted only to give such support to his country as was possible in the discharge of civilian duties. That he contributed to the Union cause to the extent of his financial ability is an established fact. That he was unable to do more by reason of age and individual responsibilities was a source of personal regret. His loyalty to country was great and his devotion to the Union unfaltering during all stages of the war. He did not believe in slavery, but he was not an abolitionist of the radical type. He believed in the sentiment of Andrew Jackson, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." There is sufficient proof that he admired General Grant, who was so largely instrumental in saving the Union, and that he appreciated the military ability of General William T. Sherman. He deeply loved the patient and heroic President Lincoln. The news of his tragic end was a severe shock from which he suffered for a long time. One of the earliest recollections of his son was the picture of President Lincoln in an oval black frame, ever conspicuous in the Cornish home. This was always regarded by the parents as an object of especial veneration. All this is remembered most vividly as well as the devotion almost akin to worship with which his name was mentioned. The child was brought up to look upon that face of sorrow and of strength, to listen to the story of his wonderful patience and humanity, and to remember him as the personification of humility, love of country and sacrifice.

Sterling qualities of character were possessed by Abraham Lincoln's successor, Andrew Johnson, who was then called upon to assume as great responsibilities as were ever placed upon a President in the history of the country. Inasmuch as this staunch supporter of the lonely Lincoln during life, and his dauntless defender after death, was to become one of the most maligned magistrates of our national existence, it is fitting in this connection to make further mention of the man who became a martyr in the maelstrom of political intrigue and slander. In view of the erroneous impression so prevalent for many years in the North, regarding Andrew Johnson, who became the target for the shafts of persecution and hatred, it is well to repeat briefly a few plain truths concerning his career as President, based upon well-authenticated historical data.

Allusion has been made to his distinguished service for the Union during the whole course of the war and his sturdy patriotism displayed upon all occasions. Of humble origin, he had risen through his own unaided efforts to a position commanding respect and admiration for his honesty and courage, his sincerity, his love of country and his absolute trustworthiness. To an extent greater perhaps than of any other American in the annals of our history, he had been the sole creator of his own fortune. His entire career, when called upon to bear the burdens laid down by his predecessor, had been one of consistent devotion to the Union, although the resident of a slave state which had joined the Confederacy. His conduct had been characterized by indomitable fortitude, by great executive ability and sagacity as Governor of Tennessee, and by an unswerving allegiance to the policies of Abraham Lincoln. In addition to his qualities of statesmanship and political integrity, he possessed true humility of character. Always dependable as to his statements of fact and of principle, always ardent for the cause of humanity and the oppressed, always unyielding in questions of national right and obligation, and always incorruptible in his personal honor, he expected others in high official positions, with whom he came in contact, to be actuated by the same motives, and in this he was to be sadly disappointed. In place of the candor, frankness and loyalty which he had a right to expect, he became the victim of as great and infamous a conspiracy among Republican politicians as has ever been recorded in the life of the Republic. Treachery and duplicity of the darkest type, designed to encompass the defeat of his plans to continue the known policies of Lincoln, were later discarded for open battle. The attack upon him, while he was conscientiously endeavoring to discharge the duties of his office in accordance with the accepted and carefully considered plans of his former chief, was vicious, venomous and utterly without foundation. There was not a single redeeming feature of the deliberately malicious and remorseless onslaught upon this man, who stood for justice and fairness to all amidst feverishly disturbed conditions, and who proposed to administer the government in the best interests of both the North and the South. Had his policies prevailed in spite of the rabid frothing of his enemies, the country would have been spared in the years to follow one of the saddest and most corrupt exhibitions of our history. Andrew Johnson was right in his conception of what was the correct course for the Nation to pursue in the solution of the post-war problems.

History is beginning to accord to this man a just recognition of the honor that was his due, and which has until recently been denied to his memory. He was the only member of the House or Senate from a seceding state, who did not resign his position at the outbreak of the war. He was a Democrat of the old Jacksonian school. A Southern Democrat, he was nominated for the Vice-Presidency to help in the election of President Lincoln. He was not selected as a Northern Republican, but as a Union supporter for the Union ticket. When President, his purpose was to follow the lines of constitutional procedure in the proper restoration of Statehood and American citizenship to those who had made a great mistake in judgment, but who were still fellow Americans.

With all his commendable qualities he lacked the degree of diplomatic finesse and subtle poise, which would enable him to cope successfully with practical if not unscrupulous politicians and designing radical opponents. He was not always patient and resigned, but upon provocation was eager for the fray. His valor was greater than his discretion, but this was a characteristic of which he may well have been proud. "He smelleth the battle afar off." He carried defiance to his enemies. He emerged victorious in the bitter controversy over the impeachment trial, but the Senate of the United States took from him the control and direction of his sound, constitutional and eminently wise measures for Southern rehabilitation, and substituted the tragic period of corrupt reconstruction and of the perfidious carpet-bagger. In the clear and refulgent light of history now revealing irrefutable facts without the shadows and distortions of envy and malice, it is apparent that the Nation may well bow its head in shame at the calumny and malignity directed to its President, and at the lack of humane consideration accorded to a suffering and stricken section of our country.

CHAPTER IX

ADVANCED MEDICAL WORK IN NEW YORK. RETURN TO CORNISH

After several years of their married life in Cornish, it was decided by the husband and wife that the time had come to give serious consideration to the matter of advanced medical work for the doctor in New York. With the entire liquidation of his debts and with necessary funds for this purpose available, it was possible for him now to arrange for this undertaking. For the first time since leaving New York, nearly a quarter of a century before, was this privilege to be granted to him. Thus, at last, was permitted a realization of his long deferred wish to renew his medical studies and to prepare himself for greater usefulness. Experience had proved to be a great teacher during his years of country practice, but he recognized the value of the special opportunities available only in large medical centers. Accordingly, he arranged to devote the winter of 1867–68 to work in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. It took some courage to leave his young wife and children for a prolonged stay in a distant city, but there was no hesitation, for he was impelled by a sense of duty, which could resist all restraining influences. At this time great pressure was brought to bear upon the parents to persuade them to move to Manchester, N. H., where an attractive opening was presented, which could not fail to appeal strongly to their desires. After brief consideration, however, this was firmly discarded, for to them both there was but one thought and one determination, namely to take advantage of every possible opportunity for improvement in his professional capacity. That he was aided and encouraged in this decision by his wife is a foregone conclusion. Let it not be overlooked that, for her to accept and insist upon the temporary separation, called for a high degree of resignation as well as for vision and optimism.

During the absence of the doctor in attendance upon a full course of lectures, the lonely days of the wife and mother were brightened by the presence of her invalid sister, Mrs. George Washburn. Although the combined effect of her smoked glasses, the darkened room, with drawn shades, and the ever-present smell of camphor, seemed to suggest an atmosphere hardly conducive to cheerfulness, the general air of gloom and depression was completely dissipated by the constant kindness and sweetness of disposition of the patient sufferer.

As to the events that transpired during this period a child of little more than three years naturally remembers but little. He does recall, however, the time of loneliness and quietness, and later the joyful anticipation of the family in his father's early arrival.

It is superfluous to state that the absent parent in New York was no less saddened by the separation from family, and no less anxious for a speedy return. That he devoted every moment of his time to self-improvement is absolutely sure. He applied himself most diligently and energetically to his study in the college and in the hospitals. During leisure hours, he eagerly availed himself of the chance to hear instructive lectures and good sermons. He sought the art galleries, studied the paintings and familiarized himself with the work of famous artists. He kept his expenditures down to the lowest possible limits for personal needs, but bought freely of medical books, surgical instruments and volumes of general interest. He wrote daily to his wife revealing illuminating phases of his character and humanity. Two copies are here reproduced:

NEW YORK, Sunday P.M.

My dear Wife and Children: Well I can now say that I have heard Beecher. I took the horse-cars at half-past nine o'clock. This took me near to Brooklyn Ferry, or rather one of the ferries, for there are I know not how many. Having crossed the river, which by the way was no easy task on account of the floating ice, and after walking perhaps half a mile, I reached the Church of the Pilgrim. After considerable difficulty, I pushed my way through the throng at the door, and gained admittance to the porch or hall of the Church. This was literally jammed with men and women who had come, like myself, to hear the famous preacher. Posters were displayed on every side forbidding people, who had not seats rented, from occupying them. Two men were stationed at each door, of which there are three, to keep a passage so as to allow the favored class to pass on into the house. After waiting about twenty minutes, I was shown a seat, but many went away who were less fortunate. Soon after getting my seat Mr. Beecher made his appearance. He commenced the service by a short prayer. The choir then *performed* a chant. After this, Mr. Beecher read the fifth chapter of Romans, then gave the number of the hymn, which was sung to the tune of "Old Hundred," the congregation rising and joining in singing, *assisted* by your humble servant. I never heard "Old Hundred" sung like this before. I suppose that two thousand voices joined in singing that noble tune and, accompanied by the deep-toned organ, it was sublime. He then made a very long prayer, after which he gave his text, Romans fifth, 28th and 29th Verses. His subject was, "God's love to man." He said, God loved us notwithstanding our wickedness, that it was His nature, and that no mortal could fall so low as to lose God's love for him. He made some flings at New England theology. At the conclusion of his sermon, which lasted one hour, he gave the number of the hymn as before, and the choir and congregation sung that beautiful hymn "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me." A short prayer followed, and the vast assembly dispersed, never again to meet on earth. And now I hear you say, "How did you like Mr. Beecher?" I can not answer that question. He is a great man, and is the idol, I fear, of his church. His discourse had many beautiful passages, and he seems an earnest preacher of Christ, but there is a vein of vanity and conceit, to which I could not be insensible. This of course marred the beauty of his sermon, still I rather liked him, and have no doubt that he is doing a great deal of good to his fellow men and so I will not quarrel with his theology. Well give me the country and humble talent, and limited means of enjoyment, in preference to this heartless city life. . . . Kiss the children, and keep up good courage, I hope to be home in two weeks.

Yours always,

C. F. BONNEY.

Does not this letter clearly disclose a devotional side of his character, together with closeness of observation, and broad charity in his conclusions? In the accuracy and completeness of detail, in which was described the worship of God, rendered at Plymouth Church, that Sunday morning, sixty years ago, there is exhibited an avowed interest in the teaching of Christ and its application to humanity. In addition to this clear-minded, interpretive analysis of the church exercises as a whole upon that occasion, it is not difficult to recognize, also, the profound impression made upon the mature man from a country village, by the ceremonial form of service, the mass attendance, the beautiful music and the eloquent sermon, to all of which he had been unaccustomed. There is likewise manifest the reaction to more "humble talent," less spectacular service and simpler if not more sincere Divine worship in the small congregations of New England.

The human side of his nature, together with a definite reverential attitude, is revealed in another letter as follows:

Loved Ones at Home: I am most happy to be able to inform you that I shall leave the city for home one week from Tuesday. Six long weary weeks have passed since I left you, and how much I have suffered in my feelings during that time is only known to Him, before Whom all hearts are open. Only a most imperious sense of duty, which as a professional man I owe to others, has kept me from you. I now feel that that duty is nearly discharged, and I look forward with much pleasure to the time, so near at hand, when I shall be with you again.

We are having a severe snow storm to-day, and I shall be disappointed in not hearing some of the great preachers, as I had intended. Rev. Dr. Adams gives a lecture this evening to the medical profession, which I hope to attend. I visited, as I think I told you in my last letter, the Academy of Design last week, and I wish you could have seen the beautiful paintings. The most noted were 1st, a picture of the "Rocky Mountains," and 2nd, "A Rainbow"; it was an almost perfect representation of the bow of promise. I have forgotten the names of the artists. Powers' "Eve" was also on exhibition, as were all the paintings by American artists that were sent to the Paris Exhibition.

I was in hopes to see Mr. and Mrs. Harris but was disappointed; perhaps Mr. Guptil's sickness is detaining them.

I received a most flattering recommendation from Drs. Thompson and Pike, together with a most earnest appeal not to leave Cornish. I also received a very long letter from Mr. Jameson, which was, I thought, even more so. Since my arrival here, have seen an immense amount of disease, as well as a great number of operations. I feel that my time and money have been well expended. And now, in regard to home matters how much wood have you? A significant question, you will say, but I can state that nothing is settled in regard to leaving Cornish. That matter will be duly considered hereafter. At any rate, would like to have our usual stock of wood. Am very sorry Rev. Albert Cole is feeling so badly about our going away. Everything is undecided at present. I wrote to Dr. Pike for his and Dr. Thompson's certificates of moral character and professional standing, as that is necessary in order to join the New York Pathological Society.

How about money matters? I trust that you are not denying yourself any comfort on that score. Have the apples come yet? Oh, how I wish that I could eat some of your good pork and beans to-day. Think I shall know better how to appreciate home comforts than ever before. So Sherm wants a baby sister to haul in his "tart"; well I suppose I shall have to gratify him. Bless his little heart, how I do want to see him. Constant and incessant employment has alone enabled me to endure the separation. Of course, as I said before, the feeling that I was fitting myself for a higher degree of usefulness has had its effect, but still if my mind had not been constantly employed, I think I should have gone crazy before this. "Keep a stiff upper lip," and have a good supper for us the latter part of the week.

Yours always
C. F. BONNEY.

The result of the sojourn in New York was apparent in the greater efficiency permitted through more intimate familiarity with modern methods, possession of newer instruments, and increased confidence and resourcefulness. His final diploma from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, representing the medical department of Columbia University, was delivered to him in 1868, and is herewith presented:

Omnibus has literas perlecturis
SALUTEM
Nos
Collegii Medicorum et Chirurgorum in urbe Novi Eboraci;
Necnon;
COLLEGII COLUMBIAE
Praesides atque Curatores hoc scripto testatum volumus
CALVINUM F. BONNEY
post tempus usitatum Medicinae studio diligentissime impensum,
Praelectionesque omnium in COLLEGIO MEDICORUM ET CHIRURGORUM
Professorum assidue auditas probatione habita scientiae suae in
Medicinae arte luculenta testimonia dedisse. Quampropter ad gradum

summum admissus atque secundum legem

DOCTOR IN MEDICINA

constitutus atque ordinatus est. In cujus rei majorem fidem Praesidum
Chirorgraphis atque amborum Collegiorum sigillis hocce Diploma
muniendum curavimus

NOVI EBORACI

Anno Domini MDCCCLXVIII Mensis Februarii Die Vigesimo Octo
FREDERICUS A. P. BARNARD, L.L.D., P.h.D., Praes. Collegii Columbiae
EDUARDII DELAFIELD, M.D., Praes. Collegii Med. et Chir.
WILLARD PARKER, M.D., Chem. et Anat. Prof.
A. CLARK, M.D., Path. et Med. Prac. Prof.
J. C. DALTON, M.D., Physiologia Prof.
SAMUEL ST. JOHN, M.D., Chemiae Prof.
T. M. MARKOE, M.D., Chem. Prof., adj.
T. H. THOMAS, M.D., Obstet. Prof.
A. J. BUMSTEAD, M.D., Morb. Ven. Prof.
HENRY B. SANDS, M.D., Anat. Prof.
JAMES W. MCLANE, M.D., Mat. Med. Prof.

The literal translation by Father William M. Brennan of St. Thomas Theological Seminary of Denver, is as follows:

To All Those Who Shall Read These Presents

GREETINGS

We, the president and trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and likewise of Columbia College, in the city of New York, do hereby declare and announce that,

CALVIN F. BONNEY

having diligently spent the customary time in the study of medicine and having assiduously attended the lectures of all the professors in the College of Medicine and Surgery, has given clear and unmistakable evidence of his knowledge in the art of medicine.

Wherefore, he is admitted to the highest rank and constituted a

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

according to law.

In testimony whereof, we have affixed to this diploma the signatures of the presidents and seals of both colleges.

Given in the city of New York the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of Our Lord, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

During his stay in New York he had ample opportunity to appreciate the great changes that had taken place in the city since he left it in 1844.

There had been a very substantial increase in population largely as a result of immigration from Europe. After 1844 a great many people from Ireland landed at the port of New York, and in a surprisingly short time became American citizens, aiding greatly in the expansion of the city. Prior to this, Tammany Hall had become an institution of no insignificant influence in the politics of New York. Its leaders had found means to acquire wealth rapidly as a result of the unusual chances available to discerning opportunists, who were without conventional handicaps. Following the frightful conflagration of 1835, and the later financial panic with all the misery and suffering entailed, Tammany Hall, while not exactly a philanthropic organization, had none the less been active in the relief of poverty, and had received the grateful thanks of many destitute people. During the influx of a multitude of immigrants, poor, hungry and without means of immediate support, Tammany again saw its opportunity, and took steps to greet the newcomers on arrival, to extend the hand of welcome to the strangers, to find lodgings for them, to supply them with food, to provide work, to care for those in need, and to make sure that they met the right "sort" of people. Naturally this kind reception of the forlorn immigrant was not likely to be easily forgotten. "The bread cast upon the waters was returned" *before* many days. The organization grew in power and influence, and with it the Democratic party of New York City, permitting a control of the politics of that place, which has continued almost without interruption until the present time. Through the ministrations of Tammany Hall there was found a partial solution of some of the problems arising from the accession of large numbers of people to the population of the city.

There were no horse-cars at that time, means for transportation being provided by the omnibus. The police force was small, more or less disorganized and without uniforms. When, shortly afterwards, they were compelled to don the suits of blue with brass buttons, there was much vigorous protest with insubordination. There was no organized fire department in those days. Burning houses were sought by thieves, to grasp whatever was found within reach. Crime was rampant and street fights were frequent.

In 1868 an entirely different picture was presented. The population was nearly nine hundred thousand. It is true that Tammany Hall, under the auspices of its ward committees, continued in its efforts to do efficient work for the alleviation of poverty and distress. Irrespective of the manner in which it obtained its funds for such distributions, the good Samaritan work was effectively done and the results were intensely practical. The leadership of Tammany by Fernando Wood had ended and Boss Tweed was at the height of his inglorious career as the head of that organization. Personally William M. Tweed had given generously to charities, but he could well afford to do so in view of the effective manner, and the rapacious extent to which he had extracted the money from the pockets of the people. Tammany Hall had energetically endeavored to improve the conditions of the working man and had secured constructive legislation to this end. In the midst of the unspeakable corruption in politics, in government and even in the judiciary, there were developing financial schemes and conspiracies far-reaching in scope and most destructive in character. Associated with Tweed in highly iniquitous transactions were Jay Gould, Daniel Drew and James Fisk. Their plans were deeply laid, utterly remorseless in their conception, and designed to bring widespread ruin to innocent investors. The power of the Tweed ring greatly surpassed that of the forty thieves of fiction, and their capacity for harm was far more than could be offset by all the churches and preachers of New York.

The city itself was a veritable hotbed of crime and wretchedness. While the denizens of the underworld were subjected to merciless exploitation, the notorious resort of Harry Hill was at the crest of its popularity. The police force consisted of over two thousand five hundred well-disciplined men and was a highly efficient organization. Prior to 1844 the patrolmen were distinguished by a leather helmet without other feature of clothing to designate their position, and their duties were miscellaneous. In 1868 the municipal system was in operation, the men were in uniform, well organized and officered. A detective force had been organized in 1857 and was under excellent management. In 1865 a metropolitan fire department was created and the old volunteer companies disbanded. The new organization consisted of over five hundred men, one hundred and forty-six horses, thirty-four fire engine companies of twelve men each, and twelve hook and ladder companies. The engines, costing four thousand dollars each, were built in Manchester, N. H. The apparatus was drawn by horses, which were exceedingly fine specimens. The whole force was excellently trained and highly efficient. The city of New York was justly proud of her military organizations, which comprised an unusual personnel of officers and men, who not only made a most gallant display upon parade, but were especially dependable in case of need. Street crossings were swept by young women who upon clearing a passage would extend their hand for a coin.

Over seven hundred thousand dollars were annually distributed by the authorities in public charities, while over two and one-half million dollars were expended by three hundred religious and philanthropic societies for the same purpose. Benevolent associations and missions were numerous and wonderfully helpful to the unfortunate and destitute. The churches were, as a rule, in a very prosperous condition financially, and actively devoted to their work of encouragement and reform. Trinity Church was then regarded as one of the richest corporations in the country. The pulpits were filled with scholarly and eloquent preachers. Plymouth Church, of which Henry Ward Beecher was pastor, had a congregation of over two thousand people. It was practically impossible to accommodate the crowds anxious to hear the celebrated clergyman. Long lines of waiting people would extend into the street. No one but pew holders was permitted to enter the church until ten minutes before the service began, at which time no further reservations were made, and the throng would crowd through the inner doors to fill the seats, aisles and other available space, well content to remain standing if necessary during the two-hour service. There were powerful preachers in New York in 1868, brilliant attorneys, skillful physicians and surgeons, highly successful and justly honored business men, most excellent newspapers, well-trained editors, and consecrated workers in missions among the lowly.

The initiation fee of the Stock Exchange was three thousand dollars and considered very high, but maintained at this figure in order that only men of capital and financial honor could be admitted. Irreproachable integrity in financial matters was considered a necessary qualification for election, and following a ten-day probation, after public notice of application, fourteen black balls were sufficient to reject.

New Year's Day was celebrated by formal receptions, the custom of New Year calls, an abundance of refreshments, and a carnival of revelry at night.

To a stranger, the loneliness of New York was a most distressing feature. Amidst all the crowds and confusion the newcomer was alone. His solitude was past relief, even in all the excitements and distractions of a large city.

In the case of the country doctor from Cornish village, no allurement could remove this feeling of utter loneliness. His thoughts were of home and family. His work in the medical school and hospitals once finished, no possible influence could delay his eager return to the place, for which he had yearned without intermission. It is no wonder that he longed for the simple life among humble surroundings, but in the presence of congenial friends and trusted associates.

After the doctor's return from New York, in the midst of the rural scenes, to which they had long been accustomed, the lives of the two parents were passed in sweet contentment. Peace, harmony and gratitude for blessings received were the ever recurring subjects for thought and the theme of discourse. No longer were there struggles to be endured or hardships to be overcome. Secure in the confidence and esteem of their community, they had acquired for the place and time sufficient property to sustain their modest needs. Work was no hardship and self-denial was a part of their existence.

Occasionally, upon long rides to the surrounding towns or to the remote farms, they went together, taking their youngest son upon the seat between them. Often, very often in the open places as they rode, they would sing together, and the songs they enjoyed most of all were the sacred hymns. As the solemn tunes were rendered, and the measured lines were sung, it seemed to the wondering boy that they were lifting up their voices to Heaven in devout thanksgiving. To the susceptible mind of the child this was the spirit that was then conveyed, and it is pleasant still to think that their grace, humility and happiness were given such free and thankful expression in song. It was a frequent occurrence for the mother to sing alone, as she worked in the kitchen, encompassed by tasks of a necessitous nature. The joy of living was in the performance of duty, in work well done and in helpful aid to those she loved. She found time for active work in the church and took keen interest in the village library.

Upon one occasion the son remembers riding with his father and seeing ahead a little barefooted boy walking by the roadside alone in tattered clothing. The horse was at once stopped, and the boy was asked his name and given some money. When the drive was resumed, the son asked his father why he could not have some money also, and has never forgotten the reply, "My boy, you do not need the money, the other one does. He reminds me that once I was a barefooted boy, poor and in need of help. I can not drive by such a boy without stopping."

Notwithstanding all the pleasant associations of village life in Cornish, which had for them so many attractions, consideration was now given to the matter of moving to a larger place, in order to provide better educational advantages for the children.

In the four years that elapsed since the return from New York, the majority of New England people, prejudiced by the campaign against President Johnson, had viewed with satisfaction the completion of his term of office and the inauguration of his successor. That the nomination of General Grant met with popular approval was but natural in view of his brilliant military successes. He had done what others had failed to do. Emerging from a period of comparative obscurity, clouded somewhat with a record of mediocrity in civil life, he had volunteered his services to the government, and through sheer military ability and force of character, had advanced by progressive stages to the rank of Lieutenant General, an honor never before bestowed upon a commander since the days of General Washington. His previous experience in the army of the United States had laid the foundation for subsequent military exploits, after many generals of great prestige had signally failed of real constructive accomplishment. He had been found equipped by temperament and training to form correct estimates of army problems and the possibilities of achievement. His opinions once formed, his plans were put in immediate operation and carried to satisfactory completion, with stubborn tenacity of purpose and patriotic perseverance, uninfluenced by the jealousy and intrigue by which at times he was opposed. His victories were inspiring and appealed greatly to the popular imagination. In addition, his personal qualities were such as to strengthen him greatly in the public regard. He was essentially modest and retiring. He avoided public notice as much as possible. He was abashed and inarticulate in the presence of a public audience. He had refrained from discussion of national questions. His quiet demeanor and reluctance to talk were interpreted as indicative of sagacity and conservatism. The wisdom of silence was construed as the silence of wisdom. His moderation was approved at a time when violent differences of opinion upon the public problems of the period were agitating still more an already disturbed political situation. He was firm in his friendships until convinced of his error. He was especially devoted to General Sherman on account of his loyalty and his military ability. He often repeated that he considered him one of the greatest generals of the war, although his individual opinion in this respect has not met with universal acceptance.

Another factor of vast importance was the generosity and kindly consideration shown by General Grant to his defeated opponents, revealing strongly the human side of his character. It was the great desire of his countrymen to bestow upon him a distinguishing mark of their gratitude and appreciation. His popularity was irresistible, and he was swept into the Presidential office upon a mighty wave of enthusiasm. The question of his peculiar fitness to guide the "Ship of State" through the troubled waters of scandal, corruption and greed, was not at the time seriously considered. He had won the war, he had preserved the integrity of the Union, he was honest, and that was enough. The man of victory and of silence became President of the United States.

In assuming the obligations of this high position, he brought to the office absolute purity of motive, unimpeachable integrity, a most kindly intention, and an unfortunate trust in the character and sincerity of those with whom he was to be brought into more or less intimate association. His previous contact with individuals and military problems had not prepared him for comprehensive understanding of national issues. He was accustomed to battle in the open with avowed antagonists. He was not by nature and training in readiness for conflict with the political schemers, who resorted only to underhand methods. He had at no time before his election taken an active interest in the policies of government. He had been a Democrat, but had voted only once in his life, and then for Buchanan in 1856. He was diffident and unostentatious, and far from self-assertive. His simple modesty and taciturnity would render him, in the opinion of wily intriguers, an easy prey for their snares and entanglements. The machinations of graft and crookedness were in operation long before his assumption of office. For all this he had no sympathy and no participation, but he later was caused to suffer from the unfortunate criticism of many prominent public officials, who were later shown to be entirely innocent. In no scandal, political, personal or financial, was there upon him even a vestige of reproach, although ample opportunity for unlawful accumulation of wealth was afforded him, had he been so inclined. He yielded not to the artful blandishments of Gould and Fisk, in the notorious attempt to corner gold in 1869, but as soon as his composed attention was called to this nefarious undertaking, he quickly issued orders to thwart their designs, and averted thereby a calamitous panic for the entire country.

While capable of being easily influenced by friends and trusted associates, he was able to resist vigorously any encroachments upon his rightful prerogatives. He refused to do homage to a clique of reformers in dominant circles. He firmly opposed some of the Northern senators, who long had masqueraded as statesmen. Although often mistaken in his choice of friends and in the selection of appointees to public office, he was calm, correct and conclusively convinced as to the general policies of his administration. His quiet resolve as to right issues of government was almost never reversed by the reasoning and resistance of those about him. He possessed no miraculous powers to control the corrupt influences that were centralizing in Washington at the time he took the oath of office, but he administered the affairs of the nation from a resolute and conscientious desire to act within the constitution for the welfare of the country as a whole. His request to the nation was, "Let us have peace." In accordance with this sentiment, there were accomplished early in his first administration the reconstruction of all the Southern States and the return of their senators and representatives to the halls of Congress to participate again in a government of *all* the people.

The difficulties with England were amicably settled through a policy of administrative conciliation and discretion, when a rupture of peaceful relations was threatened by the irritability and preposterous demands of an erratic senator, who by virtue of his official position upon the Committee of Foreign Relations, injected a controversial element into a delicate and strained situation.

The fight of President Grant for sound money and the successful termination of his determined efforts, represented one of the great achievements of his administration, preserving as it did the national honor and the financial integrity of the Republic. The faith of the United States was solemnly pledged to discharge all just obligations in coin or its equivalent, thus guaranteeing the full and complete redemption of the paper "greenback."

It is true that some mistakes almost unavoidable had been made in his appointments, but in many of these, without the advantage of personal acquaintance, he had been compelled to rely upon the urgent recommendations of senators and representatives. In general, the people of rural New England were well satisfied with his direction of affairs and were prepared to place their approval on record in the coming election of 1872.

CHAPTER X

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF CORNISH LIFE

It can not be expected that a boy of eight years will recall much of his childhood observations and experiences. Still less can it be hoped that his memory at that age will serve to bring back other than inconsequential occurrences, which appealed to his imagination, but would have little interest for others. It is with some hesitation that there are now introduced a few of the trivial incidents and conditions of his early life in Cornish, that made a rather vivid impression upon him at a susceptible age. He remembers well the beginning of school life in the village, the simple pleasures of the young people, some of the day to day conditions of the home, and most of all the loving care and patience of his parents.

There is but little to be related of school life that is not common to the experience of all boys and girls, who received their first lessons in the district schools of a New England village sixty years ago. On many occasions this child had been given the joyful information that he was to go to school at the beginning of the next term. An endeavor was made to create in his mind the idea that this was to be a great privilege. Notwithstanding the alluring attractions presented, it must be confessed that he viewed the situation with some misgiving. He was exultant in knowing that he had arrived at the age of five years, but dimly aware of the fact that there was something wrong in the prospect awaiting him. Just what it was he was unable to determine, but none the less, vague forebodings of impending disaster began to take form, and it was with no great enthusiasm that upon the first day he was led an unwilling victim to the educational shrine. His face, hands and probably his neck had been thoroughly scrubbed, his hair brushed to no purpose for it was ever unruly, and the maternal injunction given, "to be a good boy and mind the teacher." This conveyed the notion that from now on he must be strictly on his good behavior. As he approached the schoolhouse on that eventful morning, he was full of conjecture as to what it was all about, but could not satisfy his doubts as to the real necessity of such an adventure. The building from the outside had seemed like an imposing structure. The appearance to the beginner was rather formidable. Still more so were the antics of the older children at play, the rough games of the big boys, and the resolute face of the teacher. Even the sound of the bell, which she was ringing vigorously to summon the scholars into the not too inviting recesses of the temple of learning, carried to the ear of the lad a knell of departed hopes. The imperious gestures with which the unwilling boys were hurried through the open door, and the stern look which she directed at the last reluctant straggler, brought dismay to the mind of the little chap, who had lingered with some hesitation before venturing into a region hitherto unknown. His fears were soon removed by the kind cheerful reception given him by the teacher, although he at once recognized, by the forceful attention given to recalcitrants, that she was in name and fact the head of that school. The desks were of wood, very old and deeply carved, as the result of the secret handiwork of aspiring genius. He was given a front seat immediately under the eye of the teacher and provided with a primer and slate. The school, which included children of all ages, was divided into classes, and instruction was at once begun as to matters of study, decorum and discipline. He was taught the alphabet and the art of printing, as well as the proper manner of keeping his slate clean, without violation of good manners.

He was surprised to find that some of the older pupils were not bound by ethical principles in this respect, and sought more convenient if less conventional methods. He was somewhat observing amid these unusual surroundings, and gazed about with wondering eyes at the strange scenes, the boisterous boys, the giggling girls, and the sharp command of the lady teacher who could "make it snappy" if the occasion required. When her back was turned, he was startled to see certain delicate projectiles flying through the air, aimed with amazing accuracy, and soon learned the secret of their manufacture and acquired skill in their disposal. He was early instructed in the art of drawing by witnessing the clandestine exhibitions of portraiture upon the slates of youthful comrades, who attempted thus to display their skill and their due regard for the teacher. She might not have fully appreciated their artistic workmanship. He was proud in the possession of his primer with the attractive pictures, in which he found absorbing interest when not suddenly otherwise diverted. The classes were made to stand in line at the front of the room upon reciting, and he watched without understanding the swift and ceaseless change of places as the luckless ones would "go to the foot." They were made to "toe the line" in the most literal fashion, and woe betide the unfortunate, who was caught nudging or whispering while upon inspection. Spelling correctly was considered the one great disideratum of school life. Upon that rock were many hopes shattered as they stood in line with eager expectancy to "go to the head." This, with reading, writing and arithmetic, constituted the principal features of district school training in those days, although the study of geography was becoming recognized as a necessary accompaniment to a course of higher education. At recess the games and pranks of the big boys, their pushing and jostling of the smaller ones, their merciless glee in causing distress to the young, and their apparent indifference to appeal or control, created at first a timidity and bashfulness, modified later with an increase of confidence and defense. The confusion and excitement, incident to the physical punishment before the school of some flagrant offender, made such occasions long to be remembered, but especially cherished if the culprit happened to be a childhood foe.

Thus the joys and torments of the district school at that time were capable of being strangely intermingled. As the novelty of school life gradually wore away, and as the boy was able to adapt himself to the conditions unfolded to his perception, he became quite reconciled to the established routine, if not order, of the village school. He was fondly devoted to his teacher whom he was proud to present upon occasion with a red apple. It is just and fitting to state that he has always felt deeply indebted to the teacher of his early childhood, who was uniformly kind and exceedingly efficient, Miss Lydia Otis.

The pastimes and diversions permitted to the young people of the village were manifold. As the children grew in years, much pleasure was derived from the search for berries of various kinds, especially the field strawberries which grew abundantly in the "meadow" owned by Dr. Bonney. The picking, however, was slow and laborious, often upon one's knees, separating the grass and peering intently for the tiny berries almost concealed in the undergrowth. Tedious as was the process of hunting for field strawberries, one was richly rewarded at mealtime when the delightfully flavored fruit was eaten with cream and sugar.

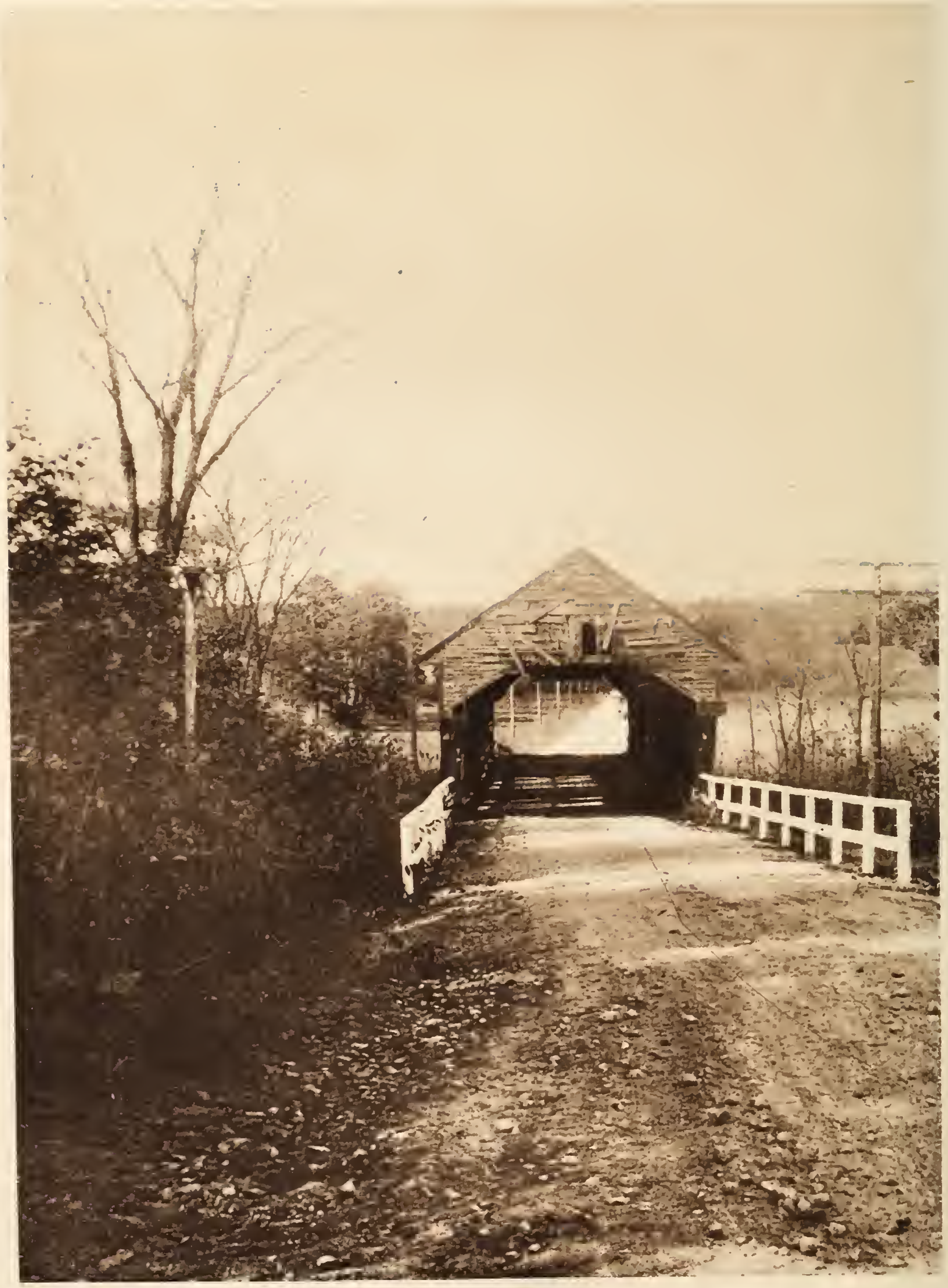
Blackberrying was a most pleasant diversion requiring less labor and less time. The delicious, thick, juicy blackberry pies, taken with plenty of cream and properly sweetened, can never be forgotten. Red and black raspberries were also plentiful and formed a substantial addition to the table, and one always gratefully appreciated. Currants, gooseberries and blueberries were available, and always converted by the skilful hands of the mother into most appetizing preparations. The berrying parties were invariably occasions of much joyful anticipation and realization, the entire family journeying to the haunts of the wild blueberries, strawberries or blackberries and busying themselves in eager rivalry to fill the tin pails with the tempting fruit.

In the same way hazel-nutting was a highly attractive diversion, each striving to fill the bag of burlap before the others. On returning home, the nuts, burs and all, would be laid on the floor in the attic to dry, at which later time the small but highly prized kernel would furnish food and enjoyment to all.

The excursions in search of mayflowers lying so modestly concealed under the dried leaves and moss of the fields, close beside the rocks or among the trees of the woodland, were always the cause of happy anticipation, after the snows and cold of the winter. Early in April, this, the most beautiful of wild flowers, timidly made its appearance creeping close to the ground, as if fearful of recognition as the first plant life harbinger of spring. By one who has been brought up in New England, the lure of hunting for the trailing arbutus, with its exquisite fragrance and its simple white or pinkish flowers, can ever be appreciated.

Almost an equal degree of childish pleasure was found in the checkerberry parties, where all stooped to gather the red wintergreen berries and the highly flavored leaves. Who can forget the cider mills of early autumn in New England and the avidity with which the beverage was quaffed by the small boys, as the sweet juice was expressed from apples not altogether without blemish or reproach?

Much interest among children of the village attached to the process of making maple syrup and maple sugar. After having partaken at home of this delectable sweet, who



Old Bridge, near Bonney Meadow, Cornish, Maine does not remember the first visit to the maple groves, and the vision of pails filling with sap, giving promise of ample satisfying refreshment, and the early resentful disappointment at the flat insipid taste? There was, however, adequate compensation later, when the boiling down was completed.

What boy has been born in Cornish, who does not remember with emotion the "old swimming hole," at the north end of the old covered bridge at the foot of the hill? What joys and revels have taken place at that spot. The broad sweep of the Saco River, the dark and sluggish stream, the sandy shore and the sudden drop to deep and dangerous water, will all revert to his memory in later years. Likewise will he recall the sportive antics of the youngsters, unabashed in birthday attire, their hail to the occasional passerby, and while in the water their somewhat impolite diving salute as a gesture of good-bye.

Much pleasure for the children was derived from the happy custom of making Maybaskets. Those paper products, representing the skill of juvenile artists, were contrived in great secrecy, and in the shades of evening were hung at the doors of the younger swains and lasses. In the fall of the year, in celebration of Hallowe'en, youthful pranks were never of an offensive nature. Masks and grotesque costumes were scarcely ever used. Pumpkins, however, were in great demand. What pleasure was taken in cutting off the top, hollowing out the inside, fashioning the hideous face, and with lighted candle inside proceeding in darkness with the uncanny apparition to spread terror to those who were depended upon to dissemble fear and consternation.

Unusual advantages for coasting were provided on the long hill from the church through the village, to the lower bridge across the Saco River, but the small boys and girls on their single sleds would often stop opposite the

"Common." Who can not see them now riding "belly bump" on their little sleds, rounding the curves on the hill and sweeping rapidly by the circle house, across "Fiddle Lane," and down to a reluctant stop. Who can not hear their gleeful shouts, or see their ruddy cheeks, shining eyes and productive noses. The big "double runners" (meaning the sleds, not the noses) were for the older ones, a means not only for amazingly fast transportation, but also for unsurpassed excitement and exhilaration, as they continued across Main Street, whizzed past the Dr. Pike drug store and flew down the abrupt decline to the covered bridge. The descent was all too quick, and then began the long and almost never-ending walk back to the summit opposite the church. Sometimes a lift could be obtained by hitching on to the sleigh, or more often the "pung" of an obliging farmer.

What can surpass the early transports of skating at the small mill-pond? Can one forget the eagerness with which the small gimlet was used to bore holes in the heels of the high boots? What can equal the exaltation with which the old-fashioned skates were screwed into the prepared boots upon arrival at the pond, the hasty buckling of the leather straps, and with arms "akimbo" the first attempts at graceful progress upon the ice?

In the same manner, fishing excursions represented one of the delightful recreations of those peaceful days. The digging of the bait, the preparing of the lunch, the drive of ten miles or so in the Concord wagon, the ardent competition to catch the first fish, the vigilant watching for each nibble, the excitement of landing the struggling trout or pickerel, combined to complete a day of joyous pastime unequaled in the later years of city life.

Are not the simple pleasures of country life to be desired far more than the bustling activities in the larger centers of population? While the limitations are obvious, the compensatory advantages can only be appreciated by one who has lived in both places.

In the household, scrupulous attention was devoted to the teaching of the children and preparing them for Sunday School. Systematic reading was enjoyed by the parents and the journeys to the "Meetin' House" on Sundays were regularly conducted.

Church attendance was compulsory and always twice a day. The sermons were not short and the seats not comfortable. The mother in after years was wont to say that she literally had to drag her boy to church as a child, and later to compel him to go when he was too old to drag. This can be readily believed, for he has still a definite remembrance of the torture inflicted in those early days, by being forced to sit patiently through hours of monotonous quiet. The sonorous voice of the beloved pastor failed, at that time of life, to awaken religious zeal or desire for repentance. If childish imagination was disturbed for a temporary period during the service, respite was often found in the slumber that could not be restrained. This was of course in no way a reflection upon the efforts of the earnest and devoted clergyman, who in his excellent sermons and fervent prayers sounded to the very depths the hearts of his congregation. There was, however, a lack of receptive adaptation on the part of the child, who was unable to comprehend the true meaning and need of the minister's appeal. Sunday became a day of fear and dread, and was looked forward to with awe and trepidation. The somber clang of the church bell on Sunday morning began to acquire a most forbidding significance. Aside from the imperious mandate, which it implied as to the approaching time for more punishment, its very tone and especially the final toll seemed to sound verily a dismal or despairing note. Thus can the childish imagery of one's discontent be made to assume tortuous shapes and proportions far different from the coveted hopes of the parents. In this case it is possible, that at least a portion of the gloomy atmosphere of the Sabbath was attributable to the fact that no games or diversions were permitted upon that day, and that a solemn air of stillness pervaded a truly sanctimonious and reverential population.

The home life was always happy and helpful. It represented for the children all that loving care and devoted attention could provide. The protection given and the interested patient consideration of boyish troubles cannot be forgotten. Even the preparation of the food was undertaken with the desire to cater, as much as possible, to childish appetites as well as needs. There was, however, but little chance to furnish much variety, and all were glad to eat what was set before them, and called it good.

Salt codfish, salt pork and corned beef were staple articles of diet, when impossible to obtain fresh meat or fish. Baked beans with brown bread, always upon Saturday night, and sometimes more frequently, were not only sustaining and inexpensive, but highly acceptable as well. The mother made her own sausages, chopping the meat finely, seasoning exquisitely with sage, and tightly packing in large cotton cylindrical bags. The sausages were allowed to freeze, and were sliced as needed for consumption during the winter months. A favorite dish was a combination of salt fish "picked up," and finely chopped salt pork, thoroughly cooked in the frying pan, with the addition of apples cut in small slices and fried. This, served with boiled or baked potatoes, was popular at that time in the country, and exceedingly palatable to those blessed with normal appetites. Those who lived in the smaller towns of New England or Canada years ago, will remember the corned beef hash made with chopped beets, imparting a decided red color to the preparation and a most pleasant flavor, and frequently called "flannel hash." A plentiful supply of apples constituted a very important factor in the food supply at that time. They were eaten baked and as a sauce, but best of all in pies. It was the usual custom also to cut the apples into slices, which were suspended in long strips exposed to the sun in the open air, until they became thoroughly dried and ready for use as dried apple pies or dried apple sauce. These were often packed down in hard cider, which made them available for use in cooking long after fresh apples had disappeared. Fortunately there was a bountiful supply of apples and other fruits. Among the varieties of apples that were common in Cornish at that time, are remembered especially, the "Nodhead," a most delicious red juicy apple with little nodules or protuberances upon the surface, the "Porter," a finely flavored apple of yellow color, the "Greening" and the "Northern Spy," and the hardy dependable "Baldwin," unexcelled for winter use.

Small pieces of lamb or beef were frequently stewed with potatoes, onions, turnips and carrots, the liquid being thickened with flour and dumplings or crackers added to the combination. This was called soup, but was sufficient for a full meal, and was eminently satisfying. Indian meal served as the basis for many a dish. It was prepared as cornmeal mush, to be taken with sugar and cream, or more frequently with a bowl of milk. From the corn meal "bannock" was often made, consisting simply of the meal and water without seasoning, except for salt. This was baked into rather thin hard cakes. The corn meal was also an important ingredient of so-called Indian pudding, to which were added raisins and the round old-fashioned crackers. Fried tripe was considered a great delicacy, also roast of pork and spareribs.

The bread was also made at home and was exceedingly good, as were also the biscuits made from sour milk and soda, to say nothing of the ginger bread sweetened with molasses. Granulated sugar at that time was seldom if ever used. Brown sugar was bought in wooden firkins, and would quickly get lumpy. Old-fashioned New Orleans molasses was extensively used as a substitute for sugar. Reaching New England in large hogsheads, it was distributed for domestic use in little brown jugs. This was entirely different from the corn syrup in such common use to-day in the Southern States.

Oysters were not then to be obtained in the village. Ice cream was unknown to the population at that time.

The people of the town were not accustomed to the use of ice during the summer. The milk was kept in the cellar in large pans, placed upon shelves suspended from the ceiling. The same arrangement served as a cool receptacle for pies, fruits and vegetables.

The coffee was roasted at home, the green berries being placed in a large shallow pan, and stirred at intervals with a spoon, being later ground as needed.

A small pig was obtained every year, usually in payment of medical services, and after months of fattening was killed in the fall. The animal was scalded, scraped, hung, dressed and cut up on the place. The woman's work consisted of trying out the lard, salting down the pork, and the making of head cheese. "Souse" was a popular dish in New England.

Potatoes were plentiful, and all the ordinary garden vegetables, such as sweet corn, onions, turnips, carrots, cabbages, pumpkins, squash, peas and beans. Tomatoes were rarely if ever seen, as was also true of celery, lettuce or radishes.

Fruits were canned and preserved and jellies made as opportunity permitted.

The household furniture was necessarily somewhat primitive, as was the custom at that time. There was a small kitchen stove in which wood was burned. In the sitting room there was a square soap-stone stove also wood burning, which served to heat the rest of the house. Upon this were placed, in cold weather, flat irons and soap stones for bed warming purposes in the colder rooms. Hot water bottles and electric pads were assuredly not in use.

The floor coverings consisted of braided rugs, usually made in circular form.

Feather beds were in universal use, being much more comfortable than the straw mattresses. "Comforters," made at the home or donated by friends, served the purpose of bed coverings, in place of the blankets of to-day.

Upon the walls were pictures of some of the heroes of the Civil War, all in painted oval frames. Conspicuous among the other pictures, were several crayon landscape drawings done by Harriott Cheney while at New Hampton.

Illumination was provided by candles, and the most simple kerosene lamps.

The only water available was taken by the pailful from "the town pump," so common in the early New England villages, and immortalized by "Hawthorne."

Opportunities for social recreation were very limited, but the weekly evenings at the church social or circle house were gladly attended, at which times refreshments were provided in the form of coffee, sandwiches, doughnuts and "apple-sauce," both literally and figuratively. There were no theaters, lectures or concerts, but means for social intercourse were provided in quilting parties and husking bees, weddings and funerals.

During the periods of sickness, the friends and neighbors gladly responded to the needs of the unfortunate, by assisting in the work of nursing or domestic care.

This narrative of child life in Cornish sixty years ago, and the conditions in the home at that time, may seem to some to be very simple and commonplace, but if so, it must be remembered, that the sole effort has been to describe these things exactly as they existed.

CHAPTER XI

HOME IN MANCHESTER

From his arduous country practice during a prolonged period, Dr. Bonney had been enabled to accumulate a modest competency, and year after year the thought of moving had taken form in his mind and in that of his wife.

Manchester, N. H., was the city to which their attention was directed, largely because of their desire to be in closer contact with immediate relatives, and also because of the supposed advantages to accrue to the children. Person C. Cheney resided in Manchester, while Horace and Hannibal Bonney lived in near-by towns. The reluctance of the parents to leave Cornish was very great, for they had formed strong and enduring friendships there, which they prized most highly. In turn the good people of Cornish protested earnestly against the contemplated change, and in deference to their wishes and also to their own desires to continue the pleasant relations in that place, the decision to move was delayed for several years.

Finally in 1872, after prolonged deliberation and with great regret, it was decided to yield to the solicitations of brothers in New Hampshire and make the long contemplated change to Manchester. It is impossible adequately to describe the real sorrow and heartache incident to leaving the friends of a lifetime, who had proven so faithful and true. To relinquish the old associations, to depart from the scenes of early struggles and successes, and to begin anew amidst strange surroundings with totally different conditions and environment, all for the sake of the children, surely required practical courage and idealism of the highest order. Early in that year the father went to Manchester to review the situation in that city. Acting in accordance with the advice of his brother-in-law, Person C. Cheney, he purchased for cash a very substantial and well located house, which continued to be the family home until the time of his death. Upon his return to Cornish, preparations were made at once for the departure. His house was sold, as well as the meadow land on the banks of the Ossipee River, the cultivation of which had afforded him great satisfaction.

After disposing of his various interests, it was planned to drive from Cornish to Ashland, and thence to Manchester. One horse called "Abe" was driven by the boy Fred, with his sister Clara, while the doctor and his wife and younger son of eight years, were close behind, with an exceptionally fine Morgan horse named "Dick." An embarrassing but amusing situation incident to their leaving must be related. It had been planned to start early upon a certain morning, furniture and trunks had been shipped by rail, and upon retiring the night before, there appeared no obstacle to immediate departure. To the astonishment and consternation of Dr. Bonney upon arising, his new trousers and the only ones available were found missing, together with his pocket-book. Search of the premises was unavailing. Obviously he was unable to start upon his journey, before complying with seemly decorous formalities. Friends and neighbors were summoned, who offered such condolences as were consistent with his plight. It was apparent that his nether garments had been stolen at a most inopportune time. Suspicion was later directed to an employee living about two miles away. A constable was dispatched to the house of this individual. The place was searched, and the lost articles found, although they had been carefully concealed. He returned in triumph with the important articles of wearing apparel, and after some delay the gratified doctor was permitted to arise and become properly groomed before beginning the journey.

A stop was made at Kezar Falls to visit the cemetery, where were buried the wife of his youth and two young children. It is needless to state that this was a sad experience. But for the father and his two older children, it was a fitting leave-taking of Cornish and the neighborhood.

Immediately upon driving up to the new house in Manchester, which Harriott had never seen, and viewing from the outside its ample proportions, a sense of loneliness and homesickness overpowered her, and she burst into tears. Weeping, she entered the house for the first time, and weeping she left it forever, fourteen years later.

Many happy hours for them both, however, were spent in the new home, but it was never the same as in Cornish.

With courage and energy, the mother entered upon her duties in the strange environment and the house was soon converted into an attractive and happy home.

The boys were put in school, the new home was placed in order, and there began once more the effort to establish reputation and livelihood in an unknown community, and amid conditions to which husband and wife were unaccustomed. There followed, at first, days of trial and disappointment. Keen were the regrets that they had ever been prevailed upon to leave their home in the country village, and seek preferment in the far different atmosphere of city life.

After conference with the Superintendent of Schools, the older boy Fred was taken to the school building appropriate for his age and qualifications. The younger child of eight years was permitted to ride with his father to the primary school, reaching the building while the children were at play. The bashful boy entered the playground alone, where he was at once the object of curious interest and mirth. Upon the ringing of the bell he was forced to form in line, and under the watchful eye of the "monitor," to march into the school room and introduce himself to the teacher. He was given a seat at a double desk in the front row, frightened but observant. He was quickly awakened to even keener interest in his immediate surroundings, by a forceful pin thrust on the part of his youthful seat-mate, who meanwhile preserved an expression of unalloyed peace and innocence. The inflictor of pain and of mental torment upon the first day was destined to accompany him through the various grades of school life in Manchester, and to become a close associate of early childhood, his boyhood companion and enduring friend. Rev. Allen Eastman Cross is a name highly honored in New Hampshire.

Thanks to the pride, patience and indomitable spirit of both Dr. and Mrs. Bonney, a just appreciation was soon accorded, and substantial success awarded to those so richly deserving it. The doctor was at once admitted to the New Hampshire State Medical Society and to the Manchester Medical Association, of which he later became president. In 1878 he was appointed a delegate of the State Society to the American Medical Association at its annual meeting in Philadelphia.

For the parents in a new community, the friendships early formed, proved to be constant and sustaining. The kindly spirit shown to the strangers by the immediate neighbors is beyond all words of praise. No introductions were required in any case, but the calls of welcome were voluntary and conveyed the message of sincerity and trust.

Gratifying progress was made by them in the accomplishment of their especial duties. Within a reasonable time, the new acquaintances in the city became valued companions. By degrees there were established firmer relations of the closest friendship.

There always remained, however, in the hearts of the entire family, the strongest possible attachment for the friends of their former home in Cornish.

Much comfort was afforded to them both by the opportunity permitted for closer association with brothers and sisters. The happiness derived from intimate and frequent contact with Person C. Cheney and his family was indeed great. The pride and satisfaction of his sister in his success, political honor, reputation and influence, while of no small proportions, were far surpassed by the knowledge of his genuine worth. Much to him and his wife were due the contentment and happiness of the two new arrivals in Manchester, and especially of the mother.

Another source of rare enjoyment were the frequent visits to her parents in Ashland, accompanied by her boy. These were usually of two or three weeks duration and never to be forgotten. The morning and evening devotional services within the family circle were rigidly conducted by her father. Strict and stern piety was manifest in his facial appearance and general demeanor. Every look and vocal utterance seemed to reflect his self-condemnation and the mortification of the flesh, yet with supreme faith in the ultimate salvation of the soul. The countenance of her mother, while showing firmness and determination, yet radiated sunshine and good nature. She was known upon occasion, when in a hurry, to interrupt his prayers if in his religious fervor there appeared no other terminal facilities. Once seen, the stately procession to the Baptist Church on Sunday mornings cannot be effaced from childhood's memory. This was led by the grandparents arm in arm, she with black bonnet and ribbons, plain black silk dress over hoop-skirts, he a little shorter but erect, wearing a tall silk hat, a black frock coat with velvet collar, high stiff collar with black stock and leaning somewhat heavily upon his cane. Let it be told, there was not much frivolity in this house, but there was certainly a profound spiritual influence, sufficient to bring up eleven God-fearing children in ways of righteousness. These visits to her parents and to the home of her childhood, and to the older friends of earlier days, were sources of the utmost happiness to Harriott Cheney Bonney.

In like manner as a result of her not distant home in Manchester, she was given opportunity to visit frequently her brothers and sisters and their families, her brother Oren, in Lewiston, Elias at Lebanon, Moses at Henniker, Elizabeth and Sarah at Wollaston, Mass., Abbie at Goffstown, and Marcia at Meredith, as well as her nieces, Aurelia and Sarah Abbie, the children of her deceased sister Esther. Visits to and fro were much enjoyed by all members of her family, among whom there was felt the deepest affection. Not the least enjoyable of these visits to her home in Manchester were those of her nephew, Charles A. Cheney of Boston, son of her brother Moses, and father of a young girl, exhibiting in the time of early childhood every manifestation of rare genius. As Amy Marcy Cheney, she soon became recognized as a most unusual musical prodigy. Later as the wife of Dr. H. H. A. Beach, she established a well-deserved reputation, not only throughout this country but abroad, as a composer and pianist almost without equal.

As opportunity permitted, trips to Cornish were made with horse and carriage, often with their younger son and sometimes alone. When guests of their old friends in Cornish, they regarded these trips as the most pleasant experiences of their lives.

Occasionally they went to the seashore, at Straw's Point, as the guests of her brother and his wife, or at York Beach, Wells Beach, or other resorts.

One memorable trip was made to the White Mountains. They went by rail to the Fabyan House and Mt. Pleasant Hotel, and took a carriage drive from Littleton and Bethlehem, through Franconia Notch, passing the old Profile House, to stand profoundly impressed by the grandeur and majesty of the Old Man of the Mountain. The Flume and Echo Lake were visited with great interest. The road was of course very hilly, the incline in some places very steep, and the highway alarmingly narrow on passing or meeting other vehicles. The ride up Mt. Washington, upon the cog-railroad, the stay at the old Tip Top House, and the scenic attractions at that place were experiences not easily forgotten.

In 1878 there occurred an event of great historic interest particularly to the people of New Hampshire, when the anniversary of the entrance of that State into the Union was celebrated at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia. A special train was chartered to carry the New Hampshire delegation, headed by Governor Person C. Cheney and staff, escorted by the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester. Dr. and Mrs. Bonney with the boy of twelve years went as the invited guests of her brother, the Governor. It was an occasion of a lifetime to those unaccustomed to the pageantry of military parades. The band was led by the inimitable Saxe Pike, as Drum Major, than whom, as far as known, no superior ever existed in this country. The martial music, the glittering uniforms, and military display certainly made an impression upon the boy.

The trip to New York was made at night from Fall River, on one of the beautiful steamers through Long Island Sound. It was the first time that the mother and son had enjoyed a boat trip, or had been to New York. After dinner upon the steamer, the ride was most pleasant, the band playing numerous patriotic airs by moonlight upon the deck. As the boat passed Point Judith, where the motion of the ship was especially noticeable, it is remembered that the boy became unusually thoughtful and introspective.

The ride from New York to Philadelphia was by special train, over the Pennsylvania Railroad. The headquarters of the party was at the United States Hotel, just outside Fairmount Park, where the Exhibition was held.

Thursday October 12, 1876, was celebrated as "New Hampshire Day." There were between six and seven thousand people from New Hampshire, with as many more from other parts of New England, who were present at the festival in front of the New Hampshire Building. The following extract is taken from the "History of the Centennial Exhibition," published in 1876:

> At a quarter to eleven in the morning, Governor Cheney and staff, the latter being in full uniform, with the Amoskeag Veteran Corps, numbering ninety-six men in Continental uniform, commanded by Colonel Wallace as the Governor's bodyguard, the entire party being escorted by the cadets of the Virginia Military Institute, numbering one hundred and eighty-five youths, under the command of Colonel Scott Ship, left the United States Hotel, where the gubernatorial party were quartered, marched up Elm Avenue, entered the Exhibition grounds by the main entrance, and were there received by a detachment of the Centennial Guard under Major E. H. Butler, who escorted the body to the New Hampshire Building.

After addresses by Governor Cheney and Professor Sanborn of Dartmouth College, ex-Governor Straw and others, a formal reception of visitors took place.

During the days at Philadelphia, advantage was taken of every opportunity to visit the Exhibition grounds, to go through each building, and to inspect the wonderful exhibits from foreign countries, as well as from the United States. It was all of extreme value to the family from New Hampshire, and the educational experience of this visit was later reviewed by them time and again.

After nearly a week in Philadelphia, which was full of interest and pleasure, the family of three proceeded by themselves to Washington. This proved to be one of the happiest vacations of a lifetime to them all. While there, they received every hospitable attention from the Keyes and Smith families. Mr. Keyes and Mr. Smith had married the Gordon sisters from Ashland, N. H., who were connected with the Cheney family. They had lived long in Washington and were therefore enabled to make this visit of their friends one of most unusual profit and enjoyment. There were of course several visits to the National Capitol, with its majestic dome surmounted by the Statue of Freedom, the whole effect being that of imposing grandeur. The rotunda of the Capitol was one of wonderful beauty, the canopy was most impressive, and the beautiful painting overhead was greatly admired. The bronze door at the entrance was studied in detail, as was also another of bronze, both depicting scenes of historic value. The paintings within the rotunda were also of absorbing interest, as were those in the grand stairways, and other portions of the Capitol, all denoting momentous periods of our early development, with portraits of our national heroes. The Senate Chamber, House of Representatives, the Supreme Court Room and Statuary Hall were visited. The tedious climb up the dome was undertaken, disclosing the wonderful view of the city. Much time was spent upon two occasions in the old Corcoran Art Gallery in silent admiration of the masterpieces, that were permitted to public inspection. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing attracted especial attention, and many details of the work were explained by Miss Emily Gordon (another of the Gordon sisters), who had been employed there many years. A visit to the Smithsonian Institute proved of amazing value and was greatly appreciated, the only regret being that a more prolonged stay was impossible. Much gratification was felt at the opportunity to enter the White House, and visit a few of the spacious rooms. The external appearance of the beautiful structure with its expansive, well-kept lawn was greatly admired. An object of especial interest to all Americans was the house where our martyred President expired. The site of Fords Theatre, where he was assassinated, was also pointed out.

The Treasury Building was seen, and a drive taken to the Soldiers Home. The various monuments in different parts of the city were all duly observed, in a spirit of awe and veneration. The "Emancipation" monument had just been unveiled in Lincoln Square, and was clearly the object of universal respect, almost of reverence. The statue of General Washington, in Washington Circle, that of General Jackson, in Lafayette Square, together with those of Generals Scott, Thomas, McPherson and of Admiral Farragut, were all witnessed with admiring interest.

The various hotels were inspected in turn, the Willard, Arlington, Ebbitt, Riggs and, not least, the old National House, in which Henry Clay died, and where Webster, Calhoun, Randolph and other statesmen of national renown were wont to gather. The drive around the Potomac to Virginia was made over "Long Bridge."

One of the most impressive experiences was the visit to Arlington Cemetery, where lie the host of American soldiers who had perished for love of country. The view of Washington from the former residence of General Lee at Arlington was considered a real privilege by the visitors from New Hampshire.

Many celebrities were seen as well as their homes. Dr. Mary A. Walker, the first woman in the country, as far as known, to affect masculine attire was an object of curious interest to the boy.

The ride by steamboat on the Potomac to Mt. Vernon was ever to be remembered. To do homage at the tomb of the revered General Washington, to visit his former home, and to go through the mansion where he enjoyed the quiet life of retirement, after his distinguished service to our country, were regarded as most unusual privileges.

To people, who have visited the city of Washington many times, and who have seen repeatedly all its beautiful attractions, the imposing grandeur of the Capitol, and other historical features of the city, may perhaps lose a little of the impressiveness through frequent observation and association. As so many of our American citizens, during the past fifty years, have become perfectly familiar with our Capitol City, it may seem quite superfluous to have enumerated even so briefly the various points of interest which had so strong an appeal to the tourists in 1876.

To the little group from New England, it was a highly prized and novel experience, and was so cherished in their memory as long as they lived. An attempt has merely been made to point out what they actually saw, what caused them pleasure, and what they remembered in after life. No effort has been made to describe the many attractions seen, but simply to report what interested and instructed them at that time. Similar opportunity for inspection and study should interest any patriotic American young or old.

After a few years in Manchester, the family circle became smaller. On April 2nd. 1874, the oldest child, Clara Laine Bonney, was married to Albion L. March, formerly of Cornish, but at this time established in business in Manchester. After a few years they moved to Monmouth, Maine, where he engaged successfully in farming operations. A daughter was born to them in Monmouth, October 4, 1878, May Bonney March, now Mrs. Henry Augustus Blanchard of Lewiston, Maine. Her mother Clara (Bonney) March died in Lewiston, of pneumonia March 26, 1916. She was a good woman of the New England type. She was a dutiful and helpful daughter, a faithful devoted wife, a fond indulgent parent, and a loving sister.

A few years after his sister's marriage, the older brother Fred also moved to Monmouth, was married and began farm life, which he continued for a long time. Of late years his health has been seriously impaired. There were no children by his first marriage. His second wife, Flora Flanders, bore him two children, Madeline, now Mrs. David Willmon of Worcester, Mass., and Sherman Calvin, who resides in Monmouth on the Bonney farm where he was born.

CHAPTER XII

LAST YEARS OF DR. BONNEY IN MANCHESTER

The later years of Dr. Bonney's life in Manchester were those of signal accomplishment. By close attention to his profession, by self-sacrificing devotion to the interests of his patients, and by the confidence inspired through his remarkably cheerful personality, he achieved a success in his medical work far beyond the hopes or anticipations of earlier years. In the community at large, his professional attainments, his personal character, his strict integrity, his stern code of honor and his charm of manner, were recognized and admired even by those not entrusted to his care.

Looking backward, during a period of nearly sixty years, his youngest child is proud of his father's career in Manchester, and rejoices in the honor and recognition accorded to him. Grateful as is his acknowledgment of the high ideals sustained by his father, he loves still more to think of him, as a kind, wise and firmly controlling influence upon his son in the years of his childhood and youth.

The father certainly did not believe in over-indulgence, yet was uniformly considerate and sympathetic when needed. He was convinced that young people should be brought up to work and to enjoy work. He did not wish that any tasks which he might exact should be regarded as a hardship, but should be accepted willingly and cheerfully as a duty, if not a privilege. His own experience in early life had taught him the lesson, that efficiency, resourcefulness and character can be best developed by work, advice and example. He wished to inculcate the spirit that work was to be expected and desired. He particularly enforced the principle that all work attempted should be well done. Thoroughness in whatever was undertaken was firmly demanded. Any tendency to shirk or evade the allotted tasks was promptly detected and frowned upon. Noncompliance with instructions was at once a subject for disciplinary measures. He was, however, quick to recognize honest endeavor, even if results were not always of the best, and was ever ready to commend and encourage. His object was to develop and improve, never to impose. He was not one whom a child could tease or implore, but he was always willing to reason and explain. His assents were usually gracious and cordial, but his denials emphatic and unchangeable. His position once taken, further argument was unnecessary. His endeavor was to be fair, just and helpful, and his measures were surely constructive.

During Dr. Bonney's professional life in Manchester, there were no diversions or recreative pursuits. Outside of his family, his interests were directed solely to his medical work and general reading. Friends there were, and many of them, all sincere and true. The devoted attachments, that were formed in Manchester between the parents and their friends, endured throughout their lives, and were a source of vast helpfulness and gratitude.

The human and kindly aspects of character in Calvin F. Bonney were very strongly developed. He was always actively in sympathy with the weak and oppressed, the poor and lowly. False pride and hypocrisy, pretense and vain show, were utterly foreign to his nature. These attributes in others, he had no hesitation in condemning or exposing. The lavish display and assumption of the aristocracy, together with the granting of special privileges for favored interests, were particularly offensive to his sense of propriety and justice.

The religion of Dr. Bonney was of the Protestant faith, but he was not active in church matters. He had attended

Divine worship in the Congregational Church in Cornish, under the guidance of the beloved Rev. Albert Cole, and in Manchester at the Franklin Street Congregational Church, which was favored by having such spiritual and eloquent pastors as Dr. William J. Tucker (later President of Dartmouth College), Rev. W. V. W. Davis, Dr. S. Spalding and Dr. Murkland. He was by nature reverent and worshipful, but a deep thinker in search of truth and guidance. That he was a man of genuine faith, there can be no possible doubt, but he believed in "works as well as faith." Substantial confirmation of his interest in religion is disclosed in his letters and in a review of the books upon this subject which he purchased in his early years.

Calvin F. Bonney appreciated strong, well-sustained sermons, and admired greatly the spirituality and earnest consecration to God and humanity of those clergymen to whom he bestowed his confidence. Among his treasured papers are found several remarkably powerful sermons by Rev. W. V. W. Davis, published in full in the Manchester papers in 1881; these he had preserved carefully, and are indeed well worthy of the most thoughtful and receptive consideration. The text of one is from 1st Corinthians, Chapter XV, 14th and 15th Verses, "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain, yea, and we are found false witnesses of God." It is impossible to conceive of a more scholarly, more eloquent or more convincing sermon.

Despite the arduous obligations of active medical practice, with the exacting demands upon time, energy and patience, there was in Dr. Bonney at no time a lack of genuine solicitude for the welfare and happiness of his family. His domestic life was above reproach. He was a devoted husband and a fond and indulgent parent.

In 1879 the younger son was stricken with a most severe attack of typhoid fever. This was at a time when trained nurses were not to be obtained. Through six long weary weeks, the mother nursed him through a highly critical illness, at the same time performing all the duties involved in her housekeeping. While for a time the issue was in doubt, the skill of the father finally prevailed in his wise, resourceful management and direction. No one can for a moment doubt that the faithful devoted nursing of a loving mother contributed greatly to this result. Who is there to say that the mother's prayers were not considered?

In 1882 the son went to Bates College, where he remained four years and was graduated in 1886. In a letter dated September 26, 1882, to his son during his first few months at college, homesick and worried about his studies, the father writes:

> We shall be satisfied whatever your percentage may be. We know you are doing all you can, and our only regret is, that you are obliged to work so hard. Your uncle Oren spent the Sabbath with us. He said you were earning, as well as Harry, a first-rate reputation at Bates. He seemed proud of you both. Saw Rev. Mr. Davis to-day who is about leaving Manchester. He said he had always felt a great interest in you and wished me to send his kind regards. I have been thinking some of going to Lewiston this week, but I am quite busy and am not feeling quite well, so it is doubtful about my getting away at once. Shall go before long if possible. We want to see you very much, but your mother thinks she will not go to Lewiston now. Try to hold out until you come home upon your vacation, as one-half of the time has already expired. I need not tell you how much satisfaction we derive from the perusal of your nice long letters, but let me again caution you in regard to your health. You had better fail in getting the required percentage than ruin your health. . . . We shall have good cause for Thanksgiving this year, I hope. With much love, from Father.

The Harry referred to in the letter is Harry Morrison Cheney, son of Elias H. Cheney, formerly of Lebanon,

N. H., now an honored citizen of Concord, cousin, classmate, roommate and friend. He occupies the highest possible position in Masonic circles in New Hampshire, where he is regarded with universal respect throughout the entire state. By his strict probity, intellectual attainments, strength of character and charm of manner, he has well earned the high esteem and affection of all who know him.

In a letter written February 5, 1883, the father again writes among other things:

I can find no fault with your expenditures. Am glad you are going to see and hear John McCullough to-morrow night. We are much pleased to hear that you are getting along so well with your studies, but remember, your health is to be considered first, last and all the time. Judge Cross is sick and I am attending him. He says Allen is one of the fourteen highest in his class. Fred is a great help this winter; don't know how we could get along without him. Am glad to know you are beginning to realize the importance of a preparation to engage in the struggle of life. The earlier this fact becomes impressed upon the mind, the better. If your health is spared, I shall have no fear of your success. Uncle Person and family are in Washington; have been gone two weeks. Aggie is in great want of your picture. Have you sent it yet?

We have had very little water in the river. The mills are all running short time, causing a great deal of suffering among the poor. Remember me to Harry.

Your loving father,
C. F. BONNEY.

The Aggie mentioned is Mrs. Charles H. Fish, daughter of former Governor Person C. Cheney of New Hampshire, always a devoted niece of her uncle and aunt.

Again in November 7, 1883, apropos of an approaching public debating contest at Bates, in which his son was to take part, he wrote:

It is barely possible we may go to Lewiston to hear the powerful arguments, but it is not probable. The weather is becoming cold and blustering, and home has comforts we cannot obtain elsewhere. We have no doubt that you will acquit yourself creditably and that is all we expect or care about. Will close by assuring you of a hearty welcome home at the proper time. From your loving Father.

C. F. BONNEY

Is it possible to imagine that more helpful letters could pass from father to son, conveying love, encouragement, confidence and advice, all constructive, developmental and dignified? His attitude toward his children was always such as to inspire respect and admiration. While in the midst of his busy life, he was perhaps slow to admonish, direct and criticize, yet, once his attention was attracted to needful guidance and assistance, no more powerful, determined support or sympathetic coöperation could possibly have been rendered. In those days, the relation between father and son was not always close and confidential, because of a natural hesitation and timidity on the part of the son to encroach unduly upon the time of one obviously encompassed by ceaseless cares and responsibilities. When, however, the occasion came for confidence and counsel, no more kindly, gentle and sustaining help could have been received.

The influence of such a father upon his children is greater than can be described and is necessarily continued for many years after the attainment of adult life. The results cannot cease to operate during the entire existence of the individual.

In politics, he was a consistent Republican, although not partisan to the extent of glorifying some of the fanatical leaders of New England in the post-bellum days. Neither did he condone the corruption amidst the Republican régime in Washington in connection with certain notorious scandals, nor the irregularities of certain aspirants for office in later years. He was in early years a Whig, and cast his first vote for William Henry Harrison, the candidate for President of the United States in 1840. It is presumable, though not definitely known, that he supported the Whig candidate in 1844, Henry Clay, as opposed to James K. Polk, and also General Zachary Taylor in 1848. He was much impressed by General Winfield Scott, whom he described as "the handsomest man on horseback I have ever seen." Following Scott's defeat by President Franklin Pierce, and the downfall of the Whig organization, he espoused the cause of the Republican party, formed in 1854, by the coalition of Whigs, Democrats, Free Soilers and Abolitionists. He supported the principles and candidates of this party during the remainder of his life. From John C. Fremont, the unsuccessful Republican candidate in 1856, to James G. Blaine, defeated by Cleveland in 1884, he was a consistent supporter of what proved to be the dominant party in American politics at that period.

His devotion to Abraham Lincoln was almost a part of his religion. He was loyal to General Grant, although mindful of his unfortunate mistakes as President. He had little sympathy for Horace Greeley, who had failed in faithful support of President Lincoln during a critical phase of the war, and who opposed Grant as Presidential candidate in 1872.

The son remembers, shortly after going to Manchester, the attitude of his father during the Presidential campaign in the fall of 1872, when Grant was seeking reëlection. He was opposed by a group of recalcitrant Republicans, styling themselves Reformers, led by Carl Schurtz, George William Curtis, editor of *Harpers Weekly*, and Charles Francis Adams, who sought a reduction of the protective tariff, and favored Civil Service Reform. They were singularly unfortunate in their choice of an opposition candidate, Horace Greeley, who was old, infirm and vacillating in his political opinions. In addition, he was committed to the cause of high tariff, and lukewarm as to Civil Service Reform. There developed a considerable movement against Grant among the politicans who adopted the slogan "Anything to beat Grant." Actuated by this consideration, the Democratic party also made Greeley their candidate, in the hope of thereby defeating Grant for a second term. Horace Greeley visited Manchester at that time, and it is recalled exactly how he looked, with his spectacles, white hair and wide brimmed felt hat. His appearance was that of advanced age and extreme physical weakness. This is not strange, when one considers that six months after his defeat he succumbed to a mental infirmity.

The reëlection of Grant gave general satisfaction to family, relatives and friends in Manchester. After a period of business prosperity, with much industrial activity, and more or less spectacular enthusiasm, there followed a disastrous panic in 1873. The feeling of despair that pervaded the city in the midst of the severe business depression is well remembered. The day following the colossal failure of the firm of J. Cooke and Co., nineteen other brokerage and investment houses closed their doors. Numerous banks and trust companies were forced to follow their example. Capital was exhausted, unemployment great, industry stagnant, merchants suffering and strict economy necessitated everywhere. This was particularly unfortunate for the doctor and his family, as the hard times were endured just as he was beginning to establish himself in a new community. The father and mother maintained good courage, adapted themselves to the unexpected and trying conditions, which were of long duration, and eventually weathered the storm of distress that had involved all classes. Idleness among the working people was enforced and business prostrated, causing but little active duty for the professional man, while collections were very poor. The parents continued to have faith in the administration and entire confidence in the President, although disturbed by some of the scandals that developed at that time, in none of which however was President Grant in the slightest degree personally involved.

President Hayes was admired and respected for his strength of character, integrity, ability and the purity and accomplishments of his administration, when firmness and courage were essential qualifications.

An attempt had been made to secure the nomination of James G. Blaine of Maine, but this was opposed by a group of politicians directed by Roscoe Conkling of New York, who succeeded in securing the honor for Rutherford B. Hayes. He had served in the war as general, and had three times been elected Governor of Ohio. The campaign for his election is distinctly recalled by a boy, who was greatly enthused in marching evenings with a juvenile company during the many torchlight processions. The Hayes and Wheeler Guards was an organization for older people and was conspicuous for its attractive uniforms and excellence of drill. The political interest was great during the campaign and, after the election, most intense. It was found that the result which for a long time was to remain in doubt, depended upon a single vote in the electoral college. The issue involved was whether disputed ballots in certain states were to be counted as admissible for Hayes, or for Samuel J. Tilden of New York. During the months that the result was undetermined, the party feeling became very bitter, and the controversy began to assume quite a menacing aspect. Wise counsels of conciliation prevailed and an electoral commission, appointed to decide the election, gave the verdict in favor of President Hayes, who assumed office with a clear title and with a fine purpose. He was subjected to strenuous opposition and abuse for his Puritanical ideas, but discharged his duties with the highest courage, although alienating a portion of his own party. He was just, dignified and able. His policies were sound, and his attitude to the South was kindly and helpful. He was not a politician, but a statesman of unusual capacity. His state papers were scholarly and evidenced reasoning powers of the highest order. He refused to be a tool of politicians. He proposed to have his administration free from scandals. His appointments were exceedingly good and he surrounded himself with men of recognized standing and influence. He demanded the resignation of Chester A. Arthur, later Republican President of the United States, as collector of the port of New York, on account of an unseemly political activity. The watchword of the President was, "He serves his party best, who serves his country best." This was not likely to endear him to the politicians. On January 1, 1879, the pledge to redeem the greenback was fulfilled and specie payment resumed. Too much credit and honor cannot be given to Grant for urging this action and to Hayes for having it executed. He instituted a new order of things in the White House. In accordance with the established custom of President and Mrs. Hayes and with their views upon temperance, wine was not served at the White House during his administration, not even at formal diplomatic functions. Protests and ridicule were broadcast, but unavailing.

The unveiled abuse, directed to the President on this account, the unpopularity with which he had to contend, and the tolerance with which it was claimed he was endured by society, are well remembered. But the dignity and grace of his official and personal conduct, and the example he offered to his successors are also distinctly recalled. All these matters were heard discussed in the family circle, and among people who were qualified to express correct opinions, and mould the sentiments of their listeners.

The professional career and exacting demands upon the time of the father never prevented him from discussing public questions with his son and explaining the reasons for his own conclusions. Upon the expiration of President Hayes' term of office, the greatest interest was attached to the question of his successor. It was recognized in New England that President Hayes, upon his record of accomplishment, richly deserved re-nomination, but he was not politically available and personally had no desire for reëlection. Blaine was acknowledged to be the most able of all the numerous candidates for nomination. He was bitterly opposed by Conkling and his political associates, who, in the hope of encompassing his defeat, strongly advocated the nomination of General Grant for a third term. Although "he did not choose to run," he was persuaded, unfortunately, to enter the race in the convention of 1880. It was entirely contrary to his own wishes and against his better judgment, but he was made to believe that the people wanted him and that another election would constitute a vindication, after the criticism and reproach incident to his previous administration. In the family group at Manchester, the sympathies of all were with General Grant, and it was earnestly hoped that he would be successful in securing the nomination. The ability of James G. Blaine was unquestioned, but his service to the Nation was not then so strongly appealing. There was, however, no admiration for Conkling, who was the sponsor for Grant. As between Conkling and Blaine the choice was given to the latter. There was evidenced a disposition to give Grant an opportunity to reëstablish himself in the public estimation. Confidence in his ability to do so and in his personal uprightness were the especial reasons for the desire and enthusiasm for his support in the Bonney family. The eloquent speech of Conkling in nomination of Grant and the apt use of "Appomatox and the famous apple tree,'' were considered to be partly nullified by his offensive attitude throughout the convention, thus making more enemies than friends for his candidate. The long drawn out battle, with the staunch three hundred and six votes for Grant remaining steadfast during thirty-six ballots, but insufficient to elect, and the final compromise upon Garfield, were watched with eager interest and later disappointment. Consolation, however, was found in the knowledge that a good man had been nominated, and that he was abundantly capable of discharging the duties of the Presidential office with credit to the nation and to himself. James A. Garfield was a self-made man in every respect. He had risen from poverty and obscurity, had been President of a Western College, had served as general with credit and bravery in the Civil War, and had achieved honor and distinction in the National House of Representatives. He had been pledged to work in the Republican convention for the interests of Senator John Sherman of his own state, but in compliance with a powerful demand, could not resist the justifiable temptation to accept the nomination himself. More torchlight processions were to follow in Manchester and more semi-military companies to march for Garfield and Arthur. It is recalled that General Winfield Scott Hancock, the Democratic candidate, who won military renown at Gettysburg, was a gallant contender and secured a very large popular vote.

Garfield's experience in Congress, his statesmanlike qualities, his excellent judgment and reasoning ability gave promise of a highly satisfactory administration. After a brief period in office, the country was plunged to the depths of sorrow, by the news of the dastardly attack upon the President in the lobby of the Pennsylvania station at Washington.

The son chanced to be with his father when came the sad announcement of President Garfield's assassination, and he remembers perfectly his dismay and indignation occasioned by the tragedy, and the solicitude and sympathy with which the course of the prolonged illness was followed in the daily press by the entire public. Garfield had made some enemies, notably Conkling, who, in compliance with the wish of General Grant, had conducted a vigorous campaign for his election, and yet was forced to see the appointment, by the President, of his arch-enemy, Blaine, as Secretary of State. Senator Conkling of New York, together with his colleague Senator Platt, exhibiting childish temper, decided to register their resentment against the President by resigning their seats in the Senate, being confident of a speedy endorsement of this folly by their constituents. In this they were doomed to grievous disappointment. In the home at Manchester, there is vividly remembered the amused disgust of the father at this exhibition of vanity and puerility, and his satisfaction, definitely pronounced, over their reversal in politics.

The elevation of the Vice-President, Chester A. Arthur, to the Presidency was watched with some concern, but much commendation was later expressed for his firm attitude in the conduct of his office. He displayed an unexpected ability, with sound judgment and in all ways preserved the dignity of the office.

When James G. Blaine at last secured the nomination for President in 1884, and Grover Cleveland of New York was chosen as the Standard Bearer of the Democratic party, the support of the doctor was given to Blaine but he recognized the ability and integrity of Cleveland. He had never before favored Blaine as a candidate but had recognized his qualifications and experience. Cleveland's record was one of less brilliance, but no less honorable. He had shown great capacity for leadership as Governor of New York and was known to be honest and fearless. He was settled in his convictions, absolutely dependable and utterly unyielding in the face of opposition. He was slow, deliberate and somewhat ponderous in his mental reasoning and expression, but steadfast and true to the conclusions formed. Blaine was compelled to forego the support of a very considerable number of intellectuals and reformers who abandoned his cause. These "Mugwumps," as they were called, contributed to a great extent to his defeat, although the direct and deciding final influence was the ill-considered speech of Rev. Dr. Burchard at a banquet in New York City, just before the election. His unwarranted reference to "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" lost the state by about eleven hundred votes, and thereby the election. This campaign was a memorable one in many ways, but the ethics of the contending political parties descended to a low plane. All citizens remember the charges and countercharges, the scandals and vituperation so intemperately and almost indecently indulged in by each political party, and the calm unanswerable proclamation of Grover Cleveland, "Tell the truth." If Dr. Bonney could have lived to follow the course of events during Cleveland's two administrations, to witness the unflinching courage and defiance to his enemies, to observe the strength of his constructive policies, he would have found reason to be proud of his rugged force of character, and of his patient, patriotic service to his country.

The son has a vivid recollection of his father's reaction and comments upon many of the important incidents of our National life, which took place while he lived in Manchester.

He was not in sympathy with the attitude of the government toward the South in the Reconstruction days. He thought that for many years the Republican party had "overplayed" the war as a matter of politics. He did not approve of the waving of the "bloody shirt" to catch votes, nor the appeal to sectional feeling by the slogan at each election, "to vote as you shot." To his mind this involved the possibility of granting too great an influence to the Grand Army of the Republic, upon the complicated political structure throughout the country, and the inevitable election to high position of many Union officers, who, though inspiring national heroes in war time, were not always qualified to discharge with equal ability or credit their civic duties. According to his view, the nation was under enduring obligation to General Grant as the savior of the Union. He knew that President Grant, while in office, had been the victim of many shrewd, practical politicians, some of whom were considered more or less unscrupulous. The shock of Grant's financial disaster in Wall Street was deeply felt, as well as his heroic struggle to provide for his family by the completion of his "Memoirs," while contending bravely with forces he was unable to withstand. When finally overcome by pain and disease, the news of his dissolution was an occasion of genuine national mourning.

The host of discreditable appointments were all forgotten at a time when his recent sufferings and fortitude in the face of poverty and death were fresh in the public mind, while the memory of his achievements will last forever.

Among other events of nation-wide interest, which were the occasion of comment, adverse criticism or praise, but always well considered, were the Beecher-Tilton scandal, the Custer Massacre, the childish resignation from the Senate of the imperious Conkling, with his associate Platt, and their failure of reëlection.

Comment upon Custer's last battle, his heroic fight against overwhelming numbers, the desperate courage of his troops, and their complete annihilation, was what could be expected of all public-spirited citizens of the country. There is remembered, especially, the shock at the announcement of the massacre, the admiration for the dashing cavalry leader, and the indignation at the lack of support given him when so sadly needed.

Mention of these incidents is now made merely to stress the point that they were all heard discussed at length, and with intelligent discernment, at the time of their occurrence.

CHAPTER XIII

DEATH OF CALVIN F. BONNEY

After the departure of their son to Bates College, the parents for the first time in their married life were left entirely by themselves. That they were lonely there can be no doubt, but their letters were full of cheer and hopefulness. Their lives during the next few years were happy, industrious and peaceful, perhaps with less responsibilities and cares than at any previous period. They enjoyed long drives together, went several times to Lewiston and Monmouth, and looked forward to the time when, for the father, the burdens of medical practice could be relinquished, and the declining years of a busy life passed with the privileges and compensations of old age.

It is inexpressively sad to think that their hopes were not to be realized. He was not even permitted to witness the graduation of his son from college, or to bestow upon him in the few succeeding years the much-needed guidance and counsel. The summons came early in 1886 and the earthly career was finished.

Calvin F. Bonney was a man of fine and distinguished appearance even in the last years of his life. He appeared to be in perfect health up to his sixty-ninth birthday, April 9, 1886. Upon that day he visited some of his patients, performed a major surgical operation, appeared as an expert witness in the Supreme Court of New Hampshire and gave a very clear testimony. Later in the day he was afflicted with numbness of his left hand, was unable to recognize a proper idea of distance, and became unable to walk. He retired to his bed stating that he could not reconcile his condition with possible recovery. From the evening of

April 9 he remained in bed during the succeeding weeks of his illness. His mind was clear and he frankly discussed with his physicians the probable nature of his affliction. He fully realized the seriousness of his condition and remarked, "My life's work is ended." For a time he showed some improvement and seemed encouraged at first by this development, but later often repeated, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." During the course of his illness he asked his younger son to read aloud to him, and selected "Pickwick Papers," by Charles Dickens. He seemed amused and entertained by the frequent ludicrous episodes in Mr. Pickwick's career, and after the book was finished he asked his son what lesson he had learned from the reading of Mr. Pickwick's unfortunate experiences. He then said most impressively, "My son, do not forget that in all of his trials, embarrassments and humiliations, Mr. Pickwick never forgot to be a gentleman." These were the last words of guidance and direction that he was permitted to utter. His entire left side became paralyzed, and he sank into a state of coma which continued until the end. Shortly before midnight on May 12, 1886, his eyes were closed forever and his earthly struggles were ended. His spirit departed to the Presence of the Great Physician in that mysterious realm where sickness and suffering do not exist.

No better testimonial can be given to the memory of Dr. Calvin F. Bonney than the simple statement that throughout his entire life he enjoyed the respect, esteem and confidence of his professional brethren in medicine as well as the affection of his patients. The following tribute appeared in one of the newspapers of Manchester at the time of his death:

> Dr. Bonney was a self-made man in every sense of the expression. He began life with nothing, worked his way along and upward through many privations and under

many discouragements, and when he died he left a name which stands high in his profession and a handsome property. His life is a splendid illustration of what proper ambition, intelligence and perseverance will accomplish even under great vicissitudes. Dr. Bonney had to struggle in his early years for food to eat and clothes to wear, and even after he began to practice in his profession, he knew what it was to be denied some of the actual necessities of life. But he kept at work and, having the right stuff in him, he succeeded, and his death now comes too soon to the sad hundreds of families who had learned to rely upon his skill in the sick chamber, and is a heavy bereavement to his family and friends. Dr. Bonney was not only an able physician, but he was a kind-hearted man, a good citizen, a true friend and pleasant associate. His manners were courtly and he treated every one with politeness and respect. He was in love with his profession and at the time of his death, he enjoyed a practice that was not only one of the most desirable, but also one of the most successful of any in Manchester. He was a member of the State Medical Societies of Maine and New Hampshire, and nine years before his death delivered an address before the graduating class of Dartmouth Medical College.

Another newspaper stated at the same time:

As a practitioner, Dr. Bonney won a reputation for skill not only in surgery, but in the treatment of disease, and was held in high esteem by the profession who often called him in consultation. As a citizen, the community had none better; genial, urbane, social and pleasant, he had a kind word for all, and was never known to enter the room of the sick or distressed without a smile and a word of cheer.

The *Manchester Union* of May 15, 1886, contained the following report of the funeral rites:

THE HONORED DEAD

Impressive Obsequies Over the Remains of Dr. Bonney

All that was mortal of Dr. Calvin Fairbanks Bonney was to-day consigned to burial in the beautiful Pine Grove

Cemetery, whither the remains were followed by many aching hearts, representing many diversified interests in the community, for in all the walks of life the deceased was honored and beloved. The obsequies occurred from the family residence, corner of Chestnut and Myrtle Streets, the remains lying in state in the darkened parlor of the home which the deceased had graced so long, and were viewed by many, the hour and one-half from eleven to twelve-thirty being all too short for those who had known this good man during life, and who wished to take a last look before the burial. The remains reposed in an elegant black broadcloth covered casket adorned with drapery and hung with heavy fringe tassels of the same somber hue. The dead doctor, as he lay with his face turned slightly to one side, appeared wonderfully lifelike, the calm, serene look that always distinguished him in life being more marked than ever. Upon and about the casket was a profusion of the most lovely flowers arranged in the most beautiful forms known to the floriculturists' art. At the foot of the casket was a pillow of roses from Mrs. Bonney, bearing the word "Husband"; beside it was a beautiful sickle formed of variegated flowers, the gift of the children. At the head of the casket was another pillow, bearing the word "Brother," contributed by Horace Bonney of Hooksett. Beside the casket was an anchor from Hannibal Bonney of Penacook. Beside these floral tributes, there was a basket from ex-Governor Frederick Smyth and wife; basket, ex-Governor P. C. Cheney and wife; cluster of roses, Miss Aggie Cheney; bouquet of magnificent calla lilies, Walter Holt and wife; anchor, A. D. Burgess; mound of roses, G. D. Robinson and wife; wreath, A. W. Quint; bouquet, Miss Sarah W. Quint; basket, N. G. Bachelder; and cut flowers from other friends.

At one o'clock the officiating clergymen, Rev. C. W. Wallace, D.D., and Rev. Charles C. Murkland arrived, and the last sad ceremonies commenced. The choir of the Franklin Street Church, Mrs. E. M. Smith, soprano; Mrs. B. F. Currier, alto; W. F. Parker, tenor; C. W. Scribner, basso, rendered the chant "Gathering Home," and the hymn, "How Blest the Righteous When He Dies," during the services, while the words which the venerable Dr.

Wallace pronounced were full of cheer and comfort to the bereaved family. At the conclusion of the services, the remains were taken in charge by Judge Daniel Clark, Hon. David Cross, Joseph Kidder, Joseph L. Stevens, Professor L. B. How, Dr. O. D. Abbott, Dr. L. French and Dr. Thomas Wheat, who acted as pallbearers, and were conveyed to Pine Grove Cemetery where interment took place. The funeral was very largely attended, a large number of friends being present, beside the deputation of local physicians. The President of Bates College, Lewiston, Dr. O. B. Cheney, brother of Mrs. Bonney, was in attendance upon the funeral, as were Harry M. Cheney, the college chum and cousin of Sherman G. Bonney, and Dr. Swazey of Cornish, Maine, an old practitioner with Dr. Bonney. The management of the funeral was under the direction of A. G. Fairbanks, and Pearson and Wallace were the officiating undertakers.

At the summit of a gentle slope in a cemetery of unusual beauty, the stately form of the beloved husband and father was laid at rest.

"Then shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God Who gave it."

To Calvin Fairbanks Bonney, death was no longer a mystery as it had been to him in the flesh. He had fought the fight, he had finished his course and he had kept the faith that was in him.

He was left not in the silence of the grave, but in the enjoyment of peace eternal.

For the stricken widow in middle life, the departure from the cemetery represented the beginning of a lonely journey through forty-three remaining years of silent mourning.

CHAPTER XIV

Reminiscences of Manchester Over Fifty Years Ago

The period from 1872 to 1886, during which time the family resided in Manchester, is remembered as one in which the customs and conditions were strikingly different from those at the present time. While it is, of course, impossible to attempt more than a cursory review of a few features that were impressed upon the mind of a mere youth, it may not be without interest to describe briefly some of the conditions of the early days as he remembers them.

The population was around thirty thousand people, mostly native born Americans, but with a very considerable number of inhabitants of Irish extraction, who since coming to this country had become ardent and patriotic American citizens. Many of them were engaged in business or employed in the mills and factories. There were some French-Canadians and these were increasing rapidly, as the attractions for employment offered by the textile industry induced many to forsake their small farms in the provinces and cross the border line to the New England States. There were a goodly number of hard-working and highly intelligent German-Americans. But few Italians had settled in the city, and there were almost no Greeks.

The public school system was excellent and well administered under a competent superintendent. The personnel of the teaching force was unusually fine. William E. Buck was the highly efficient superintendent of schools. The youth recalls with affection Sub-Principal Hopkins of the High School, Herbert W. Lull, Mary A. Buzzell, Isabella Sanderson, Lucretia Manahan, Rocilla M. Tuson, and Miss Boyd among others, who endeared themselves to all students by their excellence as teachers and by their uniform kindness.

In Sunday School at the Franklin Street Church, two teachers were much admired and respected for their high ideals, their patience and kindly interest: Miss Annie Clark and, after her death, Miss Emma Blood, later Mrs. L. Melville French, to both of whom the boy was devoted. There were numerous churches of all denominations in the city. Nearly all the pulpits were occupied by clergymen who were characterized by distinguished ability and a high degree of religious zeal. In the early days, Rev. William J. Tucker was the scholarly pastor of the Franklin Street Congregational Church, and Rev. C. W. Wallace the beloved minister in charge of the Hanover Street Church. The Irish Catholics represented an important element in the population and their influence was powerful in the community. They had several churches under the charge of able pastors, and one convent. Their parochial schools were well organized, and they maintained an institution teaching the higher branches — Mt. St. Mary's Academy. Many Catholic children, however, attended the public schools, especially the high school. Rev. William McDonald was the pastor of St. Anne's Church, and active in school affairs, in which he was assisted by Thomas Corcoran. Bishop Bradley is well remembered as a man of great force of character and spirituality.

The mills were busy, running upon full time, and the corporations were prosperous. Large numbers of young people of foreign descent were employed in the factories, working long hours, and receiving small wages.

There had previously been no street railway in the city, and it is remembered with what civic pride was witnessed the arrival of the first "bob-tail" car drawn by horses upon the narrow gauge track on Elm Street. A form of transportation was provided by "hacks," and these were abundant, especially at "train time." The only difficulty facing the traveler upon arrival in the city was in making a decision as to which vehicle he would be guided, in the midst of the medley of invitations and outstretched hands of the vociferous drivers, who endeavored to assert their persuasive claims. These hacks were in great demand upon festive occasions, no boy ever daring "to take his girl" to a dance or theater without complying with the strict formality of securing one of these conventional conveyances. The musty smelling interior of these vehicular institutions merely served to add an additional flavor to the general romantic atmosphere of such occasions.

The fire alarm telegraph system had just been installed. Nothing so stirred the imagination as the gallant response of the fire department, with the horses plunging and dashing along the streets, the engine smoking, and the firemen in their picturesque red leather helmets and coats, clinging to the apparatus en route.

Among the newspapers of the city, *The Daily Mirror and American*, a Republican sheet, and the *Union Democrat* asserted their rival claims to superiority and patronage.

There were no hospitals in the city and trained nurses were not to be obtained. All surgical operations were necessarily done at the home. Aseptic surgery had not been introduced. Modern methods of diagnosis and treatment were, of course, not employed. There were no specialists in any department, and each doctor had to be prepared to render every kind of service, according to the exigencies of the case. Drug stores were owned by skilled pharmacists, and each establishment of this kind was operated chiefly for the sale and preparation of drugs. A modest soda fountain was usually installed, and a few of the most important toilet articles were in supply, as well as cigars. There were no lunch counters or near restaurants in connection, no books, no stationery, periodicals, candies or other display of extraneous wares. The present excellent pharmaceutical preparations were not then on the market, either in fluid or tablet form, and medicines were dispensed as pills, powders, ointments and liquids. There was no such thing as near beer in those days. People were not sipping grape juice at the soda fountains, nor ice cream sodas. Root beer and "soda pop" in small earthen jugs were available, but not especially popular. It must be confessed, however, that it was easy even for boys to obtain at five cents a glass certain other beverages prepared in New Hampshire.

The French people were beginning to congregate on the west side of the Merrimack, now known as McGregorville. There was at that time no bridge at the foot of Bridge Street. The Granite Street bridge crossed the Merrimack to Piscataguog, and the time-honored covered bridge at the falls of the river extended to Amoskeag. This structure was of wood and very long, constituting a well-known landmark for many years. It had probably been whitewashed occasionally, but too long ago to remember. Upon approach the entrance presented a distinctly cavernous suggestion, like the passage to some subterranean region. A strip of planking in the center served as a dividing line for the traffic. As the years went by, the old bridge became bent and unsteady, and assumed a sway-back appearance. Unable longer to resist the ravages of time, it has since been replaced by a modern viaduct, but to some the vision of the ancient structure with its pleasant associations still lingers.

It was from the middle portion of the Amoskeag bridge that the boys of the city were accustomed to climb down one of the piers and, jumping from rock to rock, make the perilous journey to the "island," below the falls, and, after hunting for birds' eggs, to "go in swimming." Another swimming hole of popular patronage was at "the boom," in the deep water above the falls. This refuge for the youths of all classes, while somewhat dangerous, possessed the advantage of being fairly accessible. At Lake Massabesic, about four miles to the east, were found the best facilities for bathing, but scant means were available for transportation to this resort. The picnic parties, which were occasionally given at this place under Sunday School auspices, can never be forgotten. The conditions were ideal, the grove of trees at the edge of the lake, the broad expanse of water, the boating, the fishing, the lemonade, the peanuts, and especially the girls. A pastime particularly enjoyed by a few chosen spirits was the trip on foot to Rock Rimmon for the day. At the base of the rock a fire was built by means of which the food was cooked, and eagerly dispatched without the formality of serving. These expeditions were made as a rule in parties of three or four boy friends. No provisions were taken, as this was obviously contrary to the spirit of the enterprise. The real zest of the undertaking was found in the mysterious way in which the manna of the wilderness was showered upon them. A few potatoes to bake in the coals, a few ears of corn to roast, and sometimes a few eggs to boil were all satisfying to those, who in their search for adventure were qualified to help themselves. The names of these youthful marauders are withheld, as their present positions of dignity and honor are such that disclosure of their boyish escapades might scarcely be appreciated.

A diversion, which afforded the greatest of pleasure to the young, was the opportunity to skate upon the Merrimack. Under favorable conditions large numbers would assemble above the falls, to enjoy the sport. "Hockey" was usually played by hardy and enthusiastic youngsters.

Hunting for small game was also permitted at intervals. There was plenty of opportunity for the hunting, but there was very little reward in the way of game. It was sometimes possible to ride horseback, and it became a custom among the young people to do this upon "Fast" Day. Life in Manchester in those days was, however, not altogether a matter of recreation.

In one family at least the boy at an early age was expected to do such work at home as his years would permit, and to become more useful as he grew older. The tasks were not considered menial by either father or son, for the spirit of each was understood and a kind of reciprocity established which was helpful to both.

Each morning the father's shoes were properly "shined," and his hat and clothing carefully brushed. The porches, steps and sidewalks were kept clean. In the fall it was no small task to sweep the sidewalks clear of fallen leaves, nor to rake the lawns free of all disfiguring material. As he grew older, the lad was expected to shovel the snow from the sidewalks after each storm. The furnace was to be taken care of each morning and night. The "shaking down" practised so early was not calculated to establish a precedent in after years. The ashes were to be taken out and carried to the alley, and the fires to be replenished with fresh coal twice a day. As the cider barrel was downstairs, and as the boy had a fondness for the forbidden beverage, instructions were given him to whistle while in the cellar.

The privet hedge surrounding the yards was in need of cutting several times a year, affording a chance to display his artistic ability as a "trimmer," and he at least learned to trim evenly, a valuable experience for any boy.

After he had reached the high school and his brother had left home, he took over the entire care of the stables. This included the work of attending to the horses, the carriages and harnesses. Arising early, the horses were fed, the stalls thoroughly cleaned, the carriage washed when needed and the harness wiped or soaped. After breakfast the horses were curried and brushed and their legs washed. Upon completing the work the whole effect of the equipment, including horse, harness and carriage was surveyed by the parent with a critical eye and any dereliction of duty immediately noted.

None of this is now regretted. The parent was by no means a hard task-master, and was ever ready to reward faithful service. If the son acquitted himself of his duties in a satisfactory manner, the father was indulgent and considerate to a high degree. In reviewing the discipline and guiding direction of those days, a comparison with the methods of the present time is quite unavoidable. Can anyone think for a moment that the practical régime then enforced is not preferable to the frequent laxity of control now so unfortunately exhibited? All honor to the parent who governs wisely his child, not necessarily by threat or coercion, but by persuasion and precept. Upon one occasion the father wished to express his affection and appreciation in a substantial way, and surprised the boy by telling him he was to have a beautiful gold watch and chain, which he could select for himself. His joy and gratification upon such an announcement can scarcely be expressed. The father then adopted a most unusual course in carrying out his project to please his son. Instead of going with him to aid in a proper selection he said, "Go to the jewelers, tell them who you are and say that I sent you to pick out a fine gold watch. Use your own judgment about the case, but inquire particularly about the works. State that I trust them to advise you properly in the selection of a watch, which I hope will last you through your entire life. I shall be interested to see the result of your taste." The boy delivered the message and was shown a wide variety of hunting cases from which to select. He finally chose one highly engraved and exceedingly attractive, but forgot entirely to stipulate or inquire about the works, which was a point particularly insisted upon by the parent. The price was ascertained and the watch, with suitable chain and charm, was taken proudly to the father for his inspection. He at once approved the case but called attention to the inferior make of the watch as being quite unsatisfactory. He then accompanied the boy back to the jewelers and expressed his dissatisfaction. It is needless to state that apologies were ample and proper substitution made. He then said to the boy, "Let this be a lesson to you not to trust to appearances, but to look to the inside when you can and satisfy yourself as to what may be beneath the surface."

Among other admonitions of a practical nature given to his son from time to time in an effort to prepare him better for the difficulties of life are the following: "Always tell the truth." "Learn to govern your temper, or it will get you into serious trouble." "Keep your mouth shut, and let the other man do the talking." "Be observing and note what you see." "Never interrupt when another is speaking, and give an attentive ear." "Look people in the face, eye to eye." "Your word once given must not be broken; let it be regarded as absolutely trustworthy." "Do not borrow money, or spend more than you can earn." "Get into the habit of keeping your expenses down." "Keep your credit good." "Give proper attention to your personal appearance, and have your linen clean, your clothing brushed, and your shoes polished." "Always have respect for any man's religion but, if he is too pious, beware." "Be always polite to ladies of any age, and always be deferential and respectful to old people." "Try to be pleasant and accommodating to strangers." "Always try to be helpful to those in trouble, and above all remember that you must at all times preserve your self-respect." "Do not speak unkindly of people behind their backs, for it is sure to be repeated." Would that all these maxims could have been remembered and obeyed.

During this period there were taking place great changes in the everyday life of the people. The invention and installation of the telephone and electric light occasioned the greatest wonderment. Without the means of ready communication from point to point within the city, there had been of necessity a degree of family isolation difficult to realize at this time. Social and business activities were restricted to a considerable extent, and the home was more the center of domestic life than at present. Illumination by gas was regarded as a wonderful advance over the use of the kerosene lamps. Fixtures were placed upon the side walls, and central chandeliers of varying size and design were suspended from the ceiling. In some cases the gas jets were opened by means of a rod with specially devised handle and taper. Notwithstanding the frequent gorgeous appearance of the elaborate chandeliers, the flame was unsteady, and the light very inferior for home purposes. Street illumination was also supplied by gas. Lamp-posts were stationed at certain corners, but the light produced was flickery and faint. At early dusk there was often witnessed the familiar approach of the lamplighter with his ladder and torch. It was always of interest to the children to watch for the lamplighter, to see him adjust his ladder to the post, to note his quick ascent, the opening of the glass windows, and the appearance of the lighted jet, which a few paces removed seemed to make the darkness more intense. Carriage illumination upon the highway was obtained from the use of an ordinary lantern suspended underneath the rear axle.

A great deal of attention was given not only to one's horse and carriage with equipment, but also to those of friends and neighbors. The color, age, weight, speed, action and even the pedigree of the animals were quite familiar to those who interested themselves in their neighbor's horse, if not his ox or other things that were his neighbors. Their defects, real or imaginary, were always honored in the observance and in the discussion. Woe betide the luckless individual who let it be known that he had a horse he wished to sell. Much time and effort were usually devoted to the care and grooming of one's horse, and a considerable pride taken in the appearance of animal, harness and vehicle. An unwashed carriage occasioned comment. Many were of the light trim variety commonly called "piano box buggies," while others were similar, except being cut down in front for ease of getting in and out. There were also phaetons, commonly called "carriages," surreys or "carryalls" and later Goddard buggies. The relative value of side springs and end springs was freely debated. It was customary to inspect the outfit seen upon the streets with quick understanding of what was lacking. Attention would be attracted not only to the harness but the reins, which were often detachable and of a light color. The whip was a not unimportant feature in those days. The equipment was not considered complete without a bright-hued mat for the feet of sheep's wool.

The streets were in exceedingly poor condition, being sandy, dusty, rough, muddy or slushy according to the season. There was no pavement whatever, except for a short distance upon the busiest street. This was constructed of rough, uneven granite blocks, the only advantage of which was to obviate the mud in inclement weather. There were no rubber tires, even of the solid variety, and the iron-rimmed wheels rumbling over the stony pavement produced a noise of almost deafening character, while the jolting of the vehicles was anything but comfortable. Patrol wagons for police use were unknown, and it was a frequent and most unpleasant sight to witness the arrest of a miserable offender, and his subsequent march along the principal streets to the lock-up. Drunkenness was a common offense and often led to resistance of officers, adding greatly to the unsightliness of the exhibition.

Military parades were numerous, the uniforms being usually of blue, and the caps of the conventional type used by the Northern troops, while the music was composed of the familiar tunes so popular during the war. During political campaigns it was customary for the newly formed companies to give torchlight parades, which were often an inspiring sight, capable of thrilling the imagination and stimulating the political activities of the younger generation of voters. Numerous transparencies, emblazoned with ingenious and amusing designs, formed an important part of the evening procession. The uniforms were brilliant in coloring and the entire effect likely to awaken an increased partisanship, which too frequently was taken for patriotism.

The homes as a rule were furnished plainly, if compared to the present-day standards. Oriental rugs were almost never seen. The floors were covered with carpeting, and only the rich could afford the "Brussels" or "Axminster" varieties. Straw matting was often used for the bedrooms, especially for those on the upper floors. The bedsteads were of massive size, and often of black walnut heavily ornamented, or of cheaper wooden material in various colors, and decorated with flowers or other fancy designs. The bedsteads were wide and low, with very large headboard and slightly smaller footboard. The other furniture in the room, of corresponding style and make, consisted of the "bureau," washstand, either open or closed, a rocker and small table with oval-shaped top. The parlor in some homes was used only for weddings, funerals or festive receptions. The furniture of this room was uniformly dismal and formal. In the center of the room was the small marble-topped table, usually without cover. Upon it were placed the photograph album and sometimes the family Bible. Not infrequently in the homes of the more prosperous, the table also contained the old-fashioned stereoscope with a small rack of pictures suited to its use. There were usually two rocking chairs, formidable and uncomfortable, and two or three straight-back chairs, covered with black horsehair, cold and slippery. The rockers were sometimes adorned upon their backs with "tidies" made at home, or with some choice piece of embroidery from the same source. In one corner of the room could be found the "what-not," containing perhaps "The Pilgrim's Progress," "Aesop's Fables," "Plutarch's Lives," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," or other small volumes of kindred nature. Upon another shelf would repose a few large seashells of pinkish interior which, held to the ear, would permit the children to hear the sound of the sea waves. In the parlor of the average home a conspicuous feature of the furnishing was the sofa or davenport, embellished with embroidered cushions and more "tidies." Upon the walls were to be seen a few "chromos," and possibly a steel engraving of "Washington Crossing the Delaware," or "The Saving of Captain John Smith by Pocohontas," with here and there an august ancestor, done in crayon or india ink. The homes of the well-to-do would often contain cabinets of various size which were much admired. In these were placed pieces of ivory, plain or carved, one or two small vases, samples of quartz crystal or a few other geological specimens. Upon the mantle usually of marble one might see a couple of brass candle-sticks and a white bust of Milton, or bronze statue of an American Indian. There was usually no clock in a room so infrequently occupied. In the library the effect was apt to be much more homelike, if not exactly cheery. Books were found in the glass-enclosed shelves around the room, and often in the combined secretary and bookcase. The chairs were more comfortable and less conventional. Upon a center table rested the "drop-light," which was connected by a rubber tube with one of the gas jets in the overhead chandelier or, more properly, "fixture." An occasional ornament to the table was a beautifully embroidered banner, suspended from a vertical standard, usually an emblem of some tender attachment. It certainly was not needed as a shade, for the light was none too brilliant, but in some places it was considered indispensable as a table decoration. Upon the walls of this room, to add to its coziness and charm, were sometimes hung in black frames under glass the wax flowers rescued from a previous funeral. There were often seen in round or oval frames, the white figures of winged angels, or classic heroes or heroines of Greek, Roman or mythical origin. In some houses, embroidered plush lambrequins were placed over the windows or mantles. A sewing machine was a common article of furniture for the library, upper hall, bedroom or sometimes even the dining room. Another useful and ornamental furnishing for the wall in some inconspicuous corner was an embroidered "slipper rack," in which reposed the comfortable foot gear for home use, and under which was likely to be found the "boot jack."

Most houses, except the most modern ones, were unprovided with bathrooms, while those containing such a luxury in almost no instance possessed more than one, regardless of the size of the family. The bathroom was rarely in connection with a single bedroom, but as a rule opened into the hall, and was often unsanitary from inferior plumbing.

Flour was bought by the barrel, and in many instances sugar as well. Lobsters already boiled were sold at ten cents each, by hucksters, who peddled them almost daily by the wagon load. Ice cream was vended each evening throughout the city in push carts, the approach of which was announced by the ringing of a bell. "Hulled corn" was also delivered by vendors in large tin cans and retailed by the pint or quart. Fresh fish were obtainable from delivery carts, as were fruits and vegetables. A salt fish was always to be found suspended in the cellar or in the stairway.

All food was frequently placed upon the table at the beginning of the meal, and consisted as a rule of two courses, unless additional preparation was made for company, or other state occasions. Tureens and platters, gravy dishes and coffee pots were much in evidence. It was a New England custom to have the plates upside down, only to be turned over after the usual preliminaries had been observed. The napkins were rolled and inserted in a ring, usually of silver and inscribed with the user's name. These were placed beside each plate, and added to the formal dignity and elegance of the table. The effect was further augmented by the habit sometimes practised of wearing the napkin comfortably tucked in at the neck.

The style of clothing worn by the prosperous, sober-visaged citizens, who took themselves seriously, was an outward manifestation of an inward grace. Tall silk hats were accepted as correct for everyday wear, as were black frock coats, often closely buttoned. The linen collars were usually of high standing, but loose for all that. Black silk ties, showing an expanse of shirt front, were considered in best form. Trousers were never creased as at present, and rarely pressed. Black "cutaways" with tight trousers were considered the best style for young men.

Shaving was less common than now. The faces of the older men were frequently surrounded by their whiskers, which were often luxuriant and enveloping. It was the fashion for full beards, but occasionally side whiskers seemed the best means of facial decoration. Moustaches were worn long with an upward sweep at the ends when possible. The hats of the younger men were of the stiff derby variety of everchanging shape of crown or brim, and designated at that time as "dice-boxes." A pleasing custom of the young ladies was to display their delicate sentiments, as well as their artistic skill, by making beautiful silk linings for the hats worn by the youths who attracted their fancy. These were indeed highly decorative, with exquisitely embroidered monograms or initials in the central plaque. The fortunate recipients of these ever touching reminders, during school days, may have given more attention to what was *over* their heads than *in* them. In their study of Greek it was not the injunction of the Spartan mothers "with it or on it" that inspired them, but rather "with it and under it." In place of hats, some of the young men were seen wearing small round caps made often of the same material as the suit of clothing.

The costume of the women was in striking contrast to present styles. It was not a silk stocking period. The dresses were long and the shoes high, with low heels. There was no apparent desire to reveal the alluring charms of the lower limbs, even at the ankles. An exposure below the knees would have scandalized the entire community. Even with long skirts, no lady would be seen in polite society with her knees crossed. Under the conditions of to-day, it is doubtful if the eminently respectable people of that period could have survived the shock occasioned by the nonchalance with which seductive displays are now made. Despite, however, the innate modesty of apparel exhibited in some ways, there was a certain lack of consistency in the adoption of a contrivance to accentuate the attractions of natural curves. For many years the popularity of the "bustle" was very great. It is comparatively simple to understand the use of smaller pads to overcome natural deficiencies in sweeping outlines, but to comprehend the necessity of constructing and wearing the monstrosities so daintily flaunted is most difficult. Dresses were usually of excellent material, but heavy and burdensome, the effect being by no means spirituelle. The garments were of substantial proportions, complicated rather than plain, ingenious creations rather than "scanty" productions. A yard of cloth had to go a long way, and more than one yard was required in those days. The hair was cut short in front instead of behind. It was the day of basque, bustle, bangs and bangles.

The dances of that period were full of grace. The balls were elaborate affairs, beginning with the inspiring and dignified "Grand March," which was conducted with all the majesty imaginable. At its termination, after encircling the hall, the couples were formed into sets for the dancing of the stately quadrille. The calling of the "prompter" would begin with "Salute your partner," "First couple forward and back," "Forward and salute," "First couple to the right," "Salute," "Grand right and left," "Ladies change," and "Address your partner." The decorous quadrille would be followed by such other "square dances" as "The Portland Fancy,""The Virginia Reel,""Lady Washington's Reel," "The Lancers," "The Money Musk," in many of which the "Address your partner" was changed to the more popular "Swing your partner." Interspersed between the quadrilles and reels would be the "round dances," the "polka," "waltz," "schottische," "racquette," "mazurka." It seems to one, who can look back more than fifty years to those happy occasions, that no dance step or music can equal the simple and beautiful grace of the waltz. Can we forget dancing to the entrancing strains of "The Beautiful Blue Danube," "The Blue Alsatian Mountains," "The Illusioni"? A few years later the "German" came into popularity, combining in a degree the most attractive features of the square and round dances with also the distribution of "favors." Programs were issued to each dancer upon arrival, and the names of eager solicitors were promptly inscribed for each dance. "Cutting in" was unheard of. It was a great breach of decorum for a lady to refuse to dance with the man whose name appeared upon her card. Even her subtle request to "promenade instead of dancing this one,'' was always understood by the unlucky male, who had not as yet mastered the intricate mysteries of the Terpsichorean art.

Theatrical productions afforded additional means of diversion, although the city boasted of no comfortable quarters for such entertainments. A large hall in one of the older buildings was utilized for this purpose. The stage was small, merely a good-sized platform with a drop curtain. There was no incline to permit a proper view by the audience, and the wooden settees were as hard, primitive and unyielding as the New England traditions. Nevertheless, excellent plays and operas were here produced even under difficult conditions. It is well remembered when ''Pinafore'' thrilled the heart by its alluring musical appeal. There were also the ''Danites,'' ''Lotta,'' ''East Lynne,'' and ''The Two Orphans,'' by Kate Claxton. John B. Gough, the noted Temperance lecturer, stirred his audiences to the depths, and Thomas H. Nast gave highly interesting exhibitions of his remarkable skill as a cartoonist. Later the ''New Opera House,'' with modern equipment, was pointed to by all with pride and satisfaction. Here were heard ''The Chimes of Normandy,'' ''Iolanthe,'' ''The Pirates of Penzance,'' ''The Mascot,'' ''Patience,'' ''Ruddigore'' and, later, ''Erminie,'' with Pauline Hall and Marie Jansen, and the ''Mikado,'' with Francis Wilson. Opportunity was here afforded to see and hear Edwin Booth in the ''Merchant of Venice,'' John McCullough in ''Virginius,'' Kean in ''Richard III,'' Lawrence Barrett, in ''Julius Caesar'' Henry James in Shakesperean tragedies, Joseph Jefferson in ''Rip Van Winkle'' and James O'Neil in ''The Count of Monte Cristo.'' The elaborate, spectacular production of Michael Strogoff was here witnessed.

Sadly, but convincingly, it must be admitted that those days are gone forever, and all that remains for us of the past is the capacity to indulge in reminiscence.

CHAPTER XV

Early Widowhood of Harriott Cheney Bonney

After the death of her husband, Harriott Cheney Bonney with the courage born of sublime faith began a new existence, which was to be devoted to the welfare and happiness of her son. In the forty-three years that were left to them together, she never failed to act strictly in accordance with the dictates of judgment, conscience and love. In June, 1886, she was present at his graduation at Bates College, accompanied by her girlhood friend and niece, Aurelia M. Merrill, and also by Rev. S. G. Abbott, the husband of her deceased sister Sarah. After the commencement exercises were over, they went to Kennebunkport, Maine, for a few weeks' rest at the seashore. While there they became acquainted with a mere boy, who while on his vacation was much in their company and who was of a most engaging presence. Their attention was attracted to his youthful aspirations. His ambition was manifest and his ideals of a high type. By virtue of his interesting personality and association, he became a source of comfort to mother and son in the summer following their bereavement. His promise of future success and usefulness has been amply fulfilled, as he is now the greatly beloved Episcopal Bishop of Utah, Right Reverend Arthur W. Moulton, D.D.

Later in the summer they returned to Manchester and proceeded at once to the sad task of leaving the old home. The final breaking of the cherished associations was an ordeal that had to be faced, and it was therefore undertaken by her with courage and resignation. The furniture was stored to be in readiness for shipment, and the house was sold after some difficulties and trying disappointments.

Harriott Cheney Bonney
At age 49

In the course of negotiations with prospective purchasers some practical lessons were taught to the son about New England thrift and resourcefulness in trade. They moved first to Hyde Park, Mass., a suburb of Boston, where they remained during the first year of his medical study at the Harvard Medical School. She became a loving mother to his wife, Nancy B. Little, whom he married at Lewiston in November, 1886. She was called upon in 1888 again to nurse, unaided, a case of typhoid, this time it being her daughter-in-law. It was done most cheerfully, tenderly and efficiently.

As the years went on, the bond of affection between the mother and daughter became stronger and stronger, until they were well-nigh inseparable in thought or deed. After one year at Hyde Park, the family moved to the city of Boston, boarding for a time with former Cornish people, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G. O'Brion, and later keeping house in a pleasant apartment on Huntington Avenue, opposite Mechanics Hall building, which they occupied till the conclusion of preparatory medical study.

While in Boston she was able to see frequently her few relations, but took scant interest in public diversions. She was rarely present at lectures or concerts, at theaters never, but at church whenever possible. Her life was devoted to her son, and no sacrifice was too great to aid him in the preparation for life's struggle.

Upon his graduation from the Medical Department of Harvard University, she witnessed the Commencement Exercises at Cambridge. She accompanied him to Lewiston, where he practised medicine until the fall of 1890. During this time she saw much of her brother Oren, and became even more ardent in her interest in Bates College, where she had endowed a scholarship for some worthy student in memory of her husband.

When her daughter-in-law became acutely ill with tuberculosis and it was evident that radical change of climate alone afforded any reasonable prospect of saving her life, she cheerfully consented to accompany her son with his wife to a distant part of the country, and to begin life anew amid strange conditions. Despite protestations of relatives and friends and even medical associates, they "burned their bridges behind them," and journeyed to Denver, Colo., in September, 1890.

This chanced to be at the very height of the boom in real estate, values were very much inflated, interest rates were high, the city was growing rapidly, and it was very difficult to find a suitable unfurnished house at a reasonable rent. After weeks of intensive search, a vacant house was found, that would answer their purpose. In view of the illness of her daughter-in-law, the mother entered at once upon the duties of housekeeping, refusing help of any kind. The drudgery of the home devolved upon her alone. During the first year in Denver, until the son had become established in practice, she rendered invaluable assistance to the household by her encouragement and support. At the end of one year her son suddenly became violently ill, and was confined to the bed for several months. For a time it seemed that he had been stricken with an incurable affliction. The attending physicians expressed the opinion that while recovery might be remotely possible, it was quite unlikely. It has always been felt that the efficient and devoted ministrations of the mother were chiefly responsible for his recovery.

Thus the evidence was constantly accumulating as to her continued sacrifice for others. As to her son, it was clear that an obligation had been incurred that could never be repaid in full.

Following his protracted convalescence and gradual return to working capacity, together with the progressive improvement in the daughter's condition, there came to the mother a period of greater physical ease. Work for her was no longer necessary, but her interest in those about her was no less keen. In the direful panic of 1893, when many banks in Denver suspended operations within the space of a few days, and a vast number of business houses closed their doors, the resources of the family were swept away in the general crash. Notwithstanding these reverses, which proved to be merely temporary, there was for the mother no display of fear or discouragement, but rather an exhibition of patient resignation, with dauntless courage for the future. As recovery in the general business situation took place, she evinced an intelligent interest in national politics.

In the determined effort to uphold the Gold Standard during the second administration of President Cleveland, it was foreseen that a depression must occur in the silver-producing states, if these policies were continued. In the campaign of 1896, in which Bryan, called "The Peerless Leader," championed the cause of Free Silver, on the basis of unlimited coinage, in the ratio of "16 to 1," she witnessed the progress of that historic struggle with an intelligent conception of the issues involved and the calamities to be avoided. By inheritance and training a strong Republican, she was influenced to disregard the traditions of her family and, for the sake of Colorado, to approve of a Democratic vote by her son, for the Young Crusader of the Platte. She had been visiting her relatives in the East during the summer and early fall preceding the election, and recognized the rapidly growing popularity of Mr. Bryan. His oratorical powers and personal magnetism, coupled with the lessons of "Coin's Financial School" conducted by William G. Harvey, were making a steadily increasing impression upon the minds of many people in the Eastern Republican strongholds. The secession of a portion of the Democratic party to the gold supporters, as exemplified in the candidacy of Palmer and Buckner, was designed to lessen Bryan's prospects of success, but still further increased the efforts of his followers. That the youthful orator succeeded in firing the imagination of a large number of his countrymen is well known, and also that he narrowly missed reaching the goal of his ambition, despite the strenuous activities of sound finance to encompass his defeat. The pastor of her Denver Church was an active partisan in favor of Free Silver, and did not hesitate in his sermons to join the crusade against the "Gold Bugs." In preaching the doctrine of his faith, the militant pastor said from the pulpit that he "had no more objection to a Goldbug than to a bedbug, but they both made their living off other people." When the election was over, the feeling of disappointment in Colorado was extreme, after the intense excitement of the campaign, and forebodings of disaster were generally expressed. In the midst of the sensational extremes of feeling during this period, she preserved an attitude of serenity and conviction that, notwithstanding the election of Mr. McKinley as President, all things would eventuate for the success and prosperity of the country. How correct was this view is now a matter of history.

At about this time, accompanied by her daughter, she went over the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad to California, stopping at Salt Lake City and visiting all the points of interest in that place. During the month in California she visited San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego, Catalina Island, Yosemite Park and other interesting parts of the state. She wrote of the big redwood trees and of the novelty of the glass-bottomed boats, of the beautiful flowers and general attractive features of California.

After a few years a new and commodious house was purchased, and she evinced the greatest satisfaction in her improved surroundings and increased comforts. In her new location she made many dear friends, as she had done in her former abode. She manifested a genuine interest in all of her neighbors and enjoyed their frequent calls and attentions. She made many visits to her brothers and sisters in New England, remaining for two or three months at a time. Each visit was the source of the utmost pleasure to her.

The automobile was becoming increasingly popular, and she was permitted to enjoy long rides in a "Stanley Steamer." To drive out into the country and to the mountain resorts gave her especial pleasure.

During a long and distressing illness, she was given most skillful and devoted attention by Dr. William S. Bagot, through whose unremitting care she was enabled to regain her health. Later she developed severe pain in the hip-joint which, during a period of many months, failed to respond to the excellent medical care rendered by several physicians in Denver. After having become confined to the bed, and apparently permanently so, she was taken by her son and daughter and trained nurse, Miss Nellie McAnelly, to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, where she derived from the baths the greatest possible benefit, and succeeded in regaining fully the use of her limbs. Shortly after her return to Denver, in the spring of 1908, she endured with Spartan-like courage the removal of six teeth without an anesthetic. Without a word of remonstrance when informed by Doctor William T. Chambers of the necessity of such an ordeal, and without a sound expressive of her suffering, she exhibited calmness and courage in the infliction of the torture inevitable at that time, and under those conditions. Following this, her health improved materially. She was enabled again to become regular in her attendance at the First Congregational Church, and occasionally other public gatherings.

She devoted much time to reading, and derived particular pleasure from the original French literary productions which she translated with ease.

Her sympathies had become firmly enlisted in behalf of President McKinley, as a wise and respected "man of kindly ways." She admired greatly his character and dignity, and was much impressed by his constant devotion to his invalid wife.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, aggravated by the sinking of the battleship *Maine* in Havana Harbor, she followed the course of subsequent events with eagerness for the success of the American arms. She exhibited enthusiasm for Admiral Dewey's victory at Manila Bay, and for Commodore Schley's success in destroying the Spanish Fleet under Cervera at Santiago, during the temporary absence of Admiral Sampson. The controversy which resulted between them became the topic of conversation and argument in practically every American household.

She was distressed to realize the inefficiency exhibited in the improper feeding and clothing of American soldiers, their lack of preparation for war, and the gross ignorance displayed in prevention of disease. The dreadful typhoid epidemic in military camps, and the "embalmed beef" scandal, exposed by General Nelson A. Miles, were subjects of unfavorable comment on many occasions.

Following the most lamentable assassination of President McKinley at Buffalo in the summer of 1901, she became much interested in the course followed by his successor, Theodore Roosevelt, who had been prevailed upon against his wish to accept the Vice-Presidency under McKinley. He had enjoyed a spectacular career in the Spanish War, having resigned a responsible position as Assistant Secretary of the Navy to become Lieutenant-Colonel of "Rough Riders," and had obtained favorable recognition at El Caney. He had been elected Governor of New York, and was constantly adding to his reputation. His conduct of affairs as President, his personal characteristics and the wide range of his activities, served to stir the popular imagination to an extent scarcely before equalled. He was powerful, aggressive and assertive. He proclaimed his policies in vigorous language. In his public speaking he often indulged in rhetorical utterances of a radical nature. These pronouncements served to express accurately his conception of his position as President, his duties, responsibilities and ambitions. The high lights of his administration may be summarized in his adjudication of some of the labor difficulties that had arisen, his adroitness in making it possible to build the Panama Canal, his opposition to unsupervised "big business," his advocacy of the "square deal," the wielding of the "Big Stick," the enforcement of the Anti-Trust Act, and his diplomacy in effecting at Portsmouth a treaty of peace between Russia and Japan. His courage, assurance and versatile gifts had permitted him to render distinguished service to his country. Ardent always in the prosecution of his theories of government, energetic in his efforts to direct the course of national policy, and imperious in his demands to control political activities, he exerted a profound influence upon public sentiment. Admitting that he was always actuated by the highest and most sincere motives, it was no less apparent his vision was disturbed at times by a certain lack of perspective and proportion.

Her trust had been bestowed upon the resourceful, sagacious President Roosevelt. His career in official life so attracted her interest and confidence that she read not only all of his public speeches, but also the contributions of his pen to the *Outlook*. These and the editorials of Rev. Lyman Abbott in the same periodical afforded her great satisfaction. Her enthusiasm, however, for the President who had been so highly honored by the Republican party, and who had entrenched himself so deeply in the hearts of the American people, was somewhat tempered by his disaffection during the campaign of 1912, which resulted in the election of President Wilson.

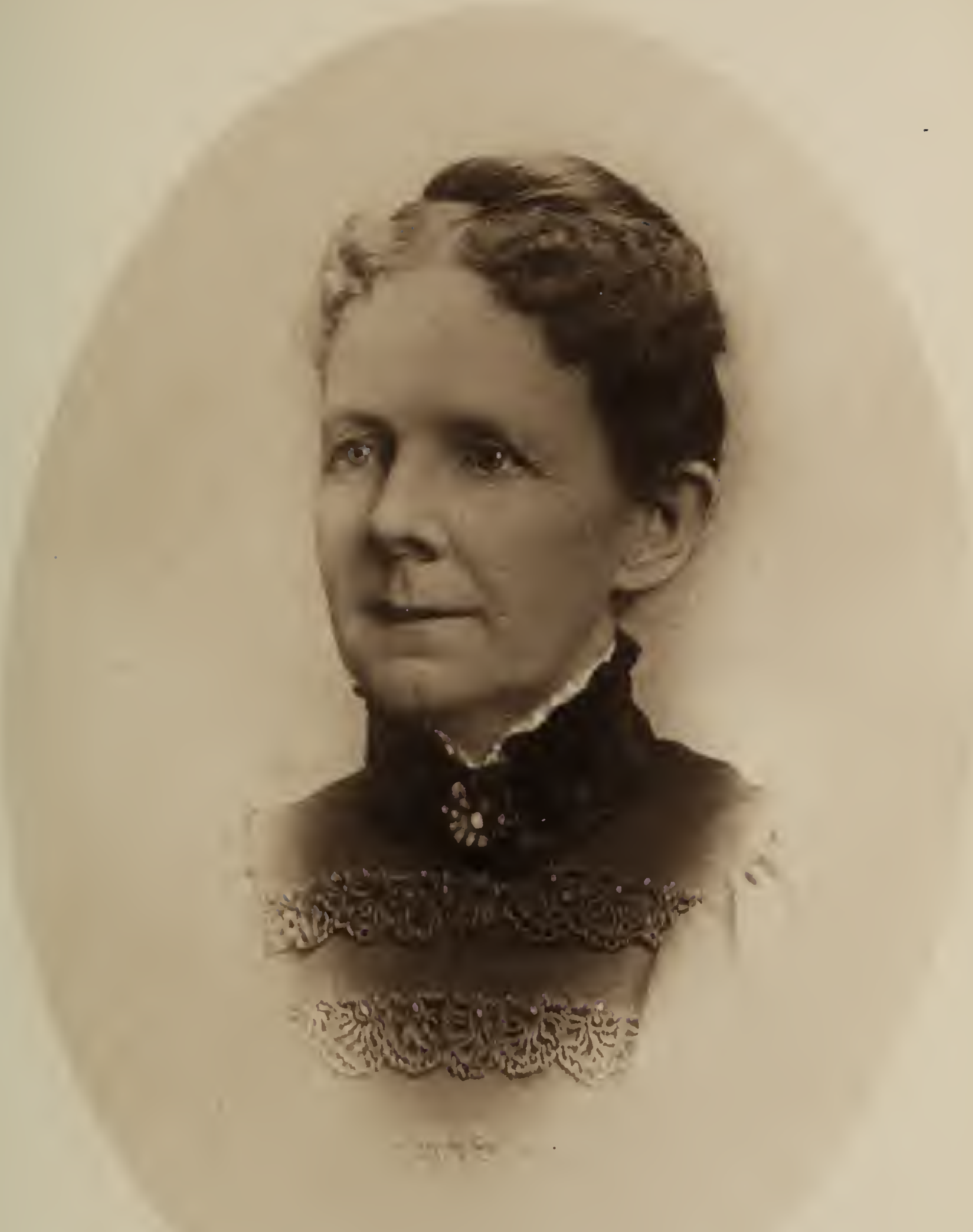
She had frequently expressed her admiration for President Taft. She was familiar with his honorable career in the law, before entering upon a prolonged period of service to his country. She knew how well he had discharged the functions of his many responsible positions. She appreciated his manly, genial qualities, his kindly spirit, his unimpeachable integrity and his absolute fidelity to President Roosevelt. She understood that during the years of Roosevelt's administration, Mr. Taft, as a member of his cabinet, had been in accord with the policies of the administration, and had rendered to it and to President Roosevelt his whole-hearted support. She had read of the close personal relations between these two prominent Americans, of their devoted friendship and unswerving loyalty to each other, to their party and to their country. She appreciated the fact that at the close of Roosevelt's last term of office, Secretary Taft was the one Republican selected by the President to be his successor, and that in deference to his wishes and direction, the nomination had been conferred upon his chosen associate. That this was recognized by President Taft, and proper acknowledgment of gratitude made to his former chief, was a matter of common information. That differences later had arisen between them as to questions of policy was also generally known and regretted. That this should have created such divergent sentiments or purposes, as to result in what was apparently, on the part of Roosevelt, a virulent personal antagonism, she could not reconcile with the known character of the two men. She accepted with some reluctance the view that President Taft, with all his legal ability and lovable personality, was not endowed by nature with those qualities that enable one to become a practical politician. In this respect he could not hope to cope with Roosevelt, although his mental gifts were of the highest order. Assuming that at the close of President Taft's administration he had not completely fulfilled expectations as to radical enforcement of Roosevelt's policies, even this was deemed quite insufficient to justify a personal rupture initiated by Roosevelt, and his violent attack not only upon the administration, but upon the political party to which he owed so much. This appeared all the more reprehensible when it was considered that Roosevelt could not fail to understand that, by his virulent opposition, he was creating such a division in his party as to ensure Democratic success. Her former admiration for Roosevelt became, therefore, somewhat less enthusiastic as the result of a course certain to alienate a portion of his supporters. When the expected result of the political feud was announced at the polls, and the election of President Wilson was thereby accomplished, she cheerfully accepted his assumption of office, with the conviction that a scholar, a statesman, and a patriot would uphold the dignity of the American people.

CHAPTER XVI

Two Winters in Florida

The winter of 1916–17 was spent in Florida, a change of climate having been rendered necessary on account of the impaired health of her son. In the preceding winter he had been forced to seek improvement in a lower altitude on account of a serious heart difficulty. In December of that year he was married to Mrs. Jessie Ellwood Ray, formerly of DeKalb, Ill., and they, in compliance with the urgent solicitation of medical advisers, went to Florida for the winter. As a result of the complete rest for several months, a satisfactory gain was noted and they returned to Denver in the spring of 1916. Shortly after their arrival a new home was established, and the family of three were united in a common endeavor for mutual helpfulness, in which they were highly successful. In the following winter a change of climate was again considered advisable. On the morning of Christmas day, 1916, the entire family, accompanied by Miss Nellie McAnelly, reached Jacksonville.

Shortly after arrival the mother was overjoyed to see once more her brother Elias, who, with his wife, was spending the winter within a few steps of the hotel. His call was followed by an immediate visit from his wife, this being their first interview, and proving most agreeable. Her brother had married while U. S. Consul in Curaçao, and no opportunity had hitherto been afforded for becoming acquainted with his future helpmate. This proved to be the beginning of many delightful occasions for them all, which were of daily occurrence during the winter. The hotel was filled with Northern tourists, chiefly from New England and other



Harriott Cheney Bonney
at age 62

portions of the country. There took place a chance meeting of several old friends. The park in front of the hotel was filled at all times with strangers to Florida, who congregated in settees around the band stand, where excellent music was furnished at brief intervals during the entire day. In the open air it was warm, sunny and delightful, in pleasing contrast to the Northern cold and snow, to escape which most of the tourists had sought the genial climate of Florida. With the companionship of her near relatives, and in the presence of so many people from her native state, she seemed to be in an atmosphere likely to revive her old associations of New England life. To this was added the charm of an early acquaintance with Rev. and Mrs. Shields of Jacksonville and their son, Bayard, who extended every conceivable mark of hospitality and kind attention. Through their assistance a commodious furnished house was secured for the winter upon St. John's Avenue, opposite the Yacht Club, and in this place the family were settled, and here she began a most enjoyable sojourn in Jacksonville.

The city, located on the St. John's River, about twenty-five miles from its mouth at Mayport, was incorporated in 1820 and named after General Andrew Jackson, the popular hero, whose name is so intimately associated with Florida history. The streets were wide and well paved and bordered on each side by magnificent trees of oak, magnolia and palm. The business section was attractive, while many of the homes were most pleasing in appearance.

It was easy to obtain a large variety of fresh vegetables, excellent dairy products, and a generous quantity of fruits. The oranges and grapefruit, fully ripened, juicy and exquisitely flavored, were gratefully appreciated. Full advantage was taken of the opportunity to secure fresh fish for the table. From the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf there came to the city, daily, a plentiful supply of Spanish mackerel, shad, kingfish, barracuda, red snapper and pompano. Oysters, shrimp, crab and lobsters were abundant, and always fresh.

The winter was an exceedingly pleasant one for her. Opportunity was afforded for unlimited motor touring each day. She thoroughly enjoyed the long rides in the open air, and found very much to interest her in the novelty of Florida. The days were nearly all warm and sunny, the roads excellent, and the companionship of her brother most congenial. A frequent drive was to cross the river on the ferry boat and ride to Atlantic Beach, a distance of twenty miles, and also to Mayport and Pablo Beach, where they found much to attract their attention. Narrow brick pavements or macadamized roads extended in various directions from the city, and there was always much to entertain those unaccustomed to Florida scenes. The level, sandy plain was frequently relieved by groves of live oak and pine trees, upon which were festooned the drooping drapery of Spanish moss. Clumps of mistletoe at the tops of trees, the foliage having fallen with the season, were at first an unusual spectacle. Attention was at once attracted to the extreme height of the pine trees and the absence of branches, until near their tops. The long, straight and slender trunks were objects of comment and surprise. Another feature of the pine trees that awakened interest was the fact that in so many instances they appeared not closely grouped together, but isolated in small clumps, and often separated at considerable distance. The sight of a turpentine grove with the bark partly denuded from the trunks of the trees was novel even to those familiar with the tapping of maple trees in the North. In the latter case, the life of the tree is not threatened, but in the slashing of the pine it was learned that the method employed was essentially destructive. But little satisfaction was afforded in viewing the cypress groves, which were found in swamps, surrounded by black stagnant water, and in the midst of an entangled undergrowth. The picture was not pleasing, and it was thought that such localities were an ideal abode for snakes, which proved to be the case. Orange groves were in happy contrast, the ground dry and often sandy, the trees usually of uniform size, neatly trimmed, and planted in rows, with the abundant yellow fruit hanging from the branches and presenting a most inviting aspect. In like manner the sight of the large, round grapefruit, clustered amid the green foliage, not to be picked green for Northern shipment, but to ripen unmolested till ready for home consumption, yielded a keen realization of some of the advantages of the winter sojourn in what is called the "Land of Flowers." There were to be seen the flowering dogwood, the peach blossoms, the pink azaleas, the white honeysuckle, the begonia and in some places the Cherokee roses, the rhododendron, the woodbine and the jasmine. The water hyacinth was observed with wonder as it sometimes filled the creeks and waterways from bank to bank, its luxuriant long-stemmed growth proving an impassable barrier to navigation in the larger streams. In the drives about the country, the direst poverty was observed among the Negro inhabitants. A large number of these lived in small huts, in sparsely settled, more or less forbidding regions with but little evidence of cultivation. The habitations were ramshackle affairs of slabs, rarely of logs, raised about one and one-half to two feet from the ground, supported by wooden blocks, and invariably in a state of the utmost dilapidation. The open space under the floor was the haven for hogs, fowl and snakes. There was but one window, and that without glass or screen. The chimney was on the outside, and in front a large black kettle for washing purposes. The door was invariably open, and it was seen there was no lathing or plastering and no carpeting. There was but one room, and it would seem that one bed had to suffice for many people, unless the floor was thought more comfortable, which would seem probable. The cattle in the pastures appeared thin, hungry and disconsolate. Their coats were rough, their horns long, and their general appearance dejected. The hogs by the roadside were also gaunt, long backed, long nosed, long haired, aggressive and abundantly able to take care of themselves, which was apparently what they had to do. The bird life was interesting and novel; turkey buzzards were numerous, flying in graceful circles over a locality where carrion was to be found, or sweeping majestically high in the sky, without wing motion or visible effort. Quail were abundant and rather tame, covies often being seen running by the side of the road or dashing into the bushes upon the approach of an automobile. Herons were also observed standing patiently in the water, in alert expectancy for their unwary prey. The cardinal, with its brilliant plumage, would impart a flash of red in the foliage and occasionally burst into its peculiar song. Mocking birds would also enliven the air with their calls somewhat resembling the catbird of the North. Jays abounded and the gayly bedecked woodpeckers would often be seen busily at work upon their pecking operations. The cries of the night owl became familiar.

Many drives were taken along the banks of the St. John's River to Orange Park, where the streets are fringed with great trees of live oak, and where the Spanish moss gives a decidedly picturesque appearance. From thence the ride was often continued to Green Cove Springs, where the clear transparent water is seen bubbling upwards from a distance of 40 feet below the surface and discharging thousands of gallons daily. En route to this pleasant village the view along the roadside, from time to time, conveyed a distinct realization of the desolation of some portions of this section of the country. The houses were few and more or less isolated. The soil appeared not especially productive, and there was disclosed no convincing evidence of prosperity in cultivated land, crops, livestock or habitations. There were, however, in this general locality some pleasing settlements and highly attractive homes upon fine-looking estates. This was especially true of Hibernia. A ride of especial interest was occasionally taken to Fernandina, although the distance was so great as to consume an entire day for the round trip. For many miles the highway followed the railroad track, but a part of the way extended through densely wooded regions, with here and there areas of cultivation. Just beyond Fernandina, where the ill-fated Huguenots first landed on the Florida shores in 1562, was found a remarkably attractive grove for picnickers, who could enjoy the unusually fine oysters there provided by landlord Gerber. They were always available, fresh from the water, served raw and roasted, "all you can eat for fifty cents."

While during this period business conditions were quiet in Jacksonville, there was on all sides ample proof of the reliant, progressive spirit of the citizens. There were some very substantial buildings in process of construction, new additions were being laid out and decided progress being made in civic improvements. A most happy impression was created by the charm of the resident population, their uniform courtesy and hospitality. In the stores and upon the streets the inquiry of the stranger was always met with a kindly, gracious response. It was then before the days of prohibition, and while liquid refreshments of all kinds were easily obtainable there seemed but little suggestion of overindulgence. The people as a rule were calm, sincere and dignified, but obviously fond of pleasure at the end of the day, for the theaters and picture houses were well patronized. The crowded house and the appreciative audience when John Drew appeared as the "Major" in "Pendennis." are distinctly recalled. The most frequent rides to suburban localities were to Atlantic Beach and Mayport. The latter place was of especial interest from the quaint old houses of the fishermen, the sight of their small boats and nets, and the results of their catch. Sand dunes represented a conspicuous feature of the landscape in and about the town. At Atlantic Beach the large and expansive wooden hotel (since burned) was always an attractive feature. The wide beach of hard sand, extending for miles in front of the hotel, was an ideal road for automobile tourists. Much pleasure was derived by the family in riding along the beach, just beyond the reach of the waves, as far as the "Jetties," which marked the entrance of the St. John's into the Atlantic. The line of rocks, forming the embankments of the river, extended far out into the ocean. The frequent passage of steamships and smaller vessels as they entered the river on the way to Jacksonville, or as they left on their voyage through the Atlantic, was a most interesting sight. Here the water of the St. John's was very deep, and the current swift. It was by no means infrequent to see a shoal of porpoises raising their heads one at a time and diving so quickly as to prevent a possible photograph of their playful antics. It was a novel experience to fish at this place for crabs. Standing low upon the rocks at the edge of the river, a piece of string with a tiny bit of tainted meat attached, was all the tackle required, with the exception of a landing net. The crab would approach with a sideways motion, advancing toward the left and, upon seizing the delicate morsel, would retain its clasp until quickly lifted from the water with the net. Large quantities were captured, and the sport was not altogether a tame one. They were placed in a large bag of burlap, taken home, boiled, cracked and made ready for the table. It was a favorite custom upon the longer motor journeys to take along a well assorted lunch and partake of the same at the jetties, or in some other desirable spot by the roadside, or on the beach. One of the pleasantest trips was to St. Augustine, a distance of sixty miles, and through a highly interesting country. Although the road is parallel to the coast, it is sufficiently inland to prevent any view of the ocean, until just before reaching the city. The pavement was constructed of bricks, some of which were loosened and here and there depressed, making in places a somewhat rough, uneven surface. For a portion of the distance the width was so narrow that, on passing or meeting vehicles, the wheels of one side would plough into the deep white sand adjacent to the brick. There were many prosperous-looking farms, with well cultivated soil, and comfortable homes. The land was level, and pine trees were abundant. Logging seemed to be an important occupation in some localities. The logs were transported by wild-looking oxen with sweeping and sharp-pointed horns. A curious innovation was the sight of the enormously high wheels under the axles of which were supported the huge logs. The oxen were of large size, and often ten or more were required to draw the heavy load. Occasionally large flocks of turkey buzzards would be seen perched motionless in long rows upon fence rails, logs, or sometimes upon the ground, as if gathered in solemn conclave upon questions of state. Upon close inspection, whenever permitted, all suggestion of majestic power and grace so apparent when in the upper air, was quite obliterated by the sight of their long bare necks, bald heads and gleaming eyes, which imparted a truly hideous appearance. Turtles were sometimes observed to be sunning themselves at the water edge along the few smaller streams or in the swamps.

Upon nearing St. Augustine the vegetation became somewhat more semi-tropical in nature, until a vision of palm trees on all sides was seen in the distant streets. Before entering the city, attention was attracted to the old gates, that still remain to remind travelers of the former fortification which consisted of a high wall encircling the town. It is supposed that this was constructed nearly two hundred years ago. It was on September 8, 1565, forty-two years before the settlement of Jamestown and over fifty years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on the stern and rockbound coast of New England, that St. Augustine claims to have had its birth. The name of the city was derived from the fact that this date was the day remembered in the Catholic Church as that of St. Augustine. The Spanish ships, under Menendez, had landed men, stores and munitions. After having taken possession in the name of the King of Spain, temporary defenses were constructed and, under the supervision of twenty or more priests, an altar was provided, a cross erected, and arrangements made for the celebration of the Holy Mass. With all possible military display, and all the pomp and ceremony of the Sacred Mass, the city was on that day dedicated. Thus it is asserted to be the oldest city in the United States, although the claim is disputed by Santa Fe, N. M. To the eyes of the tourists from Denver the city certainly presented a most quaint and picturesque appearance, likely to substantiate a belief in its ancient origin. Some of the streets in the older portion of the town were extremely narrow, notably St. George's Street, the principal thoroughfare for three hundred years. Its width was nineteen feet, and in a portion of its length, without sidewalks. The buildings were old and of great historic interest. Balconies overhanging the street were noted. There was pointed out "the oldest building in the United States," dating from 1590, and formerly in possession of Franciscan Monks, at a time when at this place there was much religious activity and missionary enterprise. Information regarding the city was readily obtained from illustrated literature. The Plaza was of special interest because of its antique aspect and ancient association.

For purposes of defense the town had originally centered about this particular portion. Facing the Plaza was the old Cathedral, called St. Joseph's, built in the middle of the eighteenth century, but not completed until 1793. It was a curious and awe-inspiring sensation to pass into this place of early worship. In the tower was one of the oldest bells in the country inscribed, "St. Joseph, Ora Pro Nobis, 1682." It was impossible for the Northern visitors not to regard with some sadness the old slave market upon the Plaza, where the unfortunate Negroes were bought and sold at auction. The Post Office was also viewed with interested attention to its old appearance and balconies. A most pleasing feature of this part of the old town was the beautiful Episcopal Church adjoining the Plaza. The city as a whole was decidedly attractive, many of the modern buildings conforming to the old Spanish type of architecture and preserving a harmony of design and effect. Several of the large hotels, with names definitely appropriate to the place, still further extended the suggestion of Spanish origin and antiquity. The Ponce De Leon, where luncheon and refreshment was obtained on many occasions, was particularly interesting and educational by virtue of its peculiar architecture and the elaborate attention to detail in its outer appearance and inner decorations. Constructed in accordance with the type of the Spanish Renaissance, there was an entrance gate with portcullis, and also a well-arranged courtyard with bubbling fountains and luxuriant tropical foliage. There were broad verandas, and ornamental designs symbolic of ancient time. The interior was adorned with frescoes carrying the same historic effect. A vast amount of pleasure and instruction was derived from visiting the various points of interest within the city. Much admiration was expressed upon viewing the handsome proportions of the church built by Mr. H. M. Flagler. The ancient city wall was seen as well as the old lighthouse upon

Anastasia Island, connected with St. Augustine by a long bridge. Here sand dunes predominated everywhere, with pines and palmettos exhibiting in places a stunted growth. The lighthouse was exceedingly old, and constructed by the Spanish of "Coquina," quarried upon the island. This peculiar structure was composed of shell which made a surprisingly hard and durable material for building purposes. The appearance of the tower was rather striking, on account of the black and white spiral stripes encircling it. The upper portion of wood was added by the Spaniards in 1769, thus increasing the height of the lighthouse by sixty feet.

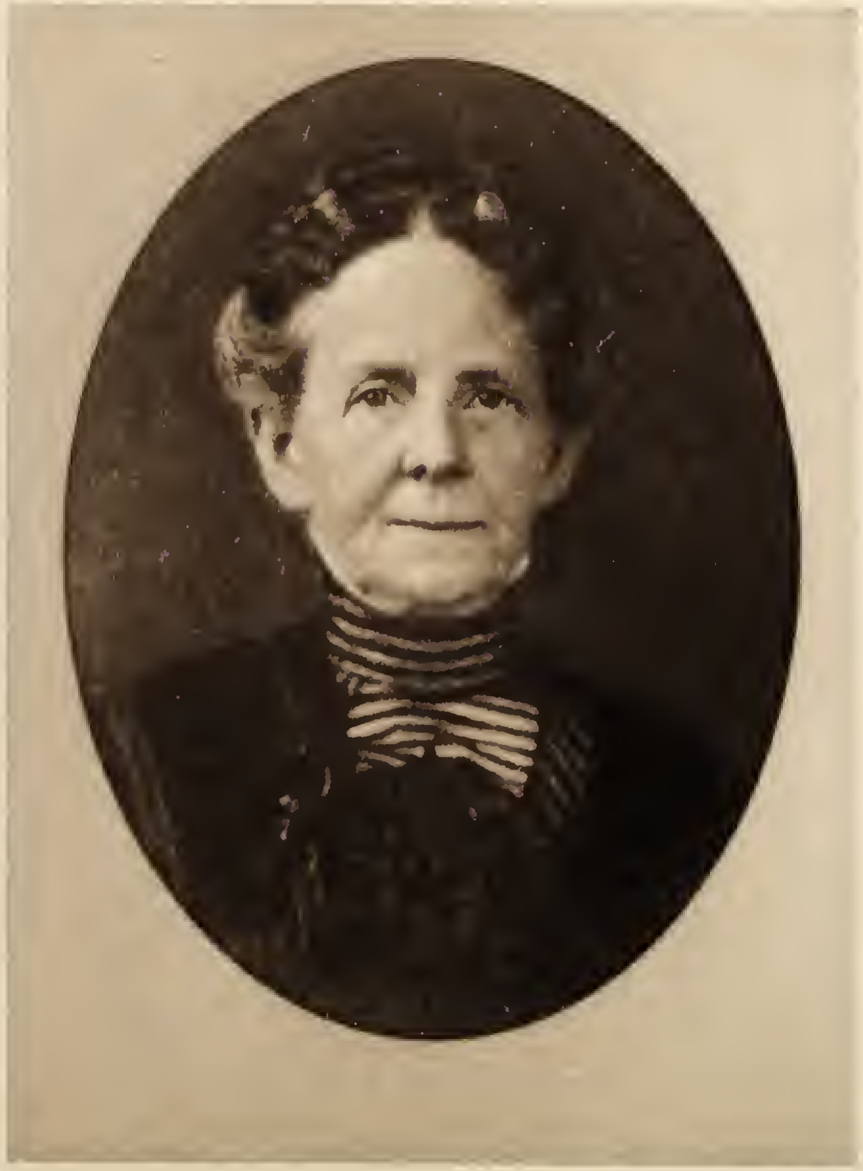
Of all the many attractive features of St. Augustine, perhaps the one of greatest historic interest was Fort Marion, a short distance outside the city gates. Its grim external aspect was such as to suggest the olden days of Feudalism. It was located on a small prominence overlooking the city and the ocean, and was constructed of Coquina stone. It presented a massive forbidding appearance, and would seem able to have withstood any attack in former years. The walls were high and extremely thick. It was almost square, with formidable bastions, each presenting two flanks to defend the adjacent curtains of the fortification, and also presenting the sides of a salient acute angle to protect the outworks beyond the ramparts. Thus all possible approaches for attack were brought under the guns of the fortress. There was a sentry box at three of the outer angles and a high watch tower in the fourth angle. The fort was surrounded by a deep and very wide moat from which the walls seemed impossible of access. Across the moat from the main entrance was the barbican, which was to provide an outer gate of defense upon approach from the town. Across the moat there had been the drawbridge, and the portcullis over the sally-port. Enclosed by the walls was a courtyard, and in connection with this were numerous entrances to the various rooms upon the ground floor of the fortress. Guides were obtained who conducted the party to the several rooms and explained in detail their purposes and history. Here was inspected the chapel, with its altar and niches, as well as the barred window into the chamber for condemned prisoners, through which opening the captive could witness and hear the ceremony of the final Mass and yet not enter and claim the right of sanctuary. There was seen the torture chamber, containing some of the instruments with which punishment was inflicted and confessions obtained. From the vivid descriptions of the guide, some idea was formed as to the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition. Here was viewed the spot where prisoners were shackled and left to starve, after being compelled to suffer the extreme torture so mercilessly inflicted. In another portion was the dark narrow cell in which Osceola, the Seminole Chief, was confined, the only entrance of light or air being through a contracted aperture eighteen feet from the floor. After being captured under a flag of truce, he was compelled to remain a prisoner of the United States until his death.

A conspicuous architectural feature as seen from the court was the arch without keystone formed by the stairway leading upward, and midway turning at right angle to reach the roof, which was forty feet in width. From the courtyard, descent was made to the broad terreplein, where were placed in the embattlements the heavy guns to defend the fortification on all sides. The visit as a whole was full of interest, in showing the resources for warfare and defense two hundred years ago, and the cruelties and inhumanities that had been perpetrated within the walls. Through an enlivened imagination, a better realization was permitted of the customs and primitive conditions of former years.

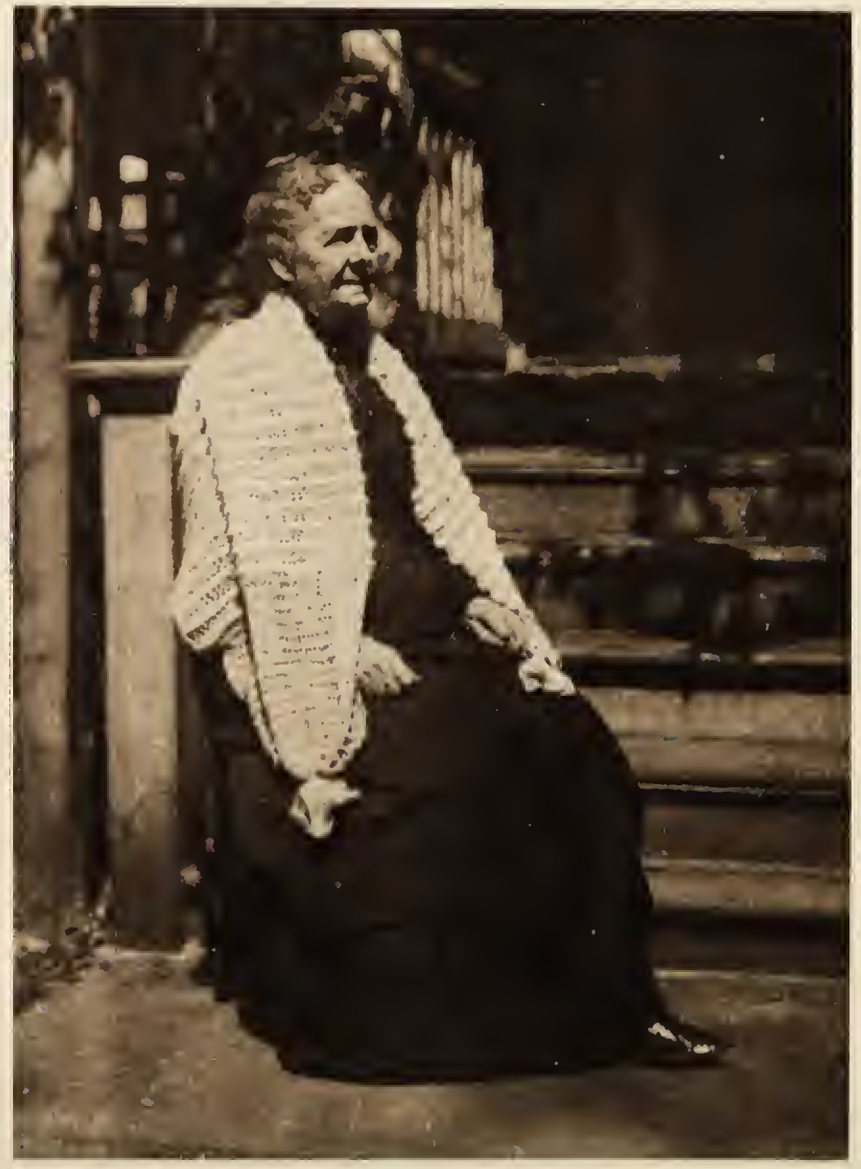
Across the St. John's River from Jacksonville, visits were made to the ostrich farm, where these mighty birds were seen with wondering eyes. Interest was found at the race course, along which their amazing speed was exhibited. Not far away was found a large collection of alligators of all sizes and ages. None of these were of an engaging appearance, and a respectful distance was maintained, but the description of these reptiles and their habits by the attendant was listened to with all the interest expected of tourists.

The ''Giant Oak'' was also an object of curious observation in South Jacksonville. On many occasions, leisurely, drives were taken through the poorer sections of Jacksonville and into those outskirts of the city inhabited chiefly by the Negroes, in order to obtain some information as to their conditions of living. Children of all ages were exceedingly numerous in the streets and byways. They were invariably happy and full of mirth, if nothing else, despite a noticeable deficiency of attire. With their faces wreathed in expansive smiles, their hair in rebellious tufts, their big eyes restless and alert, they displayed, among other things, an assured indifference to the destitution about them. It was a novel sight to observe the little pickaninnies trudging along by the roadside with their arms literally full of fagots, which they had gathered in their search for fuel and were carrying to their homes. Even the very young would toddle along with but a few small sticks in their hands. Many of the older people were met daily driving a donkey, in a tumble-down wagon filled with driftwood or branches, that they had obtained in the outlying regions. This seemed to be a useful and profitable occupation, for large numbers were so engaged, and the supply of this kind of fuel must have been quite abundant.

In the latter part of the winter, when the country was stirred to the depths by war possibilities for the United States, on account of Germany's provocations, it was pleasant to drive to the park where the throngs of people



Harriott Cheney Bonney
at age 66



Harriott Cheney Bonney
at age 82

would listen to the music, consisting chiefly of patriotic airs, furnished by the excellent band. This would arouse the utmost enthusiasm, all the visitors from the North or South arising and listening with uncovered heads. The tall soldiers' monument in the center of the park, with the statue of the Confederate standing upon a lofty granite pedestal gazing upon this assemblage, added a decided background of sentiment.

The return to Denver was made on the day that war was formally declared by the United States. The stay in Jacksonville had been exceedingly pleasant, and regret was expressed that the sojourn in the Sunny South could not have been prolonged. Nearly three years were to elapse before a return visit to Florida was permitted. During this period at home the disabilities of the mother, incident to advancing years had become sadly more apparent. The encroachments of age made steady progress. Although her mental condition remained as alert as ever, there had taken place a gradual lessening of physical strength. Her impairment of vigor, while definitely noticeable, was not sufficient to prevent her undertaking another journey to Florida with confidence and joyful anticipation. A large, comfortable, furnished house had been secured for the winter at Ortega, a very attractive suburb of Jacksonville, on the St. John's River. The entire family, accompanied by Mrs. Helen Barrow, were prepared for a period of rest and quiet, in a more or less secluded home five miles from the city. The house was situated directly upon the bank of the river, which at that point was three miles in width. The yard was large and contained many pine trees. Upon sunny, warm days it was pleasant to sit in the open space and watch the bird life, the passing boats, or the autos on their way to or from Orange Park and Jacksonville. Motoring was no less pleasant than during the former winter in Florida, but the rides were necessarily of shorter duration. No longer was it considered well for her to attempt the drive to St. Augustine or Fernandina, but there were many attractions at less distant places. Atlantic Beach was often visited, although the hotel had been destroyed by fire, also occasional journeys were made to Green Cove Springs. The ride along the St. John's to Orange Park was most enjoyable. Many visits were made to the almost abandoned army camp, but a few miles from the home. Here much interest was afforded by the sight of the airplanes maneuvering over the aviation field, and the hydroplanes skimming over and on the water of the St. John's River.

Jacksonville was found to have increased substantially in size and commercial activity in the few years since the previous visit. With the revival of business as a result of the war demands, there was a general air of prosperity with rising values of real estate and an increasing flow of capital to the state. The hotels were quite unable to accommodate the tourists, many of whom were forced to continue southward to other localities.

A most gratifying feature of the winter sojourn was the close proximity of a friend of many years from Denver, Mr. Daniel Tears, who with his family were spending the season at St. Augustine. The valued friendship was renewed with Rev. Mr. Shields, rector of the Episcopal Church at Jacksonville, his charming wife, and their most kind and courteous son. During the two seasons in Florida opportunity was afforded upon occasion to meet several old friends or relatives from New England. A visit from her nephew, Herbert Swan of Boston, the grandson of her oldest brother Oren, was particularly enjoyed. A sojourn of several weeks in Jacksonville by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Standart of Denver, was an additional pleasure to her.

The opportunity to secure again a wide variety of fish, whenever desired, was greatly appreciated. These were brought to the wharves daily in fishing boats and packed for Northern shipment. By going directly to one of these shipping establishments, a choice supply was always easily obtainable. The delicious oranges and grapefruit were also most acceptable additions to the table. Squab was plentiful at all times, being in supply from a near by "squab farm," and became a staple article of diet. Quail were sometimes offered for sale and were duly appreciated as unusual delicacies. There were many kinds of birds to be seen in the nearby trees, and at night their peculiar notes from the adjacent woods would sound strangely interesting to Western ears, unaccustomed to such nocturnal calls. The winter in Florida was one long to be remembered because of the many pleasant experiences and associations, all of which are fondly recalled, but which are now impossible of recurrence. That it was permitted to spend these happy months with dear ones under the conditions that have been described was to all a cause for profound gratitude.

The change to the lower altitude and the warm sunny climate proved again to be advantageous for her, and in the spring she returned in much better condition to her Denver home.

This was the last visit made away from Colorado, for as her physical infirmities developed in later years, she found it easier to remain quiet and enjoy the ease and comfort of her home.

CHAPTER XVII

THE WORLD WAR

With the outbreak of the Great War, Harriott Cheney Bonney admired greatly the personal efforts of President Wilson to maintain a firm, neutral position for the United States. While not in entire sympathy with the professions of political faith so clearly and forcibly expounded by him, she was definitely impressed by the lofty sentiments to which he gave expression. Visualizing himself as the actual and responsible head of the government, he conceived it to be his duty and privilege to assume personal control of legislative problems and to institute measures of reform that would elevate the social and political status of the American people. Inspired by these ideals, he had proclaimed in gifted language his exalted aspiration to aid in the creation of a "New Freedom." His genius in organization and administration was to be dedicated to the betterment of the common classes. His superb mental ability enabled him, without counsel or suggestion from others, to think deeply upon the issues presented, and to disclose his decisions and purposes in words of classic charm and appeal. His views and intentions were clearly conveyed to the public through the medium of forceful, faultless English. There was no evidence of indecision or drifting in the announcement of his policies. Thus it was but natural that in the very beginning of his administration, a favorable impression had been received in numerous abodes as to his high ideals and peculiar fitness for office. In the Denver home his clarion cry for purity in politics, elevation of purpose, increased efficiency of governmental functions, with just protection of capital and labor, met with sympathetic response. To the mother there came the anticipation of much practical good to result from the advent of the ''Schoolmaster'' in politics. His initial attitude of ''watchful waiting'' in Mexico despite great provocation, which culminated with the arrest of American sailors at Tampico, and his later display of armed force at Vera Cruz, resulting in the death of several U. S. Marines, while regarded by many as a distinctly vacillating policy, elicited from her no word of criticism or reproach. She appreciated to some extent the difficulties of his situation, the responsibilities involved, and the patriotic determination to uphold the National honor, without plunging the United States into war with a weaker, highly disturbed adjoining country. How correct was her judgment has been shown by the subsequent facts of history. She was not prepared to form an opinion as to the intrinsic value of the Federal Reserve Act prompted by him personally and by his colleagues, which excited at that time a real tempest of criticism and scorn among able, highly respected bankers and economists. She had confidence in President Wilson, and believed that such an effort might prove constructive, although disclaiming any formulated view as to its manner of operation. She lived to see its beneficent protecting influence in the promotion of prosperity, and in its maintenance of financial equilibrium, as one of the greatest achievements of his or any other administration.

During the entire period of the struggle, even before the entrance of the United States into the conflict, the course of events in Europe was followed with the keenest interest. From the beginning, her support was strongly given to the Allies, being particularly outspoken in favor of France and Belgium. The entrance of England into the contest, as a result of the violation of Belgium's soil, was hailed with real satisfaction. The onward sweep of the German Army through Belgium and its irresistible progress into France caused her deep apprehension. It was hard to believe that Germany had prepared for a war of conquest, had resisted the combined diplomatic efforts of other great European powers in behalf of peace, and had seized upon this opportunity, in the midst of Serbia's humiliation and Austria's intolerance, to institute the fulfillment of her carefully prepared plans. The early developments of the frightful catastrophe were watched with unspeakable amazement and horror, and soon there were entertained distinct forebodings of an impending involvement of the United States.

She saw much to admire in President Wilson as an intellectual, an idealist and patriot, but she could not avoid the thought that for the great exigencies of the period, regardless of party politics, perhaps a character of different type could exert greater influence in the sadly troubled world. Sympathy, however, was expressed for his patient effort to avert the danger of our entrance into the war on either side, and with his evident intention to preserve American rights. Protests to England for interference with our commerce were followed by strong representations to Germany, that the President would hold that country to a "strict accountability" for any loss of American lives through the operations of the merciless submarine. Yet the depredations of this branch of the German offensive continued to increase, and American lives were lost and American ships were destroyed. Upon the sinking of the *Lusitania* with great destruction of life, and when an almost overwhelming sentiment had been awakened in some parts of the country for an immediate declaration of war against Germany, some dismay was apparent because of his continued resort to diplomacy and his much discussed announcement that "we are too proud to fight." Thus the impression was created in Germany that the United States would not offer armed resistance to further molestations of this character, and submarine activity continued unrestricted. It was impossible to disregard his exalted efforts for "peace with honor," but grave doubts were entertained as to the practical results of his persistent policy of avoiding interference in the world-wide struggle. Yet she refused to be influenced by the clamor for war and the violent adverse comments upon the President's recourse to diplomacy. "He kept us out of war" appealed to her as to many others. Nevertheless, her support in 1916 was for the Republican candidate, Charles E. Hughes, and her disappointment was genuine at the result of the election.

Later, when the contents of the Zimmerman letter were made known to the administration, revealing the designs of Germany to involve this country in war with Mexico, and when general public sentiment throughout the land no longer would tolerate the passive attitude of the government, it was apparent to President Wilson that patience had surely ceased to be a virtue. The decision once made, and war then formally declared, who can say that Wilson did not enter into the struggle with all the vigor and patriotic ardor that was in his soul. He displayed the utmost ability and resourcefulness. The entire country was inspired by his example of ceaseless energy and practical efficiency. He scorned the suggestions of nearly all advisors, and upon his own initiative proceeded with the general preparations for war upon a vast and comprehensive scale. His appointments were excellent as a rule, and it was soon evident that this country was taking steps not for a minor inconsequential participation in the war, but for an immense all-powerful offensive to make the "world safe for Democracy." All the unlimited resources of the United States in men, money, munitions of warfare, clothing, food and other military necessities were poured without stint into the rapidly depleting stores of the Allied Powers. It was not long before the public came to a full realization of the enormous capacity for accomplishment in this tireless leader, who enthused the country and the world by the intensity of his patriotic zeal, by his efficiency as an Executive, and by the loftiness of his ideals. His hesitation and procrastination had disappeared. The college president, the visionary and the diplomat, had been transformed into the aggressive, dominating autocrat, whose sole purpose was to secure peace for the world through relentless war, but as a confessed ideal, "peace without victory." It was at times somewhat difficult to comprehend fully the real significance of his public professions as to the conduct of the war, and the ultimate conclusion of his avowed purposes for the restoration of right and elevation of mankind. That he rightfully considered himself as dedicated to lead in a mighty crusade, like the warriors of old, to redress awful grievances against civilization, and to redeem the world from the ravages of lust, greed, hatred and oppression, there was no doubt. Neither could it be questioned that in the arduous supreme effort, in which he enlisted so faithfully, he was prepared to continue the struggle until his aims were attained, even though the greatest personal sacrifice be inflicted.

The difficulties of the small English Expeditionary Force, under Lord French, were well understood. The sagacious leadership of General Joffre was appreciated, but the success of General Foch at the Battle of the Marne, the turning back of the German forces under General Von Kluch, and the defense of Paris by General Gallieni were heartily applauded. The early hopes of ultimate success for the English Army were largely founded upon Lord Kitchener, and his tragic loss, upon the *Hampshire*, was deeply deplored. She afterwards learned, from sources which seemed to be authoritative, of some of the details responsible for the destruction of this ship with all on board. According to the information received, a lady of German parentage, but born in America, after the death of her husband became the wife of a distinguished English officer. She was reported to have given a dinner to a few officers of high degree, and learned that Lord Kitchener was to sail on a given night to a certain destination. After his death, efforts to trace the source of advance information given to the enemy directed suspicion to her as the only individual capable of disclosing the secret. Upon being accused, she accepted a dreadful alternative and very soon was found dead. Although not generally known, this rumor was one of the many topics of discussion. It is, of course, impossible to mention names in this connection, and a book dealing with the subject at the time was quickly suppressed. It is to be hoped that the reported occurrence was without foundation in fact.

The varied fortunes of the war were eagerly reviewed each day, and not only were they the engrossing thoughts of her mind, but represented also a never neglected fund of family conversation. She was shocked at the atrocities in Belgium and in France and upon the sea. She was depressed to a degree over the disaster at Gallipoli, but sustained by the gallant defense at Verdun. The dauntless courage of Cardinal Mercier and his devout spirituality were most inspiring. The strength of character and great military capacity of Earl Haig were recognized, but the appointment of General Foch as Generalissimo of the Allied Armies increased confidence in ultimate success.

The frightful loss of human life, the terrible suffering of the soldiers and of the inhabitants of invaded France and Belgium, were to her inconceivable in our state of modern civilization. To the unspeakable horrors of war between the contending forces were added clearly in her mind the difficulties of maintaining our position of assumed neutrality, and the ever present likelihood of our becoming actively involved.

When this actually took place, long after the sinking of the *Lusitania*, and after the almost interminable duration of trench warfare along the Western front, and when disaster seemed imminent to the French, British and Belgian armies, she reconciled herself to the belief that we could not in honor further delay our active participation in the struggle. From now on she became even more intensely partisan and was eager to aid in every possible way in her enfeebled condition. She bought Liberty Bonds of every issue, and subscribed to the Red Cross Fund. But more than this, she worked diligently each day and practically without ceasing, in knitting socks, sweaters, and other articles of woolen apparel for the soldiers. Her workmanship was of the very highest quality, many of the socks made by her being reserved by the Red Cross Association as models for others to follow. She soon received the Red Cross Medal for devoting seven hundred hours of labor to the cause, but she continued in her knitting without any lessening of her enthusiasm. Her interest in her work was so great that she even felt unhappy that Sunday should cause an interruption of her daily task. On that day she would invariably look forward to the coming Monday, when she might resume her self-imposed toil in behalf of the soldiers of her country. At one time it became rather a serious question with her, if she should not overcome her scruples about working upon the Sabbath day. She consulted the pastor of her church about this matter, and was told that if her conscience prompted her to perform this duty upon Sunday it was right for her to do so. Although receiving such authorized sanction, she nevertheless could not quite reconcile herself to such a departure from early New England training and tradition.

The conduct of the American troops, under the wise command of General Pershing, won her ardent admiration. She would listen for the bombs and ringing of the city bells denoting American victories, and await with avidity the issue of extras for the first reports of our successes. With the publication of casualty reports, her sympathy for stricken families, who had given dear ones for their country, was most profound. When the Armistice was signed, she was taken to the business section of the city in her car to see the rejoicing crowds, and entered heartily into the spirit of thanksgiving.

It has seemed permissible to recount briefly her thoughts and emotions and experiences during this remarkable period, for her mental faculties were unimpaired at that critical time in the world's history, and a review of her life in its first declining stages must include the essential phases of the conflict that so vitally interested her.

Like many other people in this country, she could not quite appreciate the position of Colonel House, or comprehend just why it was necessary that the personal representative of the President, clothed as he was with so much influence and authority, should have no recognized official position in the government. Neither could she quite understand why President Wilson should deem it necessary to go in person to Europe, an act unprecedented in the history of the country, when there were so many men of unusual experience and attainments who could have represented the American people with honor and success. Lofty and sincere as were his aspirations for the terms of peace with justice for all nations, and spectacular as were his efforts to accomplish a satisfactory result even at great personal sacrifice, it was felt that, by nature and previous experience, he was ill-equipped to compete with such masters of strategy as Clemenceau and Lloyd George. After his return to this country, and the stern refusal of the Senate to accept his cherished hopes in regard to the League of Nations, she felt for him a profound sympathy, which was accentuated further by his physical breakdown. This was intensified by his later months of suffering and disappointment.

CHAPTER XVIII

LAST YEARS OF HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY

During the last twelve years of her life there developed slowly, and one by one, certain changes in her physical condition that showed all too plainly the irresistible decline incident to increasing age. In the spring of 1916, her attention was directed to one of the toes of her right foot. She complained of some pain in the toe, and almost immediately there were noticed small irregular areas of dark bluish discoloration which persisted. This was feared at first to be of a gangrenous nature, but later disclosure proved otherwise. After some months the toe was removed by Dr. Leonard Freeman at St. Joseph's Hospital and, upon microscopic examination of the removed tissue, the condition was found to be malignant. The operation was a great shock to her, and she was compelled to remain in the hospital for several weeks. Her subsequent convalescence was necessarily slow, and much apprehension was entertained lest a progressive decline might ensue. While at the hospital she was tenderly cared for by her nurse, Miss McAnelly, who proved a great source of comfort to her. After her return to the home she continued to improve in every way, her gain in strength being such as to suggest the wisdom of her going to a warmer climate for a few months where she could be in the open air, and reasonably hope for further progress. That the sojourn in Florida that winter was a happy and profitable one to her was the cause of genuine thanksgiving.

Upon her return to Denver in the spring of 1917, her condition was excellent and her immediate future encouraging. During the summer, to the immense gratification of her family and friends, she made further improvement. Her nurse, Miss McAnelly, remained with her until fall, at which time her niece, Miss Fannie Lord, the daughter of her deceased sister, Ruth Elizabeth, came from Massachusetts to spend the winter with her and to afford her the companionship of a beloved relative. There was thus permitted the chance for daily talks with a near one of her immediate family and for reminiscences concerning the old days in New England. This provided entertainment and diversion for her during the winter evenings, as a frequent substitute for the discussion of news from the front. In the spring of 1918, Mrs. Ward B. Pershing, a trained nurse, the sister-in-law of General Pershing, came to live with her for a time and became a most welcome and valued companion. Upon leaving to accept a position at the Children's Hospital, her place was taken in the household by Mrs. Helen Barrow, who had served long and faithfully in an important position at the Oakes Home in Denver. She became at once a most attentive and capable companion and soon a devoted friend. She remained in constant attendance until forced to leave on account of her own health in the summer of 1927, when she was removed to St. Joseph's Hospital where she died in the spring of 1928. The value of her faithful service and devoted care during a period of nine years is beyond all expression.

In October, 1918, the family moved into another home recently purchased and extensively remodeled. It was so arranged as to provide for her a suite of sunny front rooms where she could be by herself, if desired, and entertain her friends. Throughout the following year she remained in fairly good health, was in excellent spirits, enjoyed her home and friends, and was actively interested in all that was transpiring in the nation and the state of Colorado.

Upon her return to Denver after her second visit in Florida, she continued to gain in strength and weight and entered into a real enjoyment of her quiet mode of living. She still maintained an interest in public affairs and followed closely in the daily press the course of political developments and current events. She lamented greatly the death of President Harding and was inexpressibly shocked over the scandals in which a few members of his cabinet were involved. A degree of compensation for this was found in the exalted standing of the other members. In addition to the conspicuous ability of such men as Secretary Hughes and Secretary Mellon, satisfaction was found in the recognition given to a citizen of Colorado, Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior. From the first, she had for President Coolidge the deepest respect and abiding confidence. His conduct of affairs throughout the entire duration of his public career, and especially as President of the United States, afforded her the deepest satisfaction, with unqualified admiration for his character and ability. That the country prospered under his capable administration was for her a cause for much gratification. She appreciated his eminent talents and the sagacity and patriotic service of some of his cabinet members. To their wise counsels and practical aid she attributed a just proportion of his successful and efficient direction of affairs, but President Coolidge was regarded as a leader and statesman of very unusual ability.

During the remaining years of her life she drove frequently around the city, through the various parks and to surrounding towns, but rarely for long distances. She enjoyed particularly the country and mountain drives. She was glad to see the farming operations, the live stock and the growing crops. On many occasions she watched from the automobile military parades, especially upon Memorial days. To see Colonel Lindbergh was a real pleasure to her. She visited frequently the flying fields, the airships being a continuous source of wonderment to her. At home she spent much time with her books, sometimes reading by herself, and often having her nurse read aloud to her. She enjoyed much the visits of neighbors and friends. The companionship of her nurses was always helpful and pleasing. She derived the greatest satisfaction from the devoted attentions of her daughter, who was always unremitting in her solicitude and care for her welfare and happiness. At all times she was most considerate and thoughtful of her mother's comfort, and to Mrs. Jessie Ellwood Bonney especially is due the credit and honor of making the last years those of peace and contentment. As a result of her practical suggestions, the suite of rooms occupied by the parent were so arranged as to provide for the most minute details of comfort and cheer. The rooms were planned in accordance with her carefully considered judgment, and finished only upon the approval of the one who was to occupy them. The furnishing of the rooms was strictly in compliance with the wishes and taste of the mother, who was to dwell therein for her remaining years. A conspicuous feature of the sitting room was a beautiful mahogany lowboy, with maple inlay, given to her mother, Abigail Morrison, by her mother's father, Jonathan Morrison of Sanbornton, N. H., before she was married. Another valued piece of furniture was a solid mahogany table which belonged to her parents in Ashland, and upon which had rested her father's casket at the funeral services in July, 1875. There was a very old genuine Windsor chair given to her husband in Manchester by a grateful patient in 1874. In addition there were some comfortable old-fashioned chairs formerly in her parlor at Manchester, a very fine "Aurora," given to her and her husband by her brother Person, Christmas, 1875, a marble clock which had been in the family a long time, and a large mirror that had belonged many years before to her deceased sister, Ruth Elizabeth

(Mrs. Joseph Lord). There were displayed the pictures of her parents and of her brothers. There was a large oriental rug given by her son in 1898, and also a writing desk and bookcase for her personal use. There were lamps and pictures, all of which had a pleasant association of olden times. Not the least of her treasures were two brass candlesticks upon her mantel, the taller one having been owned by her father when a child, and the other, which was somewhat shorter, having belonged to the mother of her husband, Calvin F. Bonney.

In her bedroom was hung a large portrait of her husband. The furniture was of black walnut, the same used by them in Manchester. The bedstead always used was the one upon which her husband expired. The Bokhara rug was purchased by her son in 1894, and the pictures were cherished not because of their value, but as being reminders of her earlier years. Her private sun room, communicating with her bedroom, was completely enclosed in glass, and always comfortable with hot water heating, but she greatly preferred to be with the old furniture and the pictures of her dear ones who had gone.

While at home with one or two nurses, she manifested the greatest interest in the several automobile trips of her son and daughter to various parts of the country.

The visits to New England to see the near relatives and old acquaintances gratified her exceedingly, and she was most eager to learn the fullest particulars about them. She was kept informed each day by telegram and letter of their progress from place to place, and derived much satisfaction from tracing their daily course upon the large map at her disposal. She was keenly interested in the reports of the sights and experiences in each new place visited, especially those in the Pacific Northwest, British Columbia, Quebec, Montreal and, most of all, Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts. The letters, picture cards and illustrated pamphlets were studied with unrestrained pleasure.

During their absence and at other times she was given devoted attention by Dr. Norbert H. Knoch, Dr. Cyrus L. Pershing, Dr. James J. Waring, Dr. Lorenz W. Frank, Dr. James A. Philpott and Dr. Edgar F. Conant.

As her eyesight became increasingly impaired, her reading became restricted to a corresponding extent. At no time was she denied, however, the enjoyment of reading the *Granite State Free Press*, the paper formerly owned by her brother Elias, and now published by his grandson, Richard Kelley, and the *Sanford Tribune*, containing weekly news of the Cornish people. She discontinued the *Outlook*, as she did not like its tone some years after the death of its distinguished and able editor, Rev. Lyman Abbott. She found much entertainment in the frequent use of her radio set. She derived comfort each Sunday morning by listening to the sermons, which were broadcast in turn from the various pulpits. At first all were listened to with equal satisfaction, but she later recognized what were, to her, real differences in the capability and spirituality of the officiating clergyman, heard but unseen. She was quick to shut off the receiving set if the sermon did not suit her, and would not again be persuaded to "listen in" when the offending divine was to preach. Any approach to flippancy or lack of sincere religious fervor in the pulpit was displeasing. It was not the eloquence of the sermon or the soundness of reasoning that attracted her as much as the sincerity of appeal, the spirit of humility and devotion to righteousness. She was keen to detect by the selection of the text, the spoken word and even sometimes by the inflection of the voice, whether it was the Word of God which was being preached or an irreverent discourse to catch the fancy of those renting the pews. Her discrimination was almost intuitive and never unfair. To one who is certainly incapable of judging as to their preaching capacities, but who has been permitted to observe the spiritual and humanitarian lives of a few, and has become somewhat familiar with the characteristics and activities of others, it would seem that her conclusions formed over the radio were correct and well sustained. To her it was the preaching of Christ and His teachings that was to be desired rather than pleasing phrases, epigrammatic sentences, or entertaining discourses upon subjects not discussed from the pulpit in her day. She was always sympathetic in the cause of the oppressed or unfortunate, and was ready to contribute freely to worthy charities. Among her papers after her death were found receipts showing contributions to the distressed peasantry of Russia, concerning which she had never spoken.

With her lessened opportunity for reading, she devoted much time to cross word puzzles and astonished all by the amazing alertness of her mind. These were invariably done correctly and with dispatch. The scope of her vocabulary rendered this occupation an edifying and pleasing diversion. It certainly rendered pleasant and profitable many a weary hour. To sit by her windows and watch the passing vehicles was another source of interest, and there was but little that escaped her attention, either on the street or in the neighborhood.

A nurse was present with her at all times, not merely to give any needed attention, but especially to provide a congenial companionship in the absence of her immediate family. These were selected with this purpose in mind and she always found them exceedingly helpful and solicitous for her comfort and happiness. She was also much gratified to have the company of Miss Bessie A. Lyon, Miss Mary E. Curley, and Miss Jule Ahern, who most kindly endeavored to lessen her loneliness whenever possible for them to do so.

Upon the sickness of her beloved companion, Mrs. Barrow, she was attended faithfully by devoted nurses who were glad to minister to her every comfort, and to all of whom she was profoundly grateful. They were, in turn, Miss Dorothy E. Dillon, Miss Estelle Nugent, Miss Mary E. Curley, Miss Mary E. Sullivan, Miss Byrd Hannigan and Miss Mildred Darte. Miss Hannigan and Miss Darte were with her to the end of her life, and were not only sincerely attached to her, but rendered her last days as free from suffering as was humanly possible.

In the latter part of 1926 she began to lose weight and strength. She developed at the same time a glandular enlargement in the left groin. On December 29 of that year she was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital, and the glandular mass was removed by Dr. Freeman. The tissues were found again to be of malignant nature. Her convalescence, as might be expected was very slow and disappointing, but she finally exhibited a substantial improvement which lasted for nearly a year. In January, 1928, she became short of breath and complained of pain in the left chest. Upon examination, a collection of fluid was found in the left pleural cavity. This was removed through an aspirating needle by her son, February 5, 1928, and was found to be bloody in character, confirming the fears entertained of an extension of her old malignant affection. Fortunately the fluid did not recur, and she experienced much relief from its removal, but continued to decline in her general strength.

Shortly afterwards she commented frequently upon her increasing weakness and manifested a complete realization of her unfavorable condition. In July, 1928, she expressed a desire to make some change in her will. It was found that this had been executed May 7, 1895, drawn by Mr. Orville Dines, and had never been changed. In view of the many developments that had taken place since that time, she was quite desirous of modifying its provisions and, at her request, a codicil, prepared by Mr. Gerald Hughes, was added.

Some months following this, she began to manifest a slight impairment of memory. She became somewhat childish and apprehensive. She was as a rule, however, quite alert, and at all times interested in national affairs, and was much concerned over the laconic statement of President Coolidge, that "he did not choose to run." She followed, as well as her strength and mentality would permit, the course of the two national political conventions that summer, and was gratified appreciably at the nomination of President Hoover. She did not entirely approve of the opening speech of Mr. Claude Bowers at the Democratic Convention at Houston, Texas, as being too severely critical of the Republican party and as too belligerent for such a gathering of statesmen, but nevertheless regarded it as a powerful effort. The strong, able acceptance speech of President Hoover was much appreciated, for of him she had highly approved, while a member of President Wilson's cabinet. She was also interested and impressed by the force and dignity of the acceptance speech of Governor Smith. His popularity, integrity and marked capacity for leadership were recognized. During the course of the campaign she listened to many of the speeches by eloquent orators, but became easily tired if of long duration. She was particularly enthused by the wonderful oratory and logic of Mr. Charles Evans Hughes, now the honored Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, formerly Governor of the State of New York, later an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and regarded by many as the most distinguished lawyer in our country. She also appreciated the dignity and character exemplified in the speeches of Senator Robinson and Senator Curtis, then Vice-Presidential candidates of their respective parties. She heard with pleasure the brilliant speeches of Senator Borah, and approved greatly the sturdy, sincere support of Senator Brookhart for Mr. Hoover. Had she lived to witness their change of attitude, her sorrow would have been great. Upon the receipt of the returns upon election night, she was visibly gratified and reassured as to the future stability and prosperity of the country.

During her last years in Denver, she derived much happiness from several visits of a few weeks duration by her niece, Miss Helen C. Smith, who since has married Captain William Van Woert of Albany, New York.

CHAPTER XIX

DEATH OF HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY

In the late fall of 1928 there developed signs of a rapidly progressive decline. With increasing physical weakness, a further deterioration of her mental powers was noted. She became perceptibly timid and was uneasy if left alone even for a few moments. There was at all times some one with her to comfort and reassure. Two nurses were in attendance, one at her bedside by day and one by night.

Upon Christmas morning, 1929, her presents were brought to her, laid upon her bed, and opened one by one. She was pleased with each one and looked them over again and again. She exhibited almost a childlike pleasure in the thought that she had been remembered by so many friends. The size of the gift, large or small, was apparently of no consequence in any instance. It was the giver far more than the gift that entered into her consciousness. It was a day of joy and sweet contentment for her, although she grew more tired as it drew to a close.

Early in January it became more apparent that her physical and mental faculties were becoming impaired. She was then confined to her bed at all times. She remained, however, cheerful and happy, and was never known to utter a word of complaint. She was aware that her days were being shortened, but evinced a calm and quiet resignation, having no fears as to what was before her. She had ever a pleasant smile and happy word for those about her. She loved to think and talk of events that took place in her childhood. She often spoke of her parents and of her brothers and sisters. The schoolmates and young associates of her early life were in her mind each day. She called frequently for old letters, photographs and keepsakes of long ago, and when these were brought to her bed she looked at them fondly and tenderly. She read repeatedly a collection of old newspaper clippings about her family which she had preserved for many years. She spoke with quiet dignity of her approaching end and gave instructions as to the disposal of some of her personal effects. She desired that her near relatives and close friends should know that they had been remembered in her last illness. She designated certain things that she wished to be given to various dear ones. She especially directed that one of her nieces should be provided for, but was not told that she had passed away during the same month of January. By degrees her mental faculties became more confused, and she at times fancied that she had seen and talked with her father, mother, brothers and sisters. She spoke of them often and called them by name, and would then repeat what she had seen and heard. At such times her face would assume a radiant expression. It was evident that her mind was ever reverting to the scenes of her youth. An expression of serene joy would pervade her features whenever the cherished memory of her dear ones would return to her.

In moments when the intellect was less clouded, she would express solicitude for those about her, and manifest every consideration for the members of the household. The presence of her daughter in the sick room comforted her. She tried to make the duties of her nurses as easy as possible, for she was much attracted to them both. They were always willing and anxious to add to her comfort in every way. She enquired often for Harold McCammon, the valued friend as well as chauffeur and for his wife, to both of whom she was devoted. "How are Harold and Grace?" was a frequent question. As the days went by, the natural fairness of her skin was intensified by a waxen whiteness which, with increasing emaciation, added to the fragile dainty appearance. When in repose, with her peaceful expression and gentle breathing, she seemed to resemble merely a delicate piece of Dresden china.

Gradually her waking hours became more and more bewildered, until a continuous mild delirium supervened. This, alternating with periods of troubled sleep, characterized by moaning, persisted until the eventual development of profound coma. Her agony was then over, but the spark of life still flickered on for several days, although the labored respiration was purely mechanical. Finally the sound of breathing became fainter and fainter until it ceased altogether. To those by the bedside in the silent chamber it was permitted sadly and tearfully to observe the last inaudible gasps, and to know that a sleep had now come to her, which would know no awakening. At noon, on April 6, 1929, the beautiful spirit took its flight, and an earthly career without blemish was finished. The knowledge that for her pain and sorrow were no more could not lessen the grief and realization of a great loss.

Her life, mercifully spared to the rare fullness of old age, had always borne steadfast testimony to the devoted faith of her fathers. In the long passage of years between the innocence of childhood and the childhood of a later senile period, she had constantly merited the reward that was to be hers in the life to come. When the last message arrived for the release of the imprisoned spirit, full well did she deserve to receive the final benediction of "Well done." Who shall say that she was not bidden to "enter into the joy of thy Lord?"

The entire life of Harriott Cheney Bonney was truly illustrative of the highest type of Christian faith and unswerving devotion to duty. Her personality was most attractive, combining a singular sweetness of disposition with a most alert mentality and strength of character. She was gentle to a degree, but capable of exhibiting a quiet determination if occasion demanded. Her tastes were simple, and her mode of life retiring, but even in comparative seclusion, in her later years, she manifested the keenest interest in the welfare of relatives and friends. One of her leading characteristics was her unselfish love for others. She was not only generous in a practical way to the unfortunate, but she was also highly charitable in her consideration and judgment of others. She was utterly incapable of harsh or unkind criticism. She bore without complaint whatever of life's burdens were placed upon her. No personal sacrifice or labor was too great for the sake of those she loved. She was constantly sustained in hours of trial by an unfaltering trust in Divine guidance.

The funeral rites were observed on Sunday afternoon, April 7, at two P.M., at her home, 1128 Grant Street, Denver. There was a large attendance of those who had been privileged to know her and to love her. The solemn Episcopal service was read most feelingly and impressively by Rev. Frederick W. Oakes, a lifelong friend. A fervent prayer of unusual spirituality was offered by Rev. Hugh S. MacKenzie, pastor of the First Congregational Church, of which she had been a member for many years. No music was needed to touch the hearts of those gathered in mourning and respect. The floral tributes were indeed bountiful, and were so arranged that they could not help accentuating the effect of fragile beauty and peace within the bronze casket. The offerings of flowers were so lavish as to forbid the mention in person of the kind friends, who thus expressed their love and sympathy. Upon the face of the loved one there was an expression of ineffable tranquillity and sweetness. Upon her finger, at her request, was placed, by her son, the ring with three opals given to her by her husband in the days of their early married life.

That night there began the sad journey, with the remains, to Manchester, N. H. The son and daughter were accompanied by Miss Hannigan and Miss Darte, who had ever been most kind and helpful. Through the kindness of Mr. Erwin Tears, a friend of nearly forty years, valued assistance was rendered in Chicago by a representative of the New York Central Railroad, and again by another official of the road at Worcester, Mass., who accompanied the funeral party to its destination at Manchester.

Upon arrival at the station, they were met by a delegation of relatives from various parts of New England, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Cheney and daughter Esther (Mrs. Harry Challis), of Concord, N. H., Mrs. Emma B. Doble, Mrs. George H. Kelley of Lebanon, N. H., Miss Fannie Lord of Newton Highlands, Mass., Miss Helen C. Smith of Boston, now Mrs. William Van Woert of Albany, N. Y., Mrs. May B. Blanchard of Lewiston, Maine, and Miss Mabel Pierce of Newton Highlands, Mass. The remains were taken in charge by the two Wallace brothers, undertakers of Manchester. Simple funeral services were held at their mortuary on the afternoon of April 10, and were attended by some of the old friends of Manchester, who had loved her a half century before in her former home.

A portion of the Episcopal burial service was read by Rev. Richard Dow of Concord, N. H. Again the floral offerings were touchingly expressive of the respect and admiration of those who had known her years ago. As strikingly illustrative of this is mentioned a beautiful tribute with the engraved card attached, "Mrs. Harriott Cheney Bonney Brien," the lady having been named for her, and cherishing her memory to such an extent as to come from Needham, Mass., to attend the services.

At the conclusion of the funeral ceremony at the mortuary, a large number of those in attendance accompanied the relatives to the cemetery. Here the commitment service of the Episcopal Church was read, as all that was mortal of the beloved mother was lowered to its last resting place, beside the body of her husband. After forty-three long years of lonely separation, they were again united in the bosom of earth.

The son remembers the words and music of the old hymn he so often as a child heard them sing together:

"Silently the shades of evening
Gather round my lonely door.
Silently they bring before me,
Faces I shall see no more."

CHAPTER XX

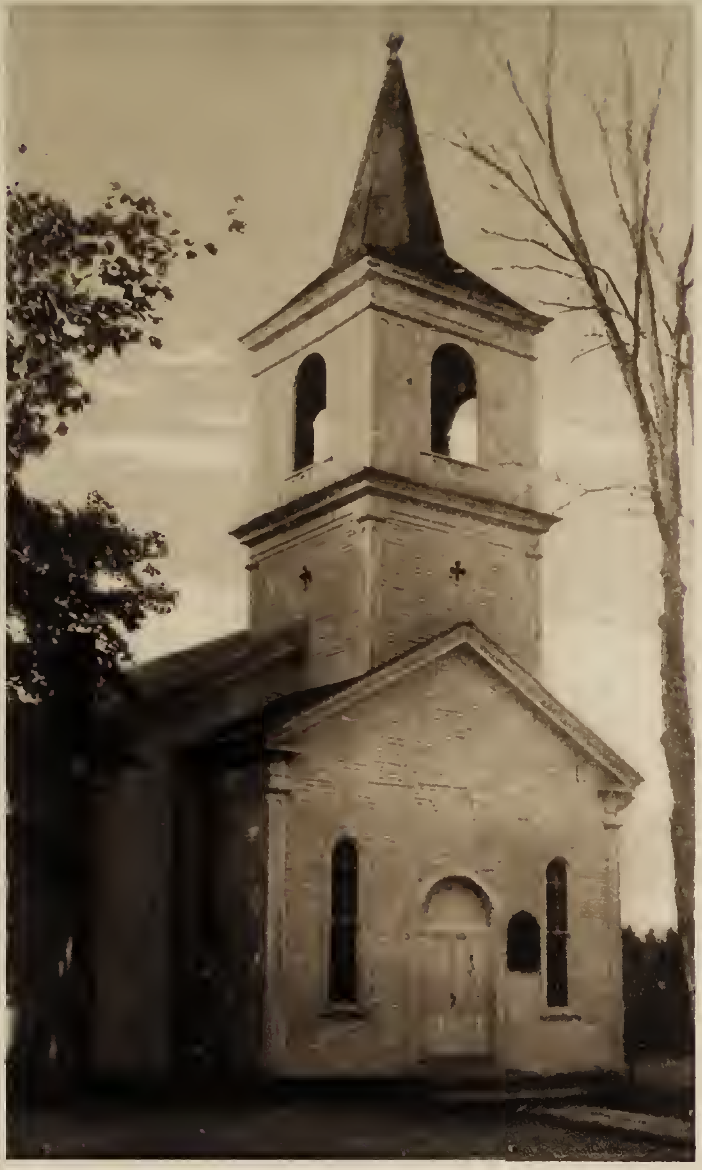
Cornish Schools and Churches

A memorial to individuals is scarcely complete without some reference to the school life and church influence of the community in which they lived. It seems fitting, therefore, in a work of this character, to devote a few pages to a review of the educational and religious institutions of the village, which was incorporated as Francesboro in May, 1791, and as Cornish on February 26, 1794.

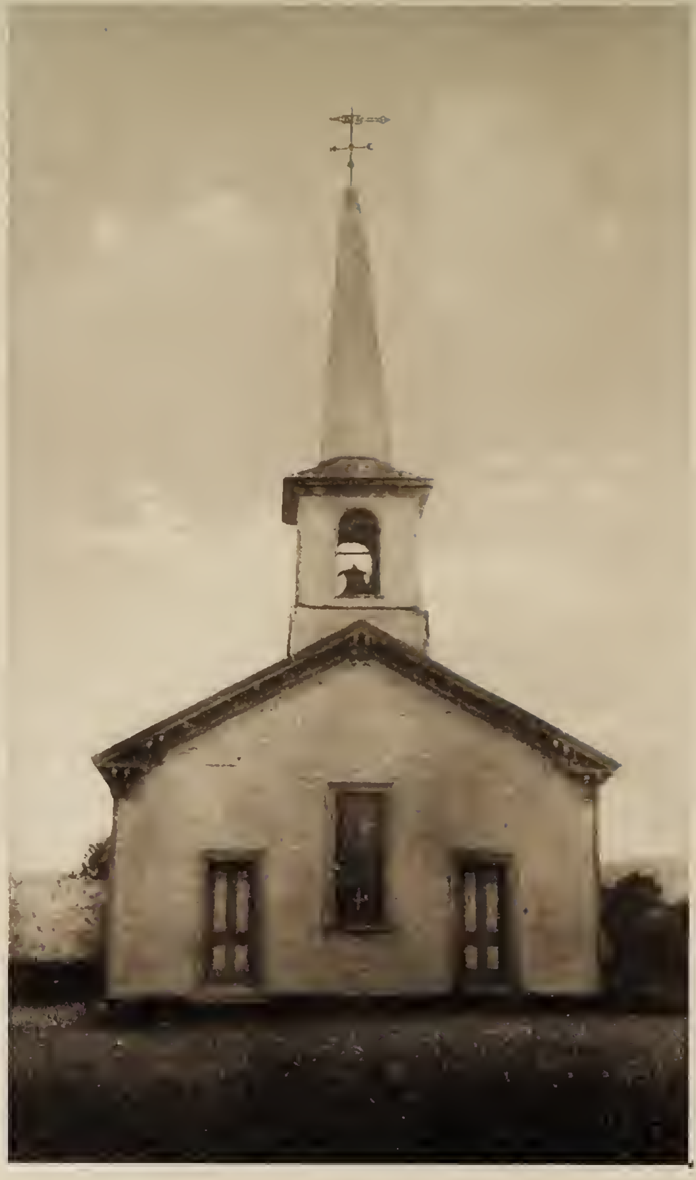
Nearly twenty years ago there took place the first meeting of the Cornish School Association, and on August 10, 1929, the nineteenth annual meeting was held in Pike Memorial Hall. These meetings have been extremely helpful in reviving and maintaining interest in the old associations, and in bringing together each year former residents of Cornish and their friends. Much credit should be given to the efficient secretary, Minnie S. Pike, and to the Historical Committee of the Association, Jennie E. Pike, Jennie M. Woodman, Fannie C. Lincoln, and Benjamin C. Lincoln.

The people of Cornish, who attended the village schools years before, have been signally successful in awakening, even among those at a distance from their home town, a spirit of pride and affection for the companions and scenes of their early days. It is remarkable that in this quiet little village such a devoted attitude on the part of the limited population should be exhibited as to historic features of school life. That such a public interest could be created and continuously maintained indicates clearly the sterling character of the people who have spent their lives amidst these surroundings.

In June, 1913, the Historic Committee of the Cornish



Congregational Church
Cornish, Maine



Church in Paris, Maine
Built 1837

School Association published a most excellent souvenir containing very interesting information about the early schools and churches. According to this little pamphlet, the first school in Cornish was taught in 1789, by Andrew Sherborne, in one of the rooms of the Captain Boynton House. In 1792 another school was taught by Joseph Smith, also in a private home, owned by Mr. Estes and later by Roscoe G. Pease. We find that still another school was conducted by a lady teacher possessed of no qualification except that she could read a little, but very poorly. It is stated that the first schoolhouse was built prior to 1811 and was known as the Guptil Schoolhouse, and that in 1825 it seated over sixty pupils. The teacher was G. W. Guptil, who received a salary of ten dollars a month and boarded himself. An interesting extract from his diary is found in the "Souvenir," as follows: "At this time books were few and there were no newspapers to be had. The principal books were the Bible, Webster's Spelling Book, and Robert G. Stearns Almanac; of these I knew the last two nearly by heart; later came the American Preceptor, then the American Reader and Parish's Geography. The English Reader came soon, also Murray's Grammar; and I must say I think little has been gained by changing to more modern books." Later there were several "district schools," in 1844 as many as thirteen of them. District No. 1 was known as the "Towle Hill School," situated at the top of the hill. The building was very small and primitive, but served a highly useful purpose until replaced by a new schoolhouse in 1845, at a cost of three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Some of the teachers of the early school were Clara L. Bonney, Mary Marr, Frank B. Guptil, Nancy Pike Fernold, Myrtle S. Copp, Etta O. Pike, Harry B. Ayer, Callie M. Dunnells and Lucinda Meserve.

The Jewett School was built shortly after 1830, and was twenty feet wide, twenty-six feet long and eight feet between joints. The expense of construction was one hundred and sixty-five dollars. In 1843 it was voted to make a charge of six and one quarter cents a week for pupils from other districts, money to be paid in advance. By reference to the "Souvenir," it is learned that there was no school in the village proper till 1830, the scholars all attending at Hiram. The early village schoolhouse was located west of the home of Wilson O'Brion on the Main Street.

The village schoolhouse which is well remembered was built in 1850, and stood where now is located the Pike Memorial Hall, of which the town is justly proud. The schoolhouse has been moved to the rear of the lot. In front, above the second story, was the famous "rose window," built by Levi W. Stone to represent a globe. There were schoolrooms on the first and second floors. In the yard there were some beautiful trees, and to the rear of the building a dense grove, where there was a considerable declivity. Immediately to one side of the playgrounds there was a small cemetery surrounded by a wooden picket fence, where occasional burials were witnessed with wonderment by the small children.

The "Souvenir" reports as follows:

> The first teachers in this house were Harrison McKusick, in the upper room, and Charlotte Pugsley in the lower room. Other teachers in this schoolhouse were Charles Pike, Levi Stone, Lydia Otis, Helen Guptil, Ida and Lizzie Griggs, Josephine Gerry, Hattie B. Rand, Jennie Boynton, Judge C. A. Pike, Mable F. Ayer.
>
> Cornish High School, Thomas Moulton, instructor, of Porter, 1837. Other teachers to teach high school were Rev. H. F. Snow, with Harriott Cheney, assistant, 1862; Martha Ann Pike, 1866; Albert G. Andrews, assisted by Mary Smart; John A. Milliken, assisted by Maria Strout; Silas McDaniel, assisted by Annie C. Pike.
>
> In 1881, the schools became so congested that the primary grade was taught for a number of terms in the Con-

gregational Vestry; some of the teachers being Alice E. Warren, Nellie Pease and Sadie Brackett.

The charter members of the Cornish School Association, organized March 27, 1911, were Henry B. Ayer, Lester C. Ayer, Nate D. Colcord, Henry F. Smith, Harry R. Pease, Mrs. Elmer W. Parker, Mrs. Phil Staley, Mrs. W. C. Consuis, Miss Bessie M. Berry. At a meeting on August 12, 1911, the following officers were chosen: President, Harry B. Ayer, Biddeford. Vice-Presidents, Rev. Percival Marston, Grinnell, Iowa; Mrs. W. T. S. Morrison, Westbrook, Maine; Hon. L. F. Pike, Cornish, and Mrs. H. Jameson, Cornish. Secretary, Harvey R. Pease. Treasurer, Harry F. Smith, Woodford, Maine. Executive Committee: N. D. Colcord, Portland; W. R. Copp, Cornish; Lena M. Colcord, Winthrop; Mary O. Clifford, Boston; Ralph R. Day, New York; Thomas Mason, Boston; Mrs. B. C. Lincoln, Boston; Mrs. W. L. Cousins, Portland; Mrs. Phil Staley, Portland; Mrs. W. B. Andrews, Portland.

The following year Hon. Leroy F. Pike of Cornish was elected President, and then was formed, for the first time, an Historical Committee, which then consisted of Jennie E. Pike, Mrs. W. B. Swazey, Fannie Lincoln and L. W. Small. In 1894 the town system of schools went into operation with the following School Board: Fred B. Pike, supervisor, John Bradley, Joseph Weeks, Franklin Pugsley, Howard Brackett.

In 1845 Cornish had a population of twelve hundred and sixty-three, with a valuation of one hundred sixty thousand five hundred and sixty-four dollars, and six stores. John Jameson was postmaster with a salary of twenty-two dollars annually. There were two churches, one the Methodist built in 1843, on the Main Street of the village, of which Rev. H. F. Snow was the pastor for many years.

The first church, however, was the Calvinist Baptist, organized in 1792 and built in 1801–05. This was displaced in 1842, and in 1858 the new church moved to a location on the hill, where it now stands as the Hillside Congregational Church.

On September 14 and 15, 1905, there took place in Cornish a most impressive celebration of the 65th anniversary of the Hillside Congregational Church, in honor of its founder and devoted pastor, Rev. Albert W. Cole. A choice booklet was published entitled the "Cole Memorial," which is of much historic interest, and describes the ceremonial proceedings of the occasion: "The exercises began September 14, with a memorial concert under the direction of Mrs. Rose Wedgwood Jameson, organist of the church." There was presented to Mrs. Jameson a silver loving cup in grateful recognition of her devoted and generous service to the church and to the community for so many years. It was inscribed as follows:

ROSE WEDGWOOD JAMESON
HILLSIDE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
September 15, 1905

On the morning of September 15, a large gathering of friends were grouped in the Riverside Cemetery, and a white bronze tablet was placed upon the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, followed by the offering of prayer. Inscribed upon the tablet are the words:

PERPETUAL CARE
HILLSIDE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
September 15, 1905

In the afternoon there was dedicated, at the church, the Pike Memorial organ, which was the gift of Mrs. Ellen Pike. Upon this was inscribed:

THE PIKE MEMORIAL ORGAN
IN MEMORY OF
THE REV. ALBERT COLE, M.A.
AND
ACHSAH K. PIKE
GIVEN BY
ELLEN M. PIKE
September 15, 1905

There was an historical address by the pastor, Rev. Oscar W. Peterson, which was exceedingly interesting and helpful to the entire community.

Upon this occasion there was also presented to the church by the writer some leather-bound Pilgrim Hymnals, with responsive readings, upon the cover of which the church committee had imprinted a suitable inscription. This was given partly as a token of his boyish respect and admiration for Mr. Cole, partly in remembrance of his parents' interest in the church, but chiefly to afford pleasure to his mother.

In the address by the pastor reference was made to the history of the "Old Baptist Church" of Cornish, written by Mr. L. W. Small, in 1887. He described the building as being of two stories, with a large porch in front, the structure being forty by fifty feet. The pews were so arranged that one-third of the people sat with their backs to the pulpit. The pew walls were very high, and frequently the heads of the worshippers did not appear above the rail. Each pew was protected by a stout door fastened with an iron clasp. The seats were stiff-backed, as becoming the generation, and as hard as the theology which was expounded. The gallery covered three-quarters of the church, and here the seats were free. "The pulpit was very high and had a big gate, which the preacher closed with a prodigious noise after entering. Suspended over the pulpit by an iron rod was a massive and elaborately constructed sounding board which, had it fallen on the preacher, would have made him flatter than his poorest sermon.'' In front of the pulpit was the deacon's seat, which was but a trifle less sacred than the pulpit itself. The first pastor was Elder Remick of Parsonsfield, a product of the times in his powerful eloquence and spotless integrity. In 1835 his advancing age compelled him to discontinue his strenuous activities. Later, church interest almost entirely ceased, and Albert Cole then organized the Congregational Church. Before the arrival of Mr. Cole, in those days practically the entire Sunday was given up to devotional service. There were two sermons, one in the forenoon and one in the afternoon, with Sunday School at noon. The sermons were never less than an hour each. The prayers were almost interminable, averaging forty minutes as a minimum up to well over an hour at each service. At the close of the afternoon sermon the preacher would announce with great solemnity, ''There is liberty,'' after which some long-haired and assuredly long-winded brother of the congregation would edify the sanctimonious gathering by an exhortation of half an hour or longer. During Sunday School the minister and some of the lay saints would go into seclusion and indulge copiously in Medford rum and molasses, which usually yielded a definite spiritual effect. It can well be understood that there might have been a ''great outpouring of the spirit,'' both before and during the meetings. Mr. Small, in his history of the Baptist Church, gives a graphic description of what transpired in the hour between meetings: ''The women gathered in little knots in different parts of the meeting house and, in hushed voices befitting the sacred place, talked about their children, about the illness of a neighbor, about their butter and cheese making, about some new way to make a cake, or to dye boys clothes. The men stood about on the grass outside and talked about the weather and the crops.'' One would want to sell a cow or buy a pung, another to swap a pair of yearlings for a horse. It was unthinkable to make a trade on the Sabbath day, but the shrewd and resourceful brethren were capable of reaching an understanding which shortened the bargain on the ensuing Monday.

When Mr. Cole became interested in the organization of the Congregational Church, he was but twenty-two years old, and served first as clerk. He entered the Theological Seminary at Bangor in 1843. The subsequent record is inscribed upon the Memorial Tablet on the front wall of the church to the north of the pulpit. The tablet is of bronze in a frame of quarter-sawed oak and reads as follows:

In Memory of
The Reverend Albert Cole, M.A.
1818–1881
Chief Founder of this Church
September 16, 1840
Clerk from that date till his death
Ordained March 24, 1847
Minister in Winslow, Sanford, Limerick
and of this Church from 1858 till
his death

"The law of truth was in his mouth, and unrighteousness was not found in his life. He walked with Me in peace and uprightness, and did turn many away from iniquity." — Malachi 11,6.

And of His Wife
Sarah H. Small Cole
1812–1892

"Who lived for him and for his works. Erected by friends and this Church September 15, 1905."

Mr. Cole was a true pastor in every sense. He possessed a most unusual personality, kindly, sincere, genial and sympathetic. He was endowed with a keen sense of humor and an exceedingly happy temperament. He was, however, none the less firm and courageous in the performance of his duty as he saw it. He was an earnest devoted minister, ever ready for work in his chosen mission. A devout spirituality was perhaps his most distinguished characteristic.

The writer of these lines remembers as a little child not surely the substance of the long sermons and prayers, but the illuminating impression of holiness and grace which no time can efface. He was the church personified in Cornish and surrounding towns. He had great intellectual force and was a trained scholar. He gave his life to those he loved almost without compensation. His salary was but little over two hundred dollars a year, in addition to such "donations," as were customary at that period. In a sermon delivered in 1879, he took issue with what had been a fundamental doctrine in Calvinistic theology as to the atonement. He believed that Christ died not alone for the elect, but for all sinners. He said, "Let me preach an unlimited atonement, and a salvation large and free for all who will accept it." He continued, "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that *whosoever* believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life." "Let me be able to repeat my text with a clear mind and a manly face, or let me close my lips on religious subjects in everlasting silence." It is impossible to give an adequate description of the life and consecrated service of this man. Upon his monument in the cemetery at Cornish, there appears the simple inscription:

REVEREND ALBERT COLE, M.A.
Born in Cornish July 15, 1818
Died January 29, 1881

One of the founders and for twenty years acting pastor of
the Congregational Church of Cornish.

CHAPTER XXI

General Considerations

The Cornish Library Association

A striking commentary upon the aspirations for learning and the consequent intellectual improvement of the early residents of Cornish is afforded by the fact that efforts were made to establish a library in the village ninety years ago. It should be noted in this connection that the center of activity in Cornish had formerly been at Ricker's Corner, and that the present settlement of what is now the village proper was then a very recent development. During six years prior to this time, there had been no regular preaching services at the Baptist Church, and interest in the church was indeed at a low ebb. The present Methodist Church had not then been constructed. The village school had but recently come into existence. It was but a year since Mr. Cole, before his theological training, had come as a youth of twenty-two years to awaken, by his zeal and personal ability, sufficient enthusiasm to prepare the way for a future Congregational Church. A year later, the church having received recognition from the York County Conference of Congregational Churches, Rev. Charles Freeman of Limerick consented to assume temporary charge of the church in connection with his other religious duties in his home town. Thus it should be observed that the early movement to start a library was made at a time when the village was new, when a primitive schoolhouse had but recently been built, when there was perhaps scant interest in religious matters, and when almost no facilities were provided for church attendance.

On November 29, 1841, there was organized the first library in Cornish. There were twenty-two shareholders who at first restricted the privileges of the library for their own exclusive use. Most of the shareholders were later prominent in village life. These were such men as Caleb R. Ayer, Rev. Albert Cole, William O'Brion, John O'Brion, Samuel Small, Joshua Small, Samuel Knight, Clark S. Chick, Thomas J. Richardson, Eben Barker, and James L. Otis.

Although this library organization was largely a private affair, confined to those who were possibly in somewhat better financial circumstances than many of their associates, yet its formation, following a period of severe financial depression and religious indifference, demonstrated a beginning desire for educational improvement.

For nearly a quarter of a century thereafter, no record appears of any concerted movement to afford more ample library facilities. Books were undoubtedly loaned freely among friends and neighbors, and the owner's name, residence and date of purchase always written in bold letters upon the front page. This provided for a sort of circulating library. It is not surprising that in this quiet and retired New England town no further endeavor to establish a library was instituted during the ensuing years of hardship and strife, when attention was necessarily concentrated upon the practical problem of "making both ends meet."

It seems fitting again to devote brief consideration to a few of the developments which took place at this period of New England life.

For a time in the early forties, there took place a revival of religious interest and a return of prosperous conditions, but these proved to be of only temporary duration. Meantime there occurred an intense temperance agitation led by John B. Gough, who offered himself as a "terrible example," and by General Neal Dow of Maine, who was chiefly responsible for the enactment of the Maine Prohibition Law. A slow but progressive disintegration of the old Calvinistic doctrine was witnessed. A growing tolerance of religious beliefs was observed among the different sects. Unitarianism was growing stronger and more popular, and was commonly recognized in the large cities as the religion of the rich and the educated. The condition of the poor people was becoming more deplorable, the domination of the powerful more and more oppressive. The working classes as a whole were compelled to labor in New England for long hours and with very inadequate compensation. Irish immigration was in full swing upon an enormous scale following the famine of 1846, and created a problem both industrial and political. There is no doubt that these resolute people, forced by dire necessity to leave their native land, were subjected to the hardest kind of labor at the lowest possible wage. Receiving no aid or recognition from the Whigs, they naturally drifted into the ranks of the Democrats, and soon became an important factor in the political situation. They finally developed a dominant influence in some places and came to be feared on account of their politics and religion. At the same time the slavery question was assuming tremendous proportions, following the admission of Texas and the ever increasing sectional strife.

Party feeling ran high between the Whigs, Democrats and Free Soilers, who were formed in 1848, while in the North the excitement was further aggravated by the activities of the Abolitionists. The fanatical zeal of the newly formed Abolitionist sect was kept at the flaming point by the fiery denunciations of William Lloyd Garrison, the inflammatory speeches of Charles Sumner, the burning eloquence of Wendell Phillips and the consuming popularity of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe. This seething spirit of unrest was continued unabated till long after the close of the Civil War. The Fugitive Slave Law, the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the bloody struggle in Kansas and the Dred Scott decision by the Supreme Court gave further evidence of the bitter antagonism between opposing sections and added greatly to the heat of political and social differences. The fury of the partisan conflagration was greatly increased for a time by the addition of a secret incendiary group who called themselves the "Native American Party," but were commonly designated as "The Know Nothings." They advocated violently the restriction of immigration in order ostensibly to protect American institutions, but really to avoid a controlling Democratic influence. Their battle cry was, "The niggers we would sell, and the Irish send to Hell."

Fortunately this regrettable situation was of short duration, but it formed the precursor of other unpatriotic and disgraceful secret societies in later years, the American Protective Association and the more recent revival of the Ku Klux Klan. Following the election of Buchanan on the Democratic ticket in 1856, a violent financial panic ensued, and a period of hard times complicated the agitation and distressing confusion of the period before the war. Later there occurred an utter demoralization of the paper currency. Treasury notes were issued, the banks suspended specie payment, the "Legal Tender Act" was passed and "Greenbacks" were issued. Coin in the form of gold or silver was withdrawn, and postage stamps came into use to serve the purpose of small change. Soon the Government issued the fractional paper currency popularly called "Shinplaster."

During the long years of civil strife the attention of the New England states, like that of other portions of the North, was feverishly concentrated upon the changing fortunes of the opposing forces in battle. While the majority of Northern Democrats supported the Union cause, the so-called Peace Democrats, or "Copperheads," constituted a disturbing influence in many communities. The final downfall of the Confederacy and the lamentable tragedy of President Lincoln's assassination were followed by the succession to the Presidency of a man little understood, in no way appreciated, either North or South, but confronted perhaps by even greater difficulties and problems than the revered Lincoln. Although encompassed on all sides by designing politicians and unscrupulous enemies, few American statesmen ever exhibited a higher degree of patriotism or courage. Despite his faithful and loyal efforts to effect a reasonable reconciliation of sectional antagonism, a period of radical reconstruction took place.

Is it any wonder that during all the strife of party feeling and actual warfare between North and South, when the very permanency of the Union was seriously threatened, the people of Cornish village and many other parts of New England could give little attention to the matter of public libraries? Truly they had other things to think of.

Following the throes of this period of unrest, there emerged at last in Cornish a new movement for improved library facilities.

The formation of the Cornish Library Association took its inception in the fall of 1867. Due to the influence of a few leading spirits, who were interested in the welfare and upbuilding of the village, it was decided in the beginning to take steps to form an organization, which was to be legally incorporated. The original record book of the Association has been preserved, and from it are taken the following extracts which are of interest:

To Horace A. Pike Esq., A Justice of the Peace in and for the County of York:

The undersigned, desirous of becoming an incorporated society under the name of "The Cornish Library Association," request you to issue a warrant directed to one of the undersigned, directing him to call a meeting of said applicants, to be held at the house of John O'Brion in the town of Cornish on the fourth day of December, 1867, at half-past six o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purpose, to wit,

To Elect Officers,
"Adopt a constitution and by-laws,
and to transact such other business as
may come before the meeting."

Dated at Cornish, the 20th day of November, 1867.

GEORGE F. CLIFFORD
A. G. O'BRION
EZRA TOWLE
A. W. HARRIS
J. F. JAMESON
C. F. BONNEY
JOHN JAMESON

STATE OF MAINE

York S.S.

To George F. Clifford, of Cornish, in said County of York:

Whereas, George F. Clifford and six other persons associated to form an incorporated society in the town of Cornish aforesaid, under the name and style of "The Cornish Library Association," having applied to me, Horace A. Pike, a Justice of the Peace for said County, requesting me to issue a warrant, directed to one of the said applicants, directing him to call a meeting of said applicants according to law, to act upon the following objects, to wit,

To Elect Officers,
"To adopt a constitution and by-laws
and to transact such other business as
may come before the meeting."

You are hereby requested and directed to call a meeting of said persons according to law, to be held at the house of John O'Brion in said town, Wednesday, the fourth day of December, A.D. 1867, at half-past six P.M. for the purpose aforesaid.

Given under my hand and seal at Cornish this 20th day of November, 1867.

Signed: H. A. PIKE, *Justice of the Peace.*

This certifies that I have notified the applicants for the written warrant by reading the same in the presence of each of them:

Signed: GEORGE F. CLIFFORD.

November 20, 1867.

In accordance with and by warrant of the foregoing notification, a meeting was holden at the house of John O'Brion in the village of Cornish, on the evening of the fourth of December, 1867. Mr. A. W. Harris called to the chair and George F. Clifford appointed Secretary pro tem. After the reading of the application by George F. Clifford, and six others, a warrant to organize a society according to law, and the warrant annexed, the meeting proceeded to the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of officers.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year, to wit,

C. R. Ayer, President
A. W. Harris, Secretary
Albert O'Brion, Treasurer
John Jameson, Director
Albert Andrews, Director
Doctor C. F. Bonney, Director

A catalogue of books was submitted to the meeting by the Board of Directors, and the same accepted. At the suggestion of the meeting, a meeting of the Board was called on the 5th of December. Present: C. F. Bonney, John Jameson, A. W. Harris, Albert O'Brion. It was unanimously voted to dispatch A. W. Harris to Boston to purchase books.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE CORNISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Article I. Title

This Association shall be called The Cornish Library Association.

Article II

Any person may become a member of this Association, by receiving the votes of a majority of members present at any meeting, by signing the constitution, by-laws and regulations, and paying into the treasury the sum of one dollar as an initiation fee.

Article III

The distinction of Honorary Member may be conferred upon any person recommended by the Board of Directors at any legal meeting of the Association, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

Article IV

Each member of the Association shall be subject to a semi-annual assessment of twenty-five cents, which shall be due and payable in advance, on the second Thursday in November and May of each year.

Article V

If any member neglect to pay his or her assessment for the term of three months, the privileges and rights of membership shall be forfeited unless excused by the Board of Trustees.

Article VI. Officers

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Directors, to be elected annually, and to hold their respective offices until their successors are chosen. No member under twenty-one years of age shall be eligible to the office of President or Director.

Article VII

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association, and of the Board of Directors. He shall appoint all committees not otherwise provided for by law or regulation, and shall give the casting vote when there is an equal division of members on any question. He may call special meetings and shall do so upon the written request of five members.

Article VIII. Secretary

The Secretary shall keep a full and faithful record of the proceedings of the Association and of the Board of Directors, which shall be deposited in the room subject to the inspection of the members. He shall be the organ of the Association in its conference with the societies and the public. He shall affix his name to all notices emanating from the Association or Board of Directors, and in the absence of the President shall call the meeting to order and preside until a Chairman is chosen.

Article IX. Treasurer

The Treasurer shall collect and hold all the funds of the Association, subject to the order of the Board of Directors and signed by the Chairman. At the regular meeting, and at all such times as the Association may require, he shall make a full report of all the receipts and disbursements, and also the names of all members who have not paid the regular assessments, as hereinbefore provided.

Article X. Directors

The Board of Directors shall consist of the President, Secretary, Treasurer and three Directors. They shall have control of the general affairs of the Association and shall propose for its approval such regulations as they deem necessary for its prosperity. They shall appoint a Librarian and shall examine the Library semi-annually, calling in all the books for that purpose. They shall examine the books and accounts of the Treasurer, and shall report at a regular meeting the condition of the Library and its business affairs. They shall meet once a month for business, but no business shall be transacted unless there are three members present. The Chairman shall call special meetings of the Board upon application of three members of the Board. It shall be their duty to use the funds of the Association in the purchase of proper books and other properties necessary for the convenience of the Library, and to hold in trust for the Association all properties that may come into their hands, and to transfer, exchange or dispose of same, when directed to do so by a two-thirds vote of said Board of Directors. They shall have power to appoint a committee to select books for the Library and to use the funds of the Association for the payment of same, or for other purposes connected with the Association.

Should any vacancy occur, it may be filled for the unexpired term by the President. They shall make an annual report one week before the general election of officers of the state of funds in their hands. The Board of Directors shall submit all catalogues of books, by them selected, to a meeting of the members of the Association for concurrence.

Article XI

The annual meeting for the election of officers and the transaction of other business shall be held on the second Thursday of November of each year.

The Directors shall appoint the time and place for the regular meetings and election and give one week public notice of same.

Article XII. Quorum

Twelve members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, but no alteration of the constitution, by-laws or regulations shall be made when less than twenty-five members are present.

Article XIII

For any negligence of duty, a member of the Board of Directors or any other officer may be removed from office. On complaint of ten (10) members a meeting shall be called and the Association upon investigation can by two-thirds vote of the members present remove said officer.

Article XIV

If any member shall wantonly create disturbance at any meeting, or shall deface the books, the room or its appurtenances, on written complaint of ten (10) members, a meeting shall be called, and he or she be expelled, or exonerated, as the meeting may determine, always provided that a two-thirds vote is required to expel.

Article XV

The Board of Directors shall have power to admit to the privileges of the Library, persons not members of the Association upon such terms as they may determine.

Article XVI

Any member wishing to withdraw from the society must see that his resignation is registered and pay up his or her dues and fees, or he or she will still be considered a member and charged accordingly, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Directors.

Article XVII

No alteration or amendment shall be made to the foregoing instrument or the following regulations, unless by a written vote of two-thirds of the members present at a meeting called expressly for the purpose, with one week notice of same.

REGULATIONS

Article I

The Library shall be open at such times as the Board of Directors may determine.

Article II

The Librarian shall keep a full and accurate catalogue of all books, magazines, and other papers belonging to the Association, arranging them in proper order, and shall keep a duplicate of same, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of the members. He shall make a record of all books donated to the Association, and the name of the donor.

Article III

The Librarian shall register in a book, kept for that purpose in the Library, the names of each member of the Association, and shall in no case deliver a book to any member until the name of such member shall have been so registered.

Article IV

The Librarian shall enter in a book, kept for that purpose, the name of every volume delivered by him, the name of the person to whom delivered, the time of taking and returning the same, together with all the forfeitures arising from any default.

Article V

The Librarian shall collect all dues and forfeitures incurred by the members and account for the same to the Treasurer at the end of each month, or oftener, if required by the Board of Directors.

Article VI

The Librarian shall at the close of every six months, or oftener if required, report to the Board of Directors the names of all persons who may refuse or neglect to pay dues or fines, or lose or damage any book belonging to the Association.

He shall suffer no person, except a member of the Board of Directors, to remove a book from its place in the Library without his permission.

Article VII

He shall replace the books in proper order upon the shelves as soon as may be, after they are returned, having first examined them with care to see if they have been torn or defaced.

Article VIII

He shall see that the books and library room are kept in good order, shall duly observe the instructions, which may be given him by the Board of Directors, and take care that the regulations relative to the loaning of books are strictly adhered to.

Article IX

Any member, applying personally to the Librarian, may take out one volume from the rooms or both volumes of any work contained in two volumes, of duodecimo or smaller size, and retain the same one week, after which time an extension will be given, if desired, of one week, after which time there shall be no extension until the said volumes shall have remained upon the shelves of the Library one entire day devoted to the distribution of books.

If at any time a book is not returned, as required by the foregoing regulations, the sum of ten cents shall be imposed and paid for each week so retained, and a retention of one day over the time shall incur the same penalty.

Article X

The Directors shall have power to limit the time of retention for new books during the first six months after purchase, which time shall be conspicuously marked on the covers, and they shall also have power to withhold from circulation such books and periodicals as may be injured thereby.

Article XI

The Librarian shall reserve no books for any Director or member, nor shall any Director be entitled to or receive any more privileges in the delivery or retention of books than any other member of the Association.

Article XII

If any member lose a book or injure the same, he or she shall make it good to the Librarian.

Article XIII

No member shall be permitted to receive a book from the Library until he or she shall have paid all sums due from him or her, and make good all damages by loss of books, or otherwise, he or she may have occasioned.

Article XIV

No member shall be allowed to loan any book or periodical belonging to the Association out of his or her immediate family, and any member so doing shall, on conviction of said offence, be fined in the sum of twenty-five (25) cents for each occurrence, and until such fine is paid said offending member shall not be allowed to take any book or periodical from the Library.

NAMES OF MEMBERS

Caleb A. Ayer
A. W. Harris
John Jameson
E. B. Jameson
C. F. Bonney
John O'Brion
Albert G. Anderson
Mary E. Anderson
W. S. McKenney
Hattie B. McKenney
Ira C. Otis
B. F. Pease
J. C. Marr
Frank Jameson
George F. Clifford
Charles A. Chapman
William G. Jones
Lucette Towle
Ezra Towle
W. K. Farnum
Hannah Harris
Etta Treadwell
Alvida Story
Augusta Small
Martha O'Brion
Olive O'Brion
Mrs. C. F. Bonney
Fannie Ayer
Mary A. Ayer
Finton M. Pike
C. Alvin Pike
Roscoe C. Pease
Frank Harris
Laura F. Lincoln
Sarah B. Small
Albert Cole
Sarah H. Cole
Angelia T. Buinell
J. F. Jameson
Elvin Jameson
C. G. Marr
Mary Treadwell
William L. O'Brion
Lydia Otis
Gilbert Chase
Frank Small
Fred Wadsworth
Ellen I. Wadsworth
Frank Wadsworth
C. M. Jameson
Herbert Small
Hattie Bailey
J. C. Marr
C. E. O'Brion
Harriet A. Dunning
C. Fannie Lincoln
Mrs. Annette Farnum
Alice E. Warren
John T. Wedgwood
Ruth F. Wedgwood
A. G. O'Brion
Lizzie E. O'Brion
Annie L. Harris
Francina Small
Frank Hartford
J. M. Pease
Lercy F. F. Pike
Milton S. Eastman
Helen Guptil
Leonidas Hatch
Ellen Doe
Abby Buswell
Sarah Barker
Ezra B. Pike
S. F. Pease
George F. Rand
Mary E. Cole
Hannah Bradeen

Hattie Hatch
Annie Morrell
William H. Poindexter
Mary Danforth
Lizzette Boynton
Oliver A. Gould
L. A. Pease
Emma Chick
Warren Adams
N. W. Barker
E. A. Gurney
Kate H. Gurney
Everett Boynton
A. B. Haley
John H. Spring
William Chadbourne
Sarah I. Thompson
William Hatch
Mary Hatch
Horace Pike
Roscoe G. Smith
Mrs. R. G. Smith
Freeman Pugsley
Alpheus T. West
Achsah K. Pike
G. W. Kincaid
A. J. Hurd
Ellen Pike
Nancy P. Sanborn
Emery S. Ridlon
Lydia Bradley
Sarah Stackpole
Mrs. Ed. Boynton
Fannie Hatch
D. C. Pike
Freeman Fly
P. W. McIntyre
Frank McKenney
Nancy Chase

The records of the Secretary containing the minutes of the various meetings of the Board of Directors are available in full detail, but it is impossible to make reference to more than a few of the more interesting features.

The first report of the Treasurer contains the following:

The funds belonging to "The Cornish Library Association" were obtained in the following manner, and the amount to wit, $313.51, obtained within two months from the time the enterprise was first mooted.

Amount received from parlor concert at Harris's..	$20.75
" " " Exhibition of Literary Art..	30.00
" " " Ladies' Festival (less $8 expenses)...............	210.15
" " " membership...............	31.58
" " " ball.......................	19.00
" " " young folks...............	2.03
	$313.51

At a meeting of the Board, December 5, 1867, it was voted that" books be purchased forthwith, and A. W. Harris was delegated to proceed to Boston, and buy the catalogue selected."

At a meeting held on December 13, the report of the delegate for purchase of books was read and accepted. It was voted to hire a room in the store of William L. O'Brion for the use of the Library at $2.00 per month.

All the books were covered with stiff paper binding and marked by the members of the Association. A stove was bought for $5.15 and a lamp for $1.25, and a supply of ink for 10 cents.

At the regular semi-annual meeting, May 4, 1868, there was reported at that date 106 members; number of books distributed during the past six months, 1,080; semi-monthly average, 80; number of books in the Library, 254. It was voted "to hire Miss Olive O'Brion for Librarian at 50 cents per week," the library to be kept open on Saturday afternoon from two to five P.M. and from six to seven P.M. The Treasurer's report showed the condition of the Association "to be financially healthy," as A. G. O'Brion reported a balance on hand of $23.24.

At the regular annual meeting, November 12, 1868, all the officers were reëlected for the ensuing year. Colby Marr was appointed Librarian at 50 cents per week for the next six months. It was voted to remove the library books into the vestry building of the Congregational Church, and to pay Rev. Albert Cole $6.00 per year for rent. The average number of books distributed per week was 55.

On May 11, 1869, F. Jameson was appointed Librarian. At a meeting held at the residence of A. G. O'Brion, November 15, 1869, the following officers were elected, all being ladies: President, Mrs. John Jameson; Secretary, Miss Olive O'Brion; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriott Cheney Bonney; Board of Directors, Mrs. D. W. O'Brion, Mrs. A. G.

O'Brion, Mrs. A. G. Andrews. The library was moved to a room in the D. W. O'Brion building.

At a meeting May 19, 1870, it was voted to purchase new books, and the Secretary reported "the Library to be in a flourishing condition." The following officers were elected: President, Miss Olive H. O'Brion; Secretary, Miss Martha O'Brion; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriott Cheney Bonney; Directors, Mrs. D. W. O'Brion, Miss Fannie Ayer, Miss Laura Lincoln.

At a meeting November 17, 1870, it was voted that the library be removed to a room in J. F. Jameson's building, that new books be purchased, and that Miss Lydia Otis be appointed Librarian. The report of Mrs. Bonney as Treasurer for the year ending November 10, 1871, was as follows:

Received of Treasurer	$3.43
" " A. H. O'Brion	8.35
" " L. J. Otis	33.90
" " Committee of Fair	69.88
Cash for articles sold after the fair	2.55
" " " " Ezra Towle	1.00
Donation from a friend	5.00
	$124.11
Paid for purchasing books	$55.00
" the Librarian	11.75
Rent of vestry	6.00
Other expenses	4.08
	$76.83
Balance in Treasury	$47.28

Mrs. Dr. Bonney, *Treasurer.*

The minutes of succeeding meetings are full of interest but impossible of inclusion.

A perusal of these pages regarding the formation of the

Cornish Library Association, and the subsequent meetings of its Board of Directors, possesses an uncommon interest. It is noteworthy that, notwithstanding the small beginning and the modest expectation for the future, the articles of incorporation are drawn with meticulous care. To the strict formality of procedure, the correctness of expression, and the simplicity of style is added the evidence of much thoughtful consideration and vision for possible expansion. These articles, together with the by-laws or regulations, are most comprehensive in scope and would seem well adapted to any organization of similar character even of large size and most prosperous condition. Surely well-trained minds must have been responsible not only for the initial creation of the Association but also for the framing of a corporation amply suitable to its needs for all time.

It is difficult to discover any possible contingency, even for the remote future, which had not been foreseen and provided for. This seems all the more remarkable when one considers the meager resources of this group of library students and enthusiasts. It seems incomprehensible that a library association could have been started among a few village associates with an initiation fee of one dollar and semiannual dues of twenty-five cents payable in advance. That this was actually begun and carried to successful completion should ever be a source of inspiration to the present and future officers and members of the organization.

Can we not visualize the little band of book-lovers, eager to meet and discuss with earnestness and deliberation the many features of their contemplated project for the good of their community, the various requirements to be observed in order to insure a more permanent usefulness, the necessary measures to increase public interest and the resourceful methods of acquiring funds? It can be seen that all these matters were discussed with thorough appreciation of what was needed, and that careful attention was given to the most minute details of management.

It is enlightening to note the manner in which funds were obtained, as from parlor concerts, exhibitions, ladies' festivals, balls, contributions from young folks, "donkey parties," circles, ladies' suppers, etc.

It is a source of the utmost gratification to learn that Calvin Fairbanks Bonney and Harriott Cheney Bonney were actively interested in the formation and support of the Cornish Library Association. The father was one of the original incorporators and a member of the first Board of Directors, and the mother was also a charter member, and treasurer in the successive years of 1869–1870 and 1871, as well as Director in 1871.

CHAPTER XXII

THE BONNEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

Work upon a new library building in Cornish was begun in the early fall of 1928 and completed in the spring of 1929. It was erected to honor the memory of Dr. Calvin Fairbanks Bonney and Harriott Cheney Bonney. The events leading up to this culmination are perhaps of some interest.

It had long been the wish of their son to visit the place of his birth, but for many years this had been impossible. The opportunity to do so came in October, 1927, when in company with Mrs. Bonney, and Miss Dorothy E. Dillon, of Denver, Colorado, he spent an hour or two in Cornish in the course of a motor trip through New England and Canada. Upon this occasion he not only was privileged to meet some of the friends of his youth, but was also informed as to the need of a library building in the village. Previous to this he had received a letter from Mr. William R. Copp, President of the Cornish Library Association, announcing the desire of the Association to construct a suitable building, and to awaken interest in this project. The stay in Cornish was necessarily very brief, and no opportunity, therefore, was permitted for more than casual mention of the contemplated library. The information was conveyed to him, however, that gratifying progress was being made in the accumulation of funds, and that an excellent site had been secured. He later ascertained that the land had been the generous gift of Mr. William R. Copp and Dr. Samuel G. Sawyer. After leaving Cornish, there came a desire to render substantial aid. After a few months it was decided to return at the first available time and ascertain what measure of success

BONNEY MEMO

Bonney Memorial Library, Cornish, Maine

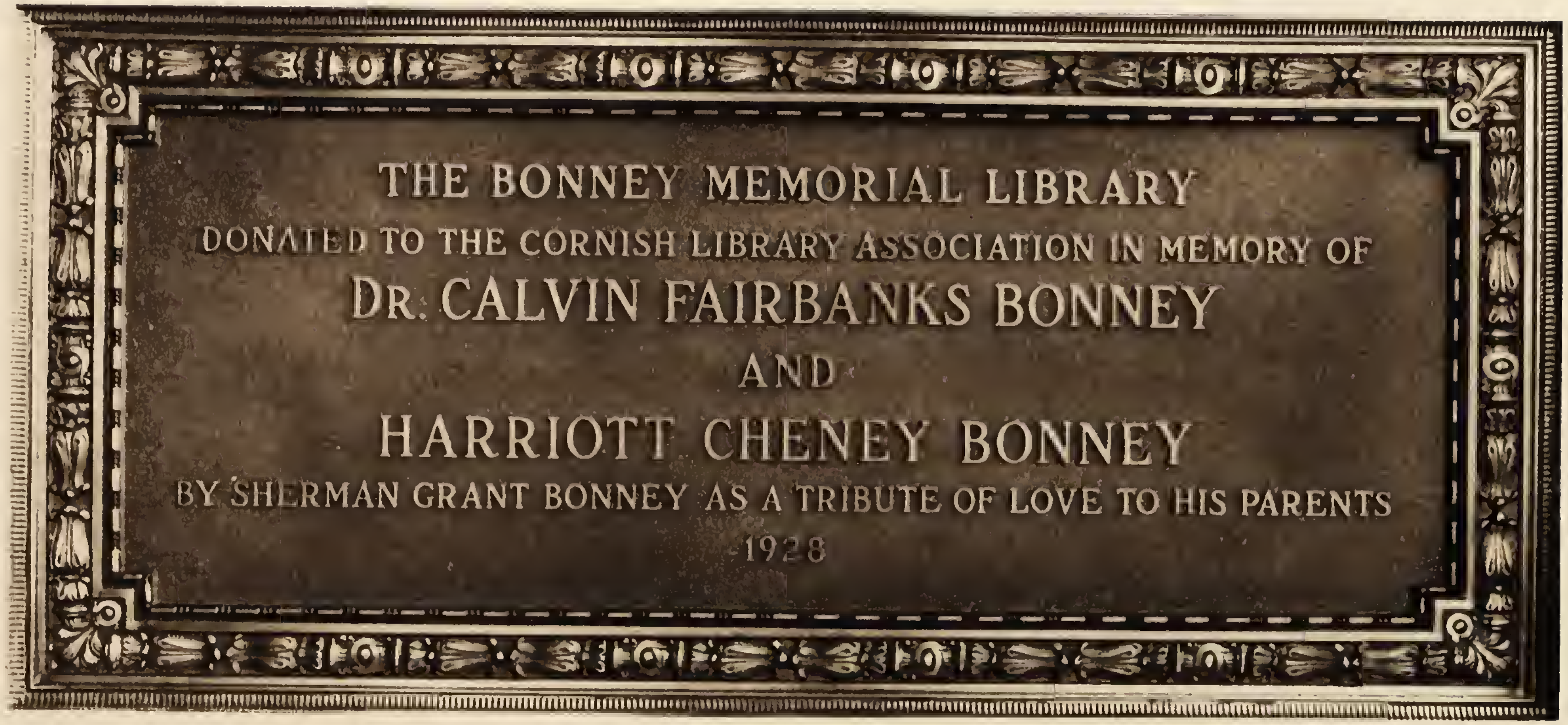
had been attained, and to furnish such additional capital as might be required to ensure prompt construction. Accordingly in June, 1928, Dr. and Mrs. Bonney, accompanied by Miss Helen A. Crowley of Denver, Colorado, motored to Cornish. Their reception by Mr. Small, Mr. and Mrs. Copp, and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jameson was more cordial and sincere than can be expressed. It was learned that, as yet, insufficient funds had been secured, but that the directors of the Association, as sponsors of the movement, were still determined "to carry on," for the purpose of erecting ultimately a modest inexpensive building.

A wish was expressed to inspect the old library, and the visitors were shown into the little room over one of the village stores, where had been kept for many years their supply of books. In this room the son announced that, in memory of his father and mother, he desired to erect a substantial library building, pleasing in external appearance and equipped with every modern convenience, to be called the Bonney Memorial Library. The suggestion was made that the funds already secured should be devoted to the purchase of new books, or toward the establishment of a maintenance fund. This contribution was accepted with every manifestation of grateful appreciation. The proposed site for the new building was found to be the most desirable location to be obtained in the village. It was obliquely opposite to the New Lincoln Hotel, owned and operated by Mr. Fred C. Small, and directly across the street from the Methodist Church. Fortunately it was at the intersection of two streets, and commanded a view of the entire business portion of the village. Instructions were given for conferences with architects, for the preparation of plans, and for the beginning of construction as soon as deemed best by the Library Committee. John J. Thomas of Portland was engaged to submit plans, which met with the well considered approval of the committee. The ground was broken September 6, 1928, and the stone work was begun at once. A highly efficient superintendent was secured with competent reliable employees. The work was done "by the day," and was constantly under the wise direction of the committee, which in turn entrusted the direct supervision to Mr. Fred C. Small. To his devoted interest and constant attention to the details of operation are due the highly gratifying results obtained, in excellence of construction and in economy of expenditure. Too much commendation can not be given to him and to each member of the Library Committee for the interest and efficiency displayed.

The building was completed in June, 1929. It stands well back from the highway from which it is separated by a beautiful lawn. The frontage is directly south on Main Street, with a most attractive exposure to the west, from which direction one can readily appreciate the pleasing features of simple architectural design. The north exposure, from still another street, affords further evidence of well planned construction.

The building in which the best quality of tapestry brick was used has a frontage of forty-one feet six inches, with the side dimensions of twenty-seven feet four inches, and is a one-story structure fourteen feet high from the coping. The front porch entrance is circular in shape, with four white columns, concrete steps and carved iron balustrades. The portico is of wood, painted white, with ornamental balustrade overhead. Across the front of the entrance, in cast bronze letters, is the name of the Library. The door is an admirable example of the simple New England design, and is surmounted by a half-circle window with leaded glass partitions. On the north side is an entrance for children, leading to a large commodious recreation room, ten feet in height.

The interior is entirely of hardwood including the floors,



THE BONNEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
DONATED TO THE CORNISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF
DR. CALVIN FAIRBANKS BONNEY
AND
HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY
BY SHERMAN GRANT BONNEY AS A TRIBUTE OF LOVE TO HIS PARENTS
1928

Bronze Tablet in Bonney Memorial Library the material for the finishing and fixtures being the best that could be obtained. In the reading room is a large fireplace. Windows on three sides provide amply for the admittance of sunshine and air. The fixtures for artificial illumination are most pleasing and well arranged. The Library affords facilities for housing more than two thousand volumes. Convenient arrangements have been provided for the librarian. Above the mantel there is placed a beautifully designed tablet of solid bronze, which bears the following inscription:

THE BONNEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY
DONATED TO THE CORNISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION IN MEMORY OF
DR. CALVIN FAIRBANKS BONNEY
AND
HARRIOTT CHENEY BONNEY
BY SHERMAN GRANT BONNEY, AS A TRIBUTE OF LOVE TO HIS PARENTS
1928

Upon the west wall of the reading room, on the two sides of the large ornamental window, are hung large oil portraits of the two people for whom the Library has been named. These were done by Mr. Joseph Kahill of Portland, Maine, and afford convincing evidence of his artistic skill. The portrait of Calvin Fairbanks Bonney, to the north of the west window, was executed from a photograph taken a few years before his death in 1886. The portrait of Harriott Cheney Bonney, to the south of the window, was painted from a photograph taken one year after the death of her husband.

THE DEDICATION

Upon the morning of June 27, 1929, Dr. and Mrs. S. G. Bonney with Miss Elizabeth M. O'Farrell of Denver, Colo., motored to Cornish from Portland, and were made the guests of Mr. Fred C. Small at the New Lincoln Hotel.

They went immediately to the Library, which looked decidedly attractive inside and out. All work upon the building had been completed, the new fixtures had been installed, the hardwood tables and chairs were in place in the reading room, and the whole appearance of the Library was pleasing to a degree. The rooms were flooded with sunshine, giving to the interior a most cheerful effect, to which was added the sentiment attached to the two portraits in oil. A few hours were spent in preparing the Library for public inspection. Flowers donated by friends were arranged in the reading room. Cornish friends were most kind in rendering every possible assistance. A floral tribute was placed under each portrait. These decorations also adorned the tables and desk.

During the forenoon, a delegation of near relatives arrived by motor from Concord, N. H., consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Harry M. Cheney, their daughter, Mrs. Harry Challis, and Mrs. H. H. A. Beach, all of whom were most gladly welcomed.

In the afternoon the Library was opened to the public, and from two o'clock until a late hour there was a constant passage through the doors of people from Cornish and vicinity. In the late afternoon there arrived another relative, Mrs. May Bonney Blanchard of Lewiston, Maine.

The dedication exercises were held at eight P.M. in the Pike Memorial Hall, which was "bequeathed in 1926 to the inhabitants of Cornish by Jennie E. Pike as a loving memorial to her husband, Hon. LeRoy F. Pike, in recognition of his distinguished service to Town, County and State." The seating capacity of this beautiful building was entirely filled by the good people of Cornish and their friends. To the donor of the Library the occasion was one of the most impressive moments of his life. The deep sentiment that was inspired by this gathering, and by the avowed purpose of the evening, was intensified greatly when permitted to

Harry Morrison Cheney

Sherman Grant Bonney

Cousins Classmates Comrades

gaze into the faces of the audience and to realize that he was in the presence of old friends of his parents.

Music was furnished by the Knickerbocker Male Quartette of Portland, and was exceptionally good, each number awakening enthusiastic applause. Prayer was offered by Rev. Joseph Clare of Cornish. It was a source of deep regret to all that the absence of the President of the Library Association, Mr. William R. Copp, was enforced by reason of illness, but great satisfaction was felt in the knowledge that he was rapidly recovering.

The chairman of the evening was Mr. William Hatch of Cornish, who presided with dignity and grace. His introduction of the donor of the building was a model of good taste and was characterized by charm of manner and finely expressed appreciation. An admirable speech of acceptance, on the part of the Library Association, was made by an honored member of the Building Committee, Dr. Samuel G. Sawyer of Cornish. It is safe to assert that no member of that community enjoys to a greater degree the respect and admiration of his associates than Dr. Sawyer. As representative of the Association, his remarks were exceedingly well considered, and conveyed the warmth of the cordial feeling among Cornish people. A highly interesting speech was made by Mr. Harry M. Cheney of Concord, N. H., a cousin and college-mate of the donor. His discourse was felicitous and serious by turns, but throughout eloquent, instructive and entertaining, conveying to the people of Cornish a message of heartfelt interest in the library. His presence and participation afforded real satisfaction to the roommate of college days.

The address of the evening was made by Rev. James F. Albion of Provincetown, Mass., and was in every way a masterful effort. Speaking largely extemporaneously, he exhibited powers of oratory and resourcefulness to a marked degree. His address was extremely well delivered and was remarkably adapted to the spirit of the occasion. It was received by the audience with every manifestation of grateful appreciation.

The Benediction was pronounced by Rev. Mr. Clare. Following the address of Rev. Mr. Albion, the presiding officer, Mr. Hatch, to the great surprise of the donor, made a speech not included in the program of the evening. In a talk distinguished by a great depth of feeling and by the well-chosen words of a natural orator, he presented to the donor of the Library a beautiful testimonial in behalf of the Library Association and the Building Committee. This consisted of an exquisite folio of parchment leaf, bound with an exceedingly fine Morocco leather, and lined with moiré silk. The folio was eight inches long by six inches wide. Upon the outside cover in gold letters is the name: "Sherman Grant Bonney, M.D."

The frontispiece is a wonderful example of hand illumination, and reads as follows: "A token of our true appreciation and enduring gratitude for your most generous gift to your native town." Then follows a very excellent photograph of the Library Building. Upon a succeeding parchment leaf appear the names of the valued officers of the Library Association.

OFFICERS OF CORNISH LIBRARY ASSOCIATION 1929
Trustees
William R. Copp, President
Olive W. Boothby, Vice-President Fred C. Small
Sadie B. Copp, Secretary Fannie C. Lincoln
Rose Jameson, Treasurer George H. Parker

On another page is the following:

BUILDING COMMITTEE
William R. Copp George H. Parker
Harry P. Jameson Samuel G. Sawyer M.D.
Fred C. Small

The recipient of this beautiful testimonial was quite unable to give adequate expression to his profound gratitude. He endeavored to convey his most cordial thanks to those who had so kindly, so sincerely and so delicately presented him with so valued a token of their friendship. It was impossible, however, for him to express in words a true sense of his appreciation, but in accepting the gift, with all that it implied, he stated that he should ever cherish it as one of the most valued treasures in his possession.

As the months go by since that eventful evening, the sentiment, then feebly expressed, grows stronger and deeper.

Upon returning to Cornish, in the summer of 1930, it was a source of great satisfaction to learn that liberal use had been made of the library facilities, by the people of the village.

It was also highly gratifying at this time to be informed that in addition to the land given by Mr. Copp and Dr. Sawyer, other gifts had been made to the institution by generous donors. A very substantial sum had been given by Mr. Fulton O'Brion of Harvard, Massachusetts. Greatly appreciated contributions had been received from Mrs. Jennie E. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Willis Mabry, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Tower, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Richardson, and the "Ninety-nine" and "Sigma" Clubs of Cornish.

Special gifts were being received from time to time. The earnest coöperation of the entire community, with many conspicuous instances of devoted endeavor, indicated in a convincing manner the interest, loyalty and public spirit of the present and former residents of Cornish.

CHAPTER XXIII

Remarks Upon Presentation of Library

Mr. Chairman and Friends of Cornish:

For one who was born in this village, and who has resided for many years in distant places, it is a great privilege to exchange greetings with the people of Cornish. It should be remembered, however, that to visit again the home of one's parents, to review the scenes of one's boyhood, to renew if ever so briefly the old associations never to be forgotten, to meet with pleasant reminiscence some of the playmates of childhood days, and to bow reverently to the memory of those who have gone, is indeed far more than a mere privilege.

We meet, at this time, to dedicate a building to be devoted to the welfare and happiness of the people of Cornish.

To me, personally, there is a deep sentiment attached to this occasion, to which I can not refrain from giving brief expression, and for which I crave your kind indulgence.

The Library Building has been erected in honor of the memory of two former residents of this community, who dwelt among you many years ago, who, upholding the highest ideals, were yet compelled to toil patiently in the struggle for existence, who, in the early days, gladly shared the joys and sorrows of village life, who, later, were for a long time away from these pleasant surroundings, but who died, cherishing the thought of Cornish village and Cornish people as among the very dearest recollections of their lives.

It is fitting, therefore, that we pay loving tribute to the memory of those for whom the building has been named, but it is equally fitting that we recall with deep affection the many others of sacred memory, your fathers, your mothers, your brothers and your sisters, as well as my beloved sister, our friends and our associates, all of whom abided here for a time and have now found rest from their labors. The plain, unassuming existence of these people amid the hills and plains of a comparatively obscure New England village discloses instances of the highest courage and of the most cheerful adaptation to conditions. Their simple daily lives, the hardships endured, the privations exacted, the sacrifices made and the obstacles overcome, afford examples of true manhood, of true womanhood and of sublime devotion to duty, for which no adequate memorial can be erected.

We can, however, accept the heritage, which has been handed down to us as an inspiration for the cultivation of equal fortitude and of equal resignation, and perhaps for the attainment of equal achievement. Let us regard the present dedicatory exercises as a public expression of our obligation and of our gratitude to all those who have preceded us and have gone to their long sleep. May we not interpret this formal ceremonial as symbolic of our grateful recognition to Divine Providence for the blessings that have been bestowed upon us during the period of our remembrance.

It is not sufficient for us merely to commemorate, in general, the sterling and spiritual qualities of the early dwellers of Cornish. It would seem to exhibit a lack of respect and appreciation not to make at least brief mention of the strong and forceful characters of long ago, but I can recall to you but the vague and imperfect images and recollections of early childhood.

The two clergymen of the village at that time were the Rev. Albert A. Cole and Rev. H. F. Snow, both of whom enjoyed to the highest degree the respect of the community. With great regularity I was taken by my parents to the little church upon the hill, and I recollect with what vigor the Rev. Mr. Cole expounded the gospel and the doctrines of his faith, and with what religious fervor were characterized his exhortations. I can see him now with his snow-white hair, strong and rugged countenance, the kind, benevolent face, with the stamp of spirituality indelibly impressed upon every feature. If there be a reward for righteousness in the life to come, these servants of the Lord have earned a just and generous participation.

Of the legal fraternity of those days, I recall the venerable and dignified Judge Jameson, the father of our beloved Fulton Jameson, who with his wife, Eliza O'Brion, were the parents of our greatly respected postmaster, Harry Jameson. I recall Frank Clifford, aristocratic and genial, able, gifted to an unusual degree, the son of Judge Clifford, an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. I recall Caleb Ayer, also a man of remarkable ability, the shrewd and resourceful lawyer, and his law office, in which were held the numerous court proceedings and trials of the delinquents summoned for the non-payment of debts. This was singularly and conveniently located immediately adjacent to my father's house, and I fear that, in his early struggles with poverty and adversity, he was occasionally present as an invited guest, but to his everlasting credit, long before leaving Cornish, all obligations of every kind and description were paid in full. The former lawyers of Cornish and their clients are no longer engaged in controversial disputes. Their difficulties have long since been adjusted by a higher and more merciful Judge, who we hope, in due time, will deal gently with our transgressions.

Among the medical men of that time much interest centers upon the aged Dr. Thompson, patriarch of them all, strong, resolute and determined, a most unusual and unique character. I recall his long hair, fur cap and two-wheeled gig. I remember well the dignified and highly respected Dr. Wedgwood, whose daughter, Rose, is the very efficient treasurer of the Cornish Library Association. I recall the patience and courage with which he continued in the arduous practice of his profession, long after being handicapped by ill health and physical infirmities. I recall the long drives taken by my father to neighboring villages and outlying farms. The drudgery endured by the country doctor in those days can little be imagined, but there was a wonderful compensation in the confidence, gratitude and affection accorded, which is seldom exhibited in the larger centers of population to-day. A most worthy successor of the early doctors was found in Dr. Swasey, and, later, in our popular, capable and trustworthy Dr. Sawyer. Let us hope that the former doctors of Cornish have all gone to the place where the services of a physician are no longer required, but we trust many are within call.

It is difficult to express my affection and appreciation for the school-teachers of my youth, among whom should be mentioned Lydia Otis, Mary Marr, and Fannie Lincoln, all of whom were distinguished by their efficiency and gentle kindness. I was taken to school upon the first day by my lamented sister, Clara Bonney, who later became the wife of Albion L. March, who at one time was in the employ of Wilson O'Brion. Their daughter, Mrs. Henry Augustus Blanchard of Lewiston, Maine, is with us to-night.

Of the merchants and business men of Cornish, I recall with admiration the members of the O'Brion family, the Pike family, to whom we are indebted for this exceedingly fine Memorial Hall, the Marr family, the Lincolns, the Durgins, the Partridges, the Otises and others. I recall distinctly the successful and respected Isaac Brackett, whose daughter became the wife of our distinguished townsman, Mr. William R. Copp, whose enforced absence to-night, on account of illness, we deeply deplore. I can see clearly before me the face of Samuel Small, and of his son Isaac, both true friends of my parents. Rueben Small, the father of our faithful, conscientious and beloved Fred Small, I can not visualize, but I can well appreciate the value of his contribution to the town of Cornish in the person of his son. One more name I must mention with a sentiment of profound respect, but to whose beauty of character no words of mine can sufficiently bear witness — Fannie O'Brion Jameson. To her brother Harry I am indebted for the first letter that I ever received, and which I have preserved as one of my treasured possessions. He printed it long before he was able to write, and it reads as follows: "I miss you very much. I hope you are well. Come back soon. I hope you are getting three meals a day. We have all had the mumps. Ben Lincoln was crazy when he had the mumps." I fear that if I do not bring my remarks to a speedy close, others of you may get crazy in waiting for the next speaker. It is not well to indulge further in retrospective thought.

True progress is not made altogether by looking backward, but also by looking forward. To this end, let us hope that in the future the privileges of this Library be accorded to all people in this vicinity, without discrimination as regards race or religion. Let its doors be open to all who care to read and learn. Let us hope that partly through its instrumentality there may develop a wider diffusion of knowledge, more useful, more responsible, better balanced judgments, a greater tolerance for the rights and opinions of others, a broader charity, and eventually a greater nobility of character. Let us trust that, for all time, this institution may be consecrated solely to the service of others. Only in this way can there be fulfilled the hopes and expectations of the donor, who, through the grace of God, has been permitted, in some way, to honor the memory of his parents, and at the same time make a slight contribution to the people of Cornish. It is with gratification and thankfulness that I now present this Library Building to the Cornish Library Association. In delivering the keys of the Bonney Memorial Library to Dr. Sawyer, the representative of the Library Association, as well as of the village, I know that they will ever be in good hands, and I can only invoke the Divine Blessing upon the institution and upon the people of Cornish.

INDEX

A

Abbott, Rev. Lyman . . . 207, 239
Abbott, Rev. S. G. (husband of Sarah B. Cheney) . . . 94, 96, 97, 200
Abbott, Sarah Burbank Cheney (Mrs. Stephen G. Abbott) . . . 18, 155, 200
Abbott, Dr. O. D. . . . 182
Abolitionists . . . 85, 168, 261
Adams, Charles-Francis . . . 168
Adams, James Truslow . . . Preface, 45
Adams, John Quincy . . . 71
Adams, Warren . . . 273
Adventism . . . 102
Ahern, Miss Jule . . . 240
Alamo . . . 50
Alaska . . . 84
Albany, N. Y. . . . 50
Albion, Rev. James F. . . . 283
Alden, John . . . 4
Allen, William B. . . . 63
Almanac, Stearns . . . 251
American Medical Association . . . 153
Amoskeag . . . 186
Amoskeag Bridge . . . 186
Amoskeag Veterans . . . 156, 157
Ancestry, Bonney-Cheney . . . 1–19
Anderson, Albert G. . . . 272
Anderson, Mary E. . . . 212
Angell, Prof. Thomas L. . . . 24
Andrews, Albert . . . 252, 265
Arbuckle, Gen. Matthew . . . 51
Arkansas . . . 55
Arlington Cemetery . . . 159
Arthur, Pres. Chester A. . . . 168, 171, 174
Ashland, N. H. . . . 15, 32, 33, 90, 91, 106, 154
Atkinson, General . . . 51
Atlantic Beach . . . 212
Augusta, Maine . . . 22
Ayer, Caleb R. . . . 81, 260, 272, 288
Ayer, Fannie . . . 272, 275
Ayer, Harry B. . . . 251, 253
Ayer, Lester C. . . . 253
Ayer, Mabel F. . . . 252
Ayer, Mary A. . . . 272

B

Bachelder, N. G. 181
Bagot, Dr. William S. 205
Bailey, Hattie 272
Bangor Theological Seminary 257
Baptists 86, 100
Baptists, Free Will 21, 22
Barker, Eben 260
Barker, N. W. 273
Barker, Sarah 272
Barnard, Fred A. P., LL.D. 127
Barrett, Lawrence 199
Barrow, Helen 235, 241
Barker, Louisa M. 81
Bates, Benjamin E. 23
Bates College, First Commencement 110
Bates College 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 34, 105, 165, 178, 200, 201
Bates College:
  "Cheney, Oren B., D.D., first President" 23–30
  "Conditions prior to its creation" 22, 23
  "Early struggles" 24–29
  "Founded" 24
  "Free Baptist Denomination" 22, 23
  "First Board of Fellows" 24
  "Named for Benjamin E. Bates" 23
  "Presidents of" 22, 26
  "Purposes of institution" 22, 24, 25
  "Professors" 24, 25
  "First Commencement" 110, 111
  "Son of Calvin and Harriott at" 165, 166, 178
  "Co-educational" 25, 105
Beach, Amy Marcy Cheney, daughter of Charles A. Cheney 155, 282
Beach, Dr. H. H. A., husband of Amy Marcy Cheney 155
Beatty, C., Quartermaster 68
Beard, Charles A. Preface
Beard, Mary R. "
Beane Family 9
Beaumont, Dr. S. 65, 66
Bedfordshire, England 13
Bedloe Island 50
Bee, Bernard E. 53
Beecher, Henry Ward 123, 131
Beecher-Tilton 176
Belgium 227, 231
Berkshire, England 13
Berry, Bessie M. 253
Blaine, Hon. James G. 24, 168, 170, 172, 174, 175
Blanchard, Henry Augustus 78, 160, 289
Blanchard, May Bonney (May Bonney March) 78, 160, 248, 282

Biddeford, Maine.... 253
Blood, Miss Emma (Mrs. L. Melville French).... 184
Bochham.... 8
Bodge, George Madison.... 4
Bond, John.... 4
Bonney, Ancestry of.... 1
Bonney, Andrew.... 10–12
Bonney, Anna Perly, daughter of Calvin and Mary Louisa.... 78, 82, 152
Bonney, Beriah.... 10
Bonney, Calvin Fairbanks.... Preface
  "Admonitions to son".... 190
  "Advanced medical work in New York".... 121–128
  "Attitude as parent".... 163–168, 188–190
  "Attitude toward religion".... 123, 124, 163, 164
  "Birth of".... 11, 58
  "Boyhood and youth".... 58–75
  "Brothers of".... 11
  "Centennial Exposition".... 156, 157
  Character, Aspects of.... 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 66, 69, 76, 79, 80, 81, 110, 116, 117, 121, 123, 124, 132, 133, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 179, 180
  "Civil War".... 111–120
  "Conditions in New England".... 69–75, 82–89
  "Conditions in New York City in 1868".... 128–132
  "Current Events, early life".... 133–137
  "Current Events, last years".... 168–176
  "Death of".... 178–182
  "Director of Library".... 278
  "Early books".... 63–65
  "Early medical practice".... 76–89
  "Early poverty".... 81, 82
  "Economic developments, early life".... 69–74
  "Education, Early".... 63, 64, 65
  "Founder of Cornish Library".... 264, 265
  "Funeral of".... 180–182
  "Grandfather, His".... 9
  "Great-grandfather, His".... 7
  "Last years".... 162–168
  "Life in Cornish".... 79–82, 106–111, 121–124
  "Life in Manchester".... 150–163
  "Marriage to Harriott Olivia Cheney".... 19, 106
  "Marriage to Mary Louisa Laine".... 77
  "Medical Practice in Cornish".... 79–82, 109, 110
  "Medical Study, Early".... 66, 67, 68
  "Memorial Library".... 278–291
  "Memorial Tablet".... 281
  "Newspaper Comments".... 179–182
  "Parents of".... 10
  "Personal Characteristics".... 162, 163, 164, 189
  "Political Affiliations".... 168–176

"Political developments, early life"........69, 74
"Political developments, last years"........168–176
"Professional life in Manchester"........163
"Political Sympathies"........175, 176
"Relations of father and son"........167, 188, 189, 190
"Removal to Manchester"........150
"Return to Cornish"........132
"Sectional strife during life in Cornish"........111–120
"Struggle in Cornish, Early"........81, 82
"Washington, D. C."........158, 159
Bonney, Charles Cheney........108
Bonney, Charles L........2, 7
Bonney, Clara Laine, daughter of Calvin and Mary........78, 107, 160, 251, 289
Bonney, Daniel........10
Bonney, Deborah........10
Bonney Family........2, 13
Bonney, Fred K. F., London, England........3
Bonney, Frederick W., son of Calvin and Mary........78, 82, 98, 107, 152, 161
Bonney Genealogy........Preface, 2, 3, 7
Bonney, Goodman........4
Bonney, Hannah........10
Bonney, Hannibal........11, 12, 48–57, 150, 181
Bonney, Harriott (Olivia) Cheney:
"Ancestry of"........14–19
"Ashland, N. H."........90, 93, 96, 106, 154
"Birth of, early childhood"........15, 19, 31, 90, 93, 106, 151, 154
"Books"........19, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96
"Brothers"........18–48
"Birth of son"........108
"Centennial Exposition"........156, 157
"Character"......90, 91, 93, 97, 98, 106, 121, 132, 133, 152, 200, 201, 202, 203, 238, 239, 240, 246, 247
"Charter member of Cornish Library Association"........272
"Civil War"........111–120
"Commencement, Bates College"........110, 111, 200
"California"........204
"Conditions, social and religious, in early life"........99–103
"Conditions, economic and political, in early married life"........111–116
"Cornish, Maine, Teacher in"........98, 252
"Cornish home life"........106–121
"Childhood days"........90–93
"Conditions in Manchester, fifty years ago"........183–199
"Current Events during life in Manchester"........167–177
"Death of husband"........178, 179, 180
"Director of Cornish Library Association in 1871"........277
"Dedication of Bonney Memorial Library"........281, 282, 283, 284
"Denver, Colo., Removal to"........202
"Early life"........90–93
"Early widowhood"........200–209

"Florida, Two winters in"....210–225
"Funeral of husband"....179, 180–182
"Death of"....19, 244–249
"Funeral of"....247–248
"Girlhood and schooldays"....90–105
"Husband on advanced medical work"....121–137
"Home influences as a child"....90–93
"Home life in Manchester"....150–161
"Hot Springs, Ark."....205
"Illness of daughter-in-law"....201, 202
"Illness of son, typhoid"....164, 165
"Illness of son in Denver"....202
"Increasing confinement to home"....234–242
"Interest in World War"....226–233
"Jacksonville, Fla."....210–222
"Illness in Denver"....205
"Last years"....234–243
"Living conditions in last years"....237, 238
"Marriage"....19, 106
"Memorial Library"....278–282
"Memorial Tablet"....281
"Later years in Manchester"....162–167
"Manchester, N. H., Removal to"....150
"Manchester, Departure from"....200
"New Hampton, N. H., school life"....93–98
"Married life in Cornish"....106–111, 121–124
"Puritanical training"....15–18, 90–93
"Peterborough, N. H."....90
"Nurses and companions"....234, 235, 240, 241
"Public events and political conditions from 1900 to 1912"....206, 209
"Public events in early widowhood"....206–209
"Presentation of Memorial Library"....286–291
"Political campaign of 1896 in Colorado"....203, 204
"Preface"
"Report as treasurer"....275
"Return to Denver"....223
"Red Cross Medal"....232
"Red Cross Work"....232
"Removal to Hyde Park, Mass."....201
"Removal to Lewiston"....201
"St. Augustine, Fla."....217–221
"Interest in public affairs"....206–209, 226–233, 236, 239, 242, 243
"Treasurer, Cornish Library Association, 1869"....274
"Washington, D. C."....158, 159
"Temperance"....104, 105
Bonney, Hannibal, brother of Calvin....11, 12, 48–57, 150, 181
Bonney, Hartley, brother of Calvin....11
Bonney, Horace, brother of Calvin....11, 12, 48–57, 150, 181
Bonney, Ichabod....8

Bonney, Isaac Newton (1st), brother of Calvin........ 11
Bonney, Isaac Newton (2nd), brother of Calvin........ 11
Bonney, Isaac, son of Isaac........ 10
Bonney, Isaac, son of Simeon........ 10
Bonney, James, son of Simeon........ 9, 10
Bonney, James Monroe (1st), brother of Calvin........ 11
Bonney, James Monroe (2nd), brother of Calvin........ 11
Bonney, James, son of Isaac and Hannah, father of Calvin........10, 11
Bonney, Jessie Ellwood, wife of Sherman Grant........Preface, 210, 237, 278, 279, 281
Bonney, John........ 8
Bonney, John De (Bonnay)........ 2
Bonney, Joseph........ 10
Bonney, Luther, brother of Calvin........ 11
Bonney, Lydia........ 8
Bonney, Mary Louisa (Laine), wife of Calvin F. Bonney........77, 82, 98, 152
Bonney, Mary Louisa, daughter of Calvin and Mary........77, 78, 82, 152
Bonney, Madeline, daughter of Fred W. and Flora........78, 161
Bonney, Mehitabel........ 10
Bonney Memorial Library:
  "Dedication of"........281, 285
  "Description of"........280, 281
  "Presentation of"........286, 291
Bonney Memorial Tablet........ 281
Bonney, Rebekah........ 10
Bonney, Sherman Grant, son of Calvin and Harriott........108, 126, 133, 138–153, 165, 166, 167, 179, 182–190, 200–203, 210, 255, 278, 281, 284, 286
Bonney, Sherman Calvin, son of Fred W. and Flora........78, 161
Bonney, Simeon, son of Simeon, Will of........8–9, 10
Bonney Soldiers and Sailors in Revolution........ 9
Bonney, Solomon........ 10
Bonney, Sylvia........ 10
Bonney Tavern........54, 55
Bonney, Thankful (Whitten)........ 10
Bonney, the twins........11, 12, 48–57, 150, 181
Bonney, Thomas G., of Cambridge College........ 3
Bonney, Thomas, Sr........ 4, 5
Bonney, Thomas, Jr........ 5, 7
Bonney, Unusual Names........8, 11, 12, 13
Bonney, Wilbert L........Preface
Bonney, William, son of Thomas........ 8, 10
Bonney, William, son of Simeon........ 9, 10
Boone, Capt. Nathan........ 53
Boone, Daniel........ 53
Booth, Edwin........ 199
Boothby, Olive........ 284
Boothby, Oren Cheney........ 30
Boothby, J. Frank........ 30
Borah, Senator........ 243
Boston Journal........ 54

Boston Common........ 60
Boston, Mass........ 60, 61, 62, 63
Boscawen, N. H........ 54
Bosworth Field, Battle of........ 14
Bowers, Claude........ 242
Boyd, Miss........ 184
Boynton, Edward D........ 81
Boynton, Everett........ 273
Boynton, Jennie........ 252
Boynton, Lizzette........ 273
Boynton, Mrs. Edward........ 273
Brackett, Isaac........ 289
Brackett, Howard........ 253
Bradley, Lydia........ 273
Bradley, John........ 253
Bradford Family........ 9
Bradford, Col. Gamaliel........ 9
Bradford, William........ 6
Bradford, Penn........ 78
Bradeen, Hannah........ 272
Breckenridge, John C........ 87
Brennan, Rev. William M........ 67, 127
Brien, Mrs. Harriet C. B........ 248
Bridgewater, Town of........ 4
British Columbia........ 238
Bronson, Mich........ 34
Brookhart, Senator........ 243
Brown University........ 21
Bryan, William Jennings........ 203, 204
Bryant, William Cullen........ 74
Buell, William P........ 67
Buck, William E........ 199
Buchanan, Pres. James........ 87, 136
Buckfield, Maine........ 8
Buckner, Gen. Simon Bolivar........ 204
Buinell, Angelia T........ 272
Bunker Hill........ 90
Bumstead, Dr. A. J........ 127
Burbank, Sarah, wife of Elias Cheney........ 15
Burchard, Rev. Dr........ 175
Buswell, Abbie........ 272
Butler, Major E. H........ 157
Buzzell, Mary A........ 183

C

Calhoun, Vice-Pres. John C........ 72, 74, 83, 84, 159
California........ 56, 74, 83, 84, 85, 204
Calvin, John........ 12
Calvinism........ 20, 100

Cambridge ... 14, 201, 258
Camp Meeting ... 101
Campton, N. H. ... 15
Capitol, The, at Washington ... 158
Cary, Annie Louise ... 76, 77
Caswell Family ... 9
Catholics ... 3, 104, 184
Catholic Church ... 100, 101
Centennial Exhibition, description of ... 156, 157
Cervera, Admiral ... 206
Chadbourne, William ... 273
Chaffen Family ... 9
Challis, Mrs. Harry D. ... 282
Chambers, Dr. William T. ... 205
Chandler Family ... 8
Chase, Gilbert ... 272
Chase, Pres. George C. ... 25, 26
Chase, Nancy ... 273
Chick, Clark S. ... 260
Chick, Emma ... 273
Cheney, Abigail (Morrison), wife of Moses Cheney, mother of Harriott ... 15–19
  "Ancestry" ... 15
  "Home life, character, energy" ... 17–21, 31, 42, 90–95, 154
  "Temperance" ... 105, 106, 237
Cheney, Abigail Morrison, wife of George Washburn ... 19, 122
Cheney, Miss Agnes, daughter of Person C. Cheney ... 95, 166, 181
Cheney, Amy Marcy (Mrs. H. H. A. Beach) ... 155, 282
Cheney Brothers ... 18, 19, 31–47
  "Economic conditions in New England in their early manhood, humanitarian movements, reforms" ... 42–47
  Caroline, Mrs. Charles H. Swan ... 30
Cheney, Charles Gilman ... 19, 32, 33, 39, 94, 108
Cheney, Edmund, son of John and Mary ... 15
Cheney, Elias, son of Moses and Sarah ... 15
Cheney, Elias, son of Elias and Ruth ... 15, 17
Cheney, Elias Hutchins, son of Moses and Abigail ... 19, 38–46
  "Appointments" ... 39–41
  "Birth" ... 19
  "Death" ... 19, 40
  "Father of Harry M." ... 165
  "Father of Fred W." ... 39
  "Father of Mrs. G. H. Kelley" ... 48
  "Florida" ... 210
  "*Granite State Free Press*" ... 39, 239
  "History of life, character, mentality" ... 38–42
  "Marriages" ... 39, 40
  "Newspaper Editorials" ... 41
  "Politics" ... 39–41
  "Visits" ... 155

Cheney, Emeline Aldrich Burlingame.................................Preface, 28
  Emeline, Mrs. J. Frank Boothby.. 30
Cheney, Esther (Mrs. Harry D. Challis), daughter of Harry M.................248, 282
Cheney, Esther M., wife of John Merrill, mother of Aurelia, Abigail Sarah..18, 96, 97, 155
Cheney, Fred W.. 39
Cheney Family..13–19
Cheney Genealogy..Preface, 13
Cheney Golden Wedding... 95
Cheney, Harry Morrison, son of Elias H. and Susan W..................Preface, 165
  "Address"...282, 283
  "Dedication of Bonney Memorial Library"......................... 248
  "Son of Elias and Susan"......................................165, 182
  Horace... 30
Cheney, John... 14
Cheney, John, son of Peter and Hannah.............................. 15
Cheney, Sir John.. 14
Cheney, Martha, wife of William.................................... 14
Cheney, Mary, wife of John... 15
Cheney, Marcia Ann, wife of J. F. F. Smith......................... 19
Cheney, Harriott Olivia (Harriott Cheney Bonney, see Bonney).
Cheney, Moses, son of Edmund and Hannah...........................15, 16
Cheney, Moses, son of Moses and Abigail.............................31–32
  "Father of Charles A.", grandfather of Amy Marcy Cheney.............. 155
Cheney, Moses, son of Elias and Sarah.............................. 15
  "Father of Harriott Olivia"....................................15, 16
  "Home life"..................17, 18, 19, 21, 31, 42, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 102, 106, 154
Cheney, Oren Burbank, character, faith, accomplishment..................20–30
  "Bates College"...23–30
  "Birth of"... 18
  "Co-education at Bates".......................................25, 105
  "Dartmouth College"... 21
  "Delegate to National Free Soil Convention"........................ 22
  "Early life"..18–30
  "First Commencement at Bates"................................... 110
  "Founder of College".. 23
  "First President of Bates College"...............................23–26
  "Free Baptist Denomination"....................................21, 22
  "*Lewiston Journal*"...29, 30
  "Life story by wife"... 28
  "Maine State Seminary"... 23
  "Marriages"...22, 28
  "Nelson Dingley, Hon., Remarks of"..............................27, 29
  "New Hampton Literary and Biblical Institute".......................20, 21
  "Newspaper Editorials"..29, 30
  "Professors associated with Bates"................................23–26
  "Resignation after forty years service at Bates"...................... 26
  "Speech of Resignation"... 26
  "Visits"..155, 182, 201

Cheney, Person C.:
  "Appointments" 34
  "Birth of" 19
  "Character" 33, 34
  "Centennial Exposition" 156, 157, 166, 181
  "Courage" 35
  "Delegate to Republican National Committee" 35
  "Early Education" 33
  "Early life" 19, 33–39
  "Father of Agnes" 95, 181
  "Governor of New Hampshire" 34, 37
  "Home Market Club" 37
  "Interest in Politics" 33
  "Marriages" 34
  "Mayor of Manchester" 37
  "Minister to Switzerland" 35, 37
  "National Tariff League" 37
  "Newspaper Editorials" 35, 36, 37
  "Paper-maker" 33
  "R. R. Commission" 34
  "Republican National Committee" 35
  "Trustee, Bates College" 34
  "U. S. Senator" 34, 37
  "Soldier in Civil War" 34
Cheney, Ruth Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Lord 19, 235, 237
Cheney, Sarah Burbank, wife of Rev. S. G. Abbott 18
Cheney, William 14
Cincinnati Invincibles 52
Civil Service Reforms 168, 169
Civil War, The 111–120
Clare, Rev. Joseph 283, 284
Clark, Dr. A. 127
Clark, Judge Daniel 182
Clark, Miss Annie 184
Class of Ninety-Nine 285
Claxton, Kate 199
Clay, Henry 71, 84, 159, 168
Clemenceau, Georges 233
Cleveland, Pres. Grover 168, 174, 175, 203
Clifford, George F. 253, 264, 265, 272
Clifford, Frank 288
Clifford, Judge 288
Clifford, Mary O. 253
Cobb Divinity School 25
Cobb, Mr. J. L. H. 25
Coins Financial School 203
Colcord, Lena M. 253
Colcord, Nate D. 253
Cole, Rev. Albert 125, 164, 254, 257, 258, 260, 272, 287, 288

Cole, Cynthia, wife of James Bonney, mother of Calvin F. Bonney . . . 11, 12
Cole Family . . . 9
Cole, Gale . . . 11
Cole, Mary E. . . . 272
Cole Memorial . . . 254, 255
Cole, Sarah H. . . . 257
College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York . . . 66, 121, 126
Colorado . . . 55, 202, 234–240
Congregationalists . . . 100
  See First Congregationalist Church, Denver.
  See Franklin Street Congregationalist Church, Manchester.
  See Hillside Congregationalist Church, Cornish.
Conant, Dr. Edgar F. . . . 239
Conkling, Roscoe . . . 170, 172, 174
Cooke, J. & Co. . . . 169
Coolidge, Pres. Calvin . . . 236, 242
Cooper, James Fenimore . . . 74
Copp, William R. . . . 253, 278, 279, 283, 284, 285, 290
Copp, Myrtle S. . . . 251
Copp, Sadie B. . . . 284
Copperheads . . . 263
Corcoran Art Gallery . . . 158
Corcoran, Thomas . . . 184
Cornish . . . 63, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 98, 160, 250, 239
  "Diversions for young people" . . . 141–144
  "Early recollections" . . . 138–149
  "General Considerations" . . . 259–262
  "High School" . . . 252
  "Library Association" . . . 63, 259–277
  "Library, Constitution and By-Laws" . . . 265–271
  "Library, Obtaining Funds for" . . . 273, 274, 275
  School Association . . . 250–253
  Schools and Churches . . . 250–258
Consuis, Mrs. W. C. . . . 253
Cousins, Mrs. W. L. . . . 253
Crockett, David . . . 52
Cross, Hon. David . . . 182
Cross, Rev. Allen Eastman . . . 153
Crowley, Miss Helen A. . . . 279
Cuban Revolution . . . 40
Curacoa, West Indies (Dutch) . . . 40, 41, 210
Curley, Miss Mary E. . . . 240, 241
Currier, Mrs. B. F. . . . 181
Curtis, George W. . . . 168
Curtis, Vice-President . . . 242
Custer Massacre . . . 176

D

Daily Mirror and American (Manchester, N. H.) . . . 185
Dalton, Dr. J. C. . . . 127

Dana, Joseph........ 63
Danforth, Mary........ 273
Darte, Miss Mildred........241, 248
Dartmouth College........21, 32, 34, 78, 164, 180
Davis, Lieut. Jefferson........ 51
Davis, Rev. W. V. W........164, 165
Day, Ralph R........ 253
Dedham Plain........ 4
De Kalb, Ill........ 210
Delafield, Dr. Edward........ 127
Democratic Party......39, 57, 69, 70, 71, 85–87, 114, 119, 128, 129, 168, 169, 170–175, 203, 209, 226–230, 242, 261, 262
Denver, Colo........67–127, 202, 203, 204, 205, 226, 232, 234–241, 247
Devonshire, England........ 13
Dewey, Admiral George........ 206
Dickens, Charles........ 179
Dillon, Miss Dorothy E........241, 278
Dines, Mr. Orville........ 241
Dingley, Hon. Nelson........24, 26, 27, 28
Diploma, Columbia College........126, 127
Disbrow, Dr. S. W........ 68
Dissenters........ 100
Doble, Mrs. Emma B........ 57, 248
Dodge, Col. Theodore A........ 51
Dow, Gen. Neal........ 260
Dow, Rev. Richard........ 248
Dowe, Ellen........ 272
Dred Scott Decision........ 262
Drew, Daniel........ 130
Drew, John........ 215
Douglas, Frederick........ 18
Douglas, Stephen A........ 87
Dunnells, Callie M........ 257
Dunning, Harriet A........ 272
Durgin Family........ 289
Duxbury, Mass........3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9

E

Eads Family........ 9
Eastman, Lieut. Elbridge........ 50
Eastman, Milton S........ 272
Eliot, Rev. John........ 14
Emerson, Ralph Waldo........ 74
Enfield, N. H........ 21
Engraving and Printing, Bureau of........ 158
Episcopal Bishop of Utah........ 200
Essex, England........ 13
Exeter, England........ 13
Exeter, N. H........ 38

F

Fairbanks, A. G. 182
Faneuil Hall Market 61
Farmington, Maine, Academy 22
Farnum, Mrs. Anette 272
Farnum, W. K. 272
Farragutt, Admiral 113, 159
Federalists 70, 71
Fernald, Nancy Pike 251
Fernandina, Fla. 215, 224
Fillmore, Pres. Millard 86
First Congregational Church, Denver 204, 205, 232, 247
Fish, Mrs. Charles H. 166
Fisk, James 130, 136
Flagler, Mr. H. M. 219
Flanders, Flora, wife of Fred W. Bonney 78, 161
Florida 40, 45
  "Animal and bird life" 213, 214, 217, 225
  "Land of flowers" 213
  "Scenic Attractions" 212, 213, 214
  "Two Winters in" 210–225
Fly, Freeman 273
Foch, General 230, 231
Fort Gibson, Ark. 51
Fort Marion 220, 221
Fox River 51
France 55, 114, 231
Francesboro, Maine 250
Franciscan Monks 218
Franconia Notch 156
Frank, Dr. Lorenz W. 239
Franklin, N. H. 32
Franklin Street Church, Manchester, N. H. 181, 184
Free Silver 204
Free Soil Party 22, 39, 85, 168
Freeman, Dr. Leonard 234, 241
Freeman, Rev. Charles 259
Fremont, Gen. John C. 86, 168
French, Lord 230
French, Dr. L. 182
French, Mrs. L. Melville (Miss Emma Blood) 184
Fullonton, Prof. John 25

G

Gallieni, General 230
Gallipoli 231
Gardiner, Maine 60
Garfield, Pres. James A. 173, 174
Garrison, William Lloyd 261

George, Lloyd........ 233
Gerber, Landlord........ 215
Germany........227, 228, 229, 230, 231
Gerry, Josephine........ 252
Giant Oak, South Jacksonville........ 222
Gettysburg........ 113
Gladstone, William........ 114
Glover Family........ 9
Goffstown, N. H........34, 155
Gold Standard........ 203
Gordon, Emily........ 158
Gordon Family of Ashland, N. H........ 158
Gorham, Maine........ 8
Gough, John B........ 260
Gould, Benjamin A........63, 199
Gould, James........130, 136
Gould, Oliver A........ 273
Granite State Free Press........39, 239
Grant, U. S., President, Victorious General, second term, candidate for third.....108, 113, 115, 117, 168, 172, 173, 174
  "Difficulties in office"........136, 137
  "Election to Presidency"........ 135
  "Memoirs"........ 176
  "Personal Qualities"........134, 135
Gray, Clifton D., President of Bates College........ 26
Greeley, Horace........88, 114, 168
Greenbacks........ 262
Green Bay, Wis........ 50
Green Cove Springs, Fla........214, 224
Greenland, N. H........ 22
Griggs, Ida........ 252
Griggs, Lizzie........ 252
Guptil, Frank B........ 251
Guptil, G. W........252, 272
Guptil, Helen........252, 272
Guptil School House........ 251
Gurney, E. A........ 273
Gurney, Kate........ 273

H

Haig, Earl........ 231
Haley, A. B........ 273
Hall, Pauline........ 199
Hallowell, Maine........ 77
Hamlin, Capt. Eleazer........8, 10
Hamlin, Vice-Pres. Hannibal........ 8
Hamilton, Alexander........70, 71
Hancock, N. H........ 33
Hancock, Gen. Winfield Scott........ 173

Hannigan, Miss Byrd 241, 248
Hanover, N. H. 22
Hanover Street Church, Manchester, N. H. 184
Harding, Pres. Warren G. 236
Harlow, Captain 9
Harper's Weekly 168
Hartford, Frank 272
Harris, Annie L. 272
Harris, A. W. 264, 265, 272
Harris, Frank 282
Harris, Hannah 272
Harrison, Pres. Benjamin 35, 40, 168
Harrison, Pres. William Henry, Campaign of 1840 68, 73
Harvard Medical School 201
Harvey, William G. 203
Hatch, Fannie 273
Hatch, Hattie 273
Hatch, Leonidas 272
Hatch, Mary 273
Hatch, William 273, 283
Hathorn Hall 23
Hathorn, Mr. and Mrs. Seth 23
Hawthorne, Nathaniel 74
Hayes, Rev. Benjamin F. 24
Hayes, Pres. Rutherford B., Personal qualities 170, 171, 172
Hayford Family 9
Hayne, Senator 72
Henniker, N. H. 31, 32, 34, 155
Henry III, King 13
Henry VII, King 14
Hartfordshire, England 13
Hercules Ship 4
Hibernia, Fla. 215
Hilliard Gray and Co. 63
Hillsborough Bridge 32
Hillside Congregational Church 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259
Hiram, Maine 252
Hobart Family 9
Hoffman, Richard K. 67
Holderness, N. H. 15, 32, 33
Holt, Walter 181
Hooker, Gen. Joseph 113
Hooksett, N. H. 54
Hoover, Pres. Herbert, Election, accomplishments 242, 243
Hopkins, Sub-Master 199
Hot Springs, Ark. 205
House, Colonel 233
Houston, Texas 52, 242
Houston, Gen. Felix 52

Houston, Gen. Sam.....52, 55, 73
How, Dr. Lyman B.....182
Howe, Prof. J. A., D.D.....25
Hughes, Charles E., Chief Justice.....229, 236, 242
Hughes, Gerald.....242
Huguenots.....3, 215
Hunt, Samuel.....5
Hunter, Capt. David.....51
Huntington Avenue, Boston.....201
Hurd, A. J.....273
Hyde Park, Mass.....201

I

Idaho.....84
Idealistic Communities.....103
Iowa.....55, 85
Irish Catholics.....44, 101, 104, 112, 128, 129, 175, 183, 184
Irish Family.....9
Irving, Washington.....74

J

Jackman, Ruth, wife of Elias Cheney.....15
Jackson, Pres. Andrew, power, popularity.....12, 50, 55, 71, 72, 73, 117, 211, 259
Jackson Family.....8
Jacksonian Democrats.....71
Jacksonville, Florida.....210–214, 222, 223, 224, 225
Jameson, C. M.....272
Jameson, E. B.....272
Jameson, Elvin.....272
Jameson, Fannie O'Brion.....290
Jameson, Frank.....272
Jameson, Fulton.....288
Jameson, Harry P.....284, 288, 290
Jameson, John.....253, 264, 265, 272
Jameson, J. F.....264, 272
Jameson, Judge.....288
Jameson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry.....279
Jameson, Mrs. John.....274
Jameson, Mrs. Rose Wedgwood (Mrs. Harry).....253, 254, 284
Jansen, Marie.....199
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....50
Jefferson, Joseph.....199
Jefferson, Pres. Thomas.....13, 69, 71
Jewett School.....257
Joffre, General.....23
Johnson, Pres. Andrew, Patriot, courage of.....117, 118, 119, 120, 263
Jones, William G.....272
Joy Family.....8
Joy, Hepsibah.....11

K

Kahill, Joseph 281
Kansas 55
Kansas-Nebraska Bill 87
Kean, Edmund 199
Kearney Family 9
Kearney, Col. Stephen W. 51, 84
Keith, Mrs. Sarah, wife of Person Cheney 34
Kelley, Mrs. George H. 248
Kelley, Richard 239
Kennebunkport, Maine 200
Keyes Family of Ashland 158
Kezar Falls, Maine 78, 79, 82
Kidder Family 9
Kidder, Joseph 182
Kincaid, G. W. 273
King, Mehitabel 8
King Phillips War 4
Kitchener, Lord 230, 231
Knickerbocker Male Quartette 283
Knight, Samuel 260
Knoch, Dr. Norbert H. 239
Know Nothing Party 86, 262
Ku Klux Klan 262

L

Laine, Mary Louisa, wife of Calvin F. Bonney 77, 82, 98, 152
Laine, William Frederick 77
Lake Massabesic 187
Lambert, Silas 10
Larrabee Family 8
Latter Day Saints 103
La Paz, Lower California, Mexico 40
Latin Diploma 67, 126, 127
Lebanon, N. H. 22, 39, 40, 155
Lee, Gen. Robert E. 115, 159
Lewiston Journal 29, 30
Lewiston, Maine 23, 78, 155, 178, 201
Library, Bonney Memorial 278–291
Library, Calvin F. Bonney 63–65
Library, Cornish, Association 260–277
Limerick, Maine 257, 259
Lincoln, Pres. Abraham 1, 87, 113, 117, 168, 260
Lincoln, Ben C. 250, 290
Lincoln Family 289
Lincoln, Fannie C. 250, 272, 284, 289
Lincoln, Laura 272, 275
Lincolnshire, England 13
Lindbergh, Col. Charles 236

Little, Miss Nancy B. (Mrs. A. A. Tanner)....201, 202, 205
Livingston, Robert R.... 55
Logan, Gen. John A.... 113
Logic, Elements of.... 93
London, England.... 13
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth.... 74
Lord, Ruth Elizabeth Cheney....19, 155, 235, 237
Lord, Fannie, daughter of Ruth Elizabeth Cheney....235, 248
Lord, Mrs. Joseph (Ruth E. Cheney)....237, 238
Loring, Capt. Ignatius.... 9
Lotta (Lotta Crabtree).... 199
Louisiana Territory....55, 70
Lowell, James Russell.... 74
Lull, Herbert W.... 199
Lusitania....228, 232
Luther, Martin.... 12
Lyon, Miss Bessie A.... 240

M

Mabry, Mr. and Mrs. Willis.... 285
Madison, Pres. James....13, 69, 70
Maine, Battleship.... 206
Maine State Seminary....23, 27
Manahan, Lucretia.... 183
Manchester, N. H....34, 78, 121, 162, 163, 164
  "Boyhood tasks"....162, 163, 188, 189
  "Clothing, Fifty years ago"....196, 197
  "Conditions, Fifty years ago"....183–199
  "Dances, Fifty years ago".... 198
  "Diversions for young people"....186, 187, 198, 199
  "Economic conditions"....183, 184, 185
  "Furnishings of average home"....193, 194, 195
  "Home in"....150–161
  "Last years in"....162–177
  "Medical Association".... 153
  "*Mirror and American*"....180, 185
  "Reminiscenses of"....183–199
  "Removal to"....150, 151, 152
  "School days".... 152
  "Social conditions"....191–199
  "Theater".... 199
  "*Union, The*" (*Manchester Union*)....180, 185
March, Albion L., husband of Clara L. Bonney....78, 160, 289
March, Clara Bonney....78, 107, 160, 251, 289
March, May Bonney....78, 160, 248, 282
Markoe, Dr. T. M.... 127
Marne, Battle of.... 230
Marr Family.... 289
Marr, C. G.... 272

Marr, J. C. 272
Marr, Mary 251, 289
Marston, Rev. Percival 253
Massachusetts Colony 4
Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolution 9
Matanzas, Cuba 40
Matthew, Father 104
May, Ann 8
Mayport, Florida 211, 216
McAnelly, Miss Nellie 205, 210, 234, 235
McCammon, Harold 245
McCammon, Grace 245
McClellan, General 113
McCullough, John 166, 199
McDaniel, Silas 252
McDonald, Rev. William 184
McGregorville 186
McIntyre, P. W. 273
McKenney, W. S. 272
MacKenzie, Rev. Hugh S. 247
McKinley, Pres. William 37, 204, 206
McKinney, Frank 273
McKinney, Hattie B. 272
McKusick, Harrison 252
McLane, Dr. James W. 127
McPherson, Gen. James B. 159
Meade, Gen. George G. 113
Medical Society of the Commonwealth of New York, 1844 67
Mellon, Andrew 236
Memorial Library, Bonney 278–291
Memorial Tablet, Bonney 281
Memorial Tablet, "Cole" 257
Menendez, Hernando 218
Mercier, Cardinal 231
Meredith, N. H. 155
Merrill, Abbie S. 96, 155
Merrill, Aurelia M. 96, 97, 155, 200
Merrill, Esther M. (Cheney) (Mrs. John Merrill) 19, 96, 155
Merrimack River 186, 187
Meserve, Lucinda 251
Methodists 86, 100, 253, 259, 261
Mexico 52, 53, 56, 74, 83, 84, 85
Miles, Gen. Nelson A. 206
Miller, William 102
Milliken, John A. 252
Minnesota 55
Missouri 55
Missouri Compromise 262
Monmouth, Maine 11, 78, 160, 161, 178

Monroe Doctrine........ 56
Monroe, Pres. James........ 12, 55, 69, 70, 71
Moore, S. Anna, wife of Person C. Cheney........ 34
Mormons........ 86, 103
Morning Star........ 22
Montana........ 55
Montreal........ 238
Morrell, Annie........ 273
Morrison, A. P........ 90, 91
Morrison, Abigail, wife of Moses Cheney, mother of Harriott Cheney Bonney....15, 17, 18, 19, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 104, 105, 154, 237
Morrison, Esther J. (Perkins), wife of Jonathan........ 15
Morrison, Jonathan........ 15, 90, 237
Morrison, Rev. W. H........ 54
Morrison, Mrs. W. T. S........ 253
Moulton, Rt. Rev. Arthur W., D.D., Bishop of Utah........ 200
Moulton, Thomas........ 252
Mount St. Mary's Academy........ 184
Mount Vernon........ 159
Mount Washington........ 156
Mug-Wumps........ 175
Murkland, Rev. Charles E........ 164
Murray's Grammar........ 251

N

Namasakeeset, Town of........ 4
Napoleon Bonaparte........ 55
Narragansett Township No. 7........ 5
Nast, Thomas H........ 199
National Republicans........ 71
Native American Party........ 86, 262
Nebraska........ 55
Newburyport........ 63
New England:
  "Class distinction"........ 43, 44
  "Common Schools"........ 46
  "Conditions of working people"........ 44, 45, 46
  "Day"........ 157
  "Evolutionary changes"........ 83
  "Economic changes"........ 99, 100
  "Economic conditions"........ 43, 44, 69, 70, 71, 75, 83, 261
  "Emigration"........ 44
  "Employment in factories"........ 43, 44
  "Historic-Genealogic Society"........ 13
  "Humanitarian Movements in"........ 43–47, 83, 104, 105
  "Immigration to"........ 43, 44
  "In the Republic"........ 45
  "Political developments"........ 69–73, 83, 87, 260–263
  "Religious developments"........ 99, 100, 101, 102, 103

  "Sectional feeling"......260–263
  "Sentiment against slavery"......21, 42, 43, 44, 47, 83, 85, 86, 87, 261, 262
  "Temperance in"......104, 105, 260
  "Training"......17, 19, 42, 43, 91, 92, 93, 99–104, 154, 155
New Hampshire Day...... 157
New Hampton, N. H...... 20
New Hampshire Phoenix...... 39
N. H. State Medical Society...... 153
New Hampton Literary Institute......20, 25, 38, 93, 96
Newton, Isaac...... 12
Newton Highlands, Mass...... 248
New Orleans...... 52
New York City......66, 67, 68, 73, 76, 121
  Changes from 1844 to 1868......128–132
New York Tribune...... 114
Norfolk, England...... 13
Northampton, England...... 13
North Dakota...... 55
North Paris, Maine......77, 79
Norway, Maine...... 8
Noyes, Hannah, wife of Peter Cheney...... 15
Nugent, Miss Estelle...... 241

O

Oakes Home, Denver...... 235
Oakes, Rev. Frederick W...... 247
O'Brion, Albert G......204, 205, 272, 274
O'Brion, Mr. and Mrs. Albert G...... 201
O'Brion, Mrs. Albert G...... 275
O'Brion, A. H...... 275
O'Brion, C. E...... 272
O'Brion, D. W...... 275
O'Brion, Mrs. D. W......274, 275
O'Brion Family...... 289
O'Brion, Eliza...... 288
O'Brion, Fulton...... 285
O'Brion, John......260, 264, 272
O'Brion, Lizzie...... 272
O'Brion, Martha......272, 275
O'Brion, Olive......272, 274, 275
O'Brion, William......260, 272
O'Brion, Wilson......252, 289
O'Farrell, Miss Elizabeth M......Preface, 281
Old Man of the Mountain...... 156
O'Neil, James...... 199
Orange Park, Fla......214, 223
Oregon......83, 84
Ortega, Fla...... 223
Osceola the Seminole...... 221

Otis Family........ 289
Otis, Ira C........ 272
Otis, James L........ 260
Otis, Lydia........141, 252, 272, 275, 289
Outlook, The........207, 239

P

Pablo Beach, Fla........ 212
Pacific Northwest........ 238
Palmer, Gen. John McCauley........ 204
Panama Canal........ 207
Paris, Maine........ 8
Parish's Geography........ 251
Parker, Elmer W........ 253
Parker, George H........ 284
Parker, Dr. Willard........ 127
Parker, W. F........ 181
Parsonsfield, Maine........20, 33, 78, 79
Parsonsfield Seminary........20, 22, 33
Partridge Family........ 289
Pearson, Wallace (Pearson and Wallace)........ 182
Pease, B. F........ 272
Pease, Harry R........ 253
Pease, J. M........ 272
Pease, L. A........ 273
Pease, Roscoe C........ 272
Pease, S. F........ 272
Pembroke, Town of........4, 9
Penacook........ 54
Perkins, Nancy, wife of Oren B. Cheney........ 22
Perkins, Rev. Thomas........ 22
Pershing, Dr. Cyrus L........ 239
Pershing, Gen. John........232, 235
Pershing, Mrs. Ward B........ 235
Perley, Mary........ 77
Peterborough, N. H........16, 32, 33, 34, 39, 90, 91
Peterson, Rev. Oscar........ 255
Peterborough Transcript........ 39
Philadelphia........ 156
Phips, Sir William........ 6
Philpott, Dr. James A........ 239
Phillips Exeter Academy........ 38
Phillips, Wendell........ 261
Pierce, Pres. Franklin........86, 87, 168
Pierce, Miss Mabel........ 248
Pickwick Papers........ 179
Pilgrim Fathers........ 3
Pilgrim Hymns........ 255
Pine Grove Cemetery........182, 249

Piscataqua 186
Pike Family 289
Pike, Achsah K. 255, 273
Pike, Annie C. 252
Pike, C. Alvin 252, 272
Pike, Charles 252
Pike, Dr. 125, 273
Pike, Mrs. Ellen M. 254, 255, 273
Pike, Etta O. 251
Pike, Ezra B. 272
Pike, Finton M. 272
Pike, Fred B. 253
Pike, Horace A. 263, 265, 273
Pike, Mrs. Jennie E. 250, 253, 282, 285
Pike, Hon. Leroy F. 253, 272, 282
Pike, Martha Ann 252
Pike, Minnie S. 250
Pike Memorial Hall 250, 252, 282
Pike Memorial Organ 254
Pike, Saxe, Drum-Major 156
Platt, Senator Thomas 174
Plattsburgh, N. Y. 66
Plummer, Mary, wife of Edmund Cheney 15
Plymouth, Mass. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9
Plymouth, N. H. 20
Plymouth Church 123, 124, 131
Plympton, Mass. 8, 9, 10
Poe, Edgar Allan 74
Point Judith 156
Poindexter, William H. 273
Polk, Pres. James K. 84, 168
Ponce de Leon Hotel, St. Augustine, Fla. 219
Porter, Maine 252
Porter, Admiral David 113
Pope, Charles Henry 13
Potomac River 159
Probate Court, Plymouth, Mass. 7
Provincetown, Mass. 283
Pugsley, Charlotte 252
Pugsley, Franklin 253
Pugsley, Freeman 272
Pullen Family 8

Q

Quebec 238
Queen Victoria 114
Quint, A. W. 181
Quint, Sarah W. 181

R

Rand, George F. . . . 272
Rand, Hattie B. . . . 252
Rand, Prof. J. H. . . . 25
Randall Hall, New Hampton . . . 93
Randolph, John . . . 159
Ray, Jessie Ellwood (wife of Sherman G. Bonney) . . . Preface, 210, 237, 278, 279, 281
Raymond, Charlie M. . . . 77
Red Cross Association . . . 232
Red Cross Medal . . . 232
Remick, Elder . . . 255
Republicans . . . 34, 35, 37, 85, 86, 87, 168, 203, 206, 207, 208, 229, 242
Republican Party (Old) (Jeffersonian) . . . 69, 71
Republican Reformers . . . 168
Revolution, War of . . . 8, 9
Rich, Prof. Thomas H. . . . 25
Richard III, King . . . 14
Richardson, Thomas J. . . . 260
Richmond, Earl of . . . 14
Ricker's Corner . . . 259
Ridlon, Emery S. . . . 273
Robinson, G. D. . . . 181
Robinson, Senator . . . 242
Rock Rimmon (Manchester, N. H.) . . . 187
Roxbury, Mass. . . . 14
Rundlett, Carolyn Adelia . . . 22
Rundlett, Rebekah . . . 31
Russia, Contributions to . . . 240

S

St. Augustine, Fla. . . . 217, 218, 219, 220, 221
  "Dedication of city" . . . 218
  "Ft. Marion" . . . 220
  "Plaza and Post Office" . . . 219
  "St. Joseph's Cathedral" . . . 219
St. John's River, Fla. . . . 211, 214, 216, 221, 223, 224
St. John, Dr. Samuel . . . 127
St. Joseph's Hospital (Denver) . . . 234, 235, 241
St. Thomas Seminary (Denver) . . . 67, 127
Salem, Mass. . . . 104
Sampson, Dorcas . . . 5
Sampson, Henry . . . 4
Sampson, Thomas . . . 9
Sampson, Admiral William Thomas . . . 206
Sandborn, Professor, of Dartmouth . . . 157
Sandborn, Nancy P. . . . 273
Sanbornton, N. H. . . . 15, 90
Sanderson, Isabella . . . 199
Sands, Dr. Henry B. . . . 127

Santa Fe, New Mexico 218
San Jacinto 57
Sandford, Maine 257
Sandford Tribune 239
Sawyer, Dr. Samuel G. 283, 284, 285, 289, 291
Schley, Admiral Winfield Scott 206
School Life (Cornish, Maine) 138, 140, 141
Schurtz, Carl 168
Scott, Gen. Winfield 84, 158, 159
Scribner, C. W. 181
Shaw Family 9
Sherborne, Andrew 251
Sheridan, Gen. Philip 113
Sheridan, Richard Brinsley 2
Sherman, Senator John 173
Sherman, General William T. 108, 113, 117, 135
Shields, Bayard 211, 224
Shields, Rev. and Mrs 211, 224
Ship, Col. Scott 157
Sigma Club of Cornish, Maine 285
Silvester, Maine 10
Small, Augusta 272
Small, Francina 272
Small, Frank 272
Small, Fred C. 279, 280, 281, 284, 290
Small, Herbert 272
Small, Isaac 290
Small, Joshua 260
Small, L. W. 253, 255, 290
Small, Reuben 290
Small, Samuel 260, 290
Small, Sarah B. 272
Smart, Mary 252
Smith, Ashland, Family 158
Smith, Dr. Albert 32, 95
Smith, Gov. Alfred E. 242
Smith, Clara May (Harding), wife of E. H. Cheney 40
Smith, Mrs. E. M. 181
Smith, Helen Cheney 248
Smith, Henry F. 253
Smith, Marcia Ann Cheney (Mrs. J. P. F. Smith) 19, 155
Smith, Martha 31
Smith, Nellie, wife of Fred W. Bonney 78
Smith, Gen. P. F. 52
Smith, Roscoe G. 273
Smith, Mrs. R. G. 273
Smith, Sarah E., wife of Charles Gilman Cheney 32
Smyth, Ex-Gov. and Mrs. Frederick 181
Snow, Rev. H. F. 252, 287

Soule, Benjamin........ 10
Soule Family........ 8
Soule, Hannah........ 6
South Carolina........ 72
South Dakota........ 55
Society Good Templar........ 104
Sound Money........72, 116, 136, 137, 171
Souvenir, Cornish........ 252
Spain........55, 56
Spanish American War........ 206
Spring, John H........ 273
Spaulding, Dr. S........ 164
Stackpole, Everett S........Preface
Stackpole, Sarah........ 273
Stafford, N. H........ 22
Staley, Mrs. Philip........ 253
Standart, Mr. and Mrs. F. W........ 224
Standish, Miles........ 4
Stanley Family........ 8
Stanley, Prof. Richard C........ 24
Stearns, Robert G........ 251
Stevens, Joseph L........ 182
Stetson Family........ 9
Stone, Levi........ 252
Story, Alvida........ 272
Stratham, N. H........ 22
Straw, Ex-Governor, of New Hampshire........ 157
Strout, Maria........ 252
Stowe, Harriet Beecher........ 261
Suffolk, England........ 13
Sullivan, Mary E........ 241
Sumner, Charles........ 261
Sussex, England........ 13
Swan, Mrs. Charles H........ 30
Swazey, Dr. W. B........182, 289
Swazey, Mrs. W. B........ 253
Sweet Family........ 8
Switzerland........ 35

T

Taft, Pres. William Howard........208, 209
Tammany Hall........128, 129, 130
Taylor, Pres. Zachary........84, 85, 86, 168
Tears, Daniel........ 224
Tears, Erwin........ 248
Terry, Mary........ 4
Temperance Reform........104, 105, 260
Texas, Annexation of........83, 84
Texas, Independence of........52, 53, 56, 57

Thatcher, Rodolphus........ 5
The Cornish School Association........ 253
Thomas, Gen. George H........ 113, 159
Thomas, John J........ 279
Thomas, Dr. T. H........ 127
Thompson, Dr. Ben........ 81, 125, 288
Thompson, Sarah I........ 273
Thoreau, Henry D........ 74
Thornton, N. H........ 15
Thorpe, Thomas L........ 34
Tilden, Samuel J........ 170
Tilton, N. H........ 34
Tories........ 74
Tower, Mr. and Mrs. John H........ 285
Towle, Ezra........ 264, 275, 292
Towle Hill School........ 251
Towle, Lucette........ 272
Transcendentalism........ 103
Travers, Col. W. B........ 57
Treadwell, Etta........ 272
Treadwell, Mary........ 272
Tucker, Dr. William J........ 78, 164, 184
Turner, Capt. Thomas........ 9
Turner, Maine........ 8
Tuson, Rocilla M........ 183
Tweed, William M........ 129, 130
Tyler, Pres. John........ 73, 83

U

Unitarians........ 100, 261

V

Valley Forge........ 10
Van Buren, Pres. Martin........ 72, 73
Van Woert, Mrs. William (Helen C. Smith)........ 243, 248
Vane, Sir Harry........ 14
Verdun........ 231
Vicksburg........ 52, 113
Virginia Military Institute........ 157
Von Kluch, General........ 230

W

Wadsworth, Frank........ 272
Wadsworth, Fred........ 272
Wadsworth, Ellen G........ 272
Wakefield Family........ 9
Walker, Dr. Mary A........ 159
Wallace Brothers........ 248
Wallace, Colonel........ 157
Wallace, Pearson and Wallace (Wallace Brothers)........ 182, 248

Wallace, Rev. C. W., D.D. 181, 182
Waring, Dr. James J. 239
Warren, Alice E. 272
Washburn, Mrs. George (Abigail M. Cheney) 19, 122, 155
Washington, D. C. 158
Washington, Gen. George 10, 70, 154
Wayne, General 52
Wayne, Maine 76
Webster, Daniel 71, 73, 83, 159
Wedgwood, Dr. 289
Wedgwood, Edwin W. 82
Wedgwood, John T. 272
Wedgwood, Rosa (Mrs. Harry Jameson) 289
Wedgwood, Ruth F. 272
Weeks, Joseph 253
Wesleyan University 24
West, Alpheus T. 273
Weston, R. P. Preface
Westbrook, Maine 253
West Henniker, N. H. 34
West Lebanon, Maine 93
Whately, Richard, D.D. 93
Wheat, Dr. Thomas 182
Whigs 33, 39, 71, 85, 86, 87, 168
White House 158
White Mountains 155
Whiton, Sarah, wife of Moses Cheney 15
Whitten, Thankful, wife of Simeon Bonney 8, 10
Whittier, John Greenleaf 74
Willmon, Mrs. David (Madeline Bonney) 78, 161
Wilson, Pres. Woodrow 208, 209, 227, 228, 232, 242
Winsor, Justin 4
Winthrop, Governor, of Massachusetts 14
Winthrop, Maine 8, 10, 58
Wisconsin 85
Wollaston, Mass. 155
Woman's Rights 105
Woman's Suffrage 105
Wood, Fernando 129
Woodman, Mrs. Jennie M. 250
Woolwich, Maine 23
Work, Dr. Hubert, Secretary of the Interior 236
Wyoming 55

Y

Youngman, Susan W., wife of Elias H. Cheney 39